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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XX.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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Mountain Cultivation.

There is a very general error prevailing in all the mountain towns that we have visited, and the error is irrigation.

The cause of this we must attribute to the mistaken idea that seasons are so hot the land cannot be worked, consequently it must be watered. This is a most fatal error, and one we most earnestly desire to correct.

All our mountain lands can be so prepared that they can be kept in a nice pliable condition, if only prepared right at the beginning; and in order to work right, the land should be plowed deep and fine—the deeper the better. This should be done from November to January, when the land can be plowed without doing it in a wet condition, so as to leave it muddy and lumpy. When land is so prepared, after trees and vines are planted, the land can be plowed all summer, be the weather ever so hot and dry. There are kinds of soil in some cases to which this rule will not apply, but, as general rule, it will hold good.

Orchards and vineyards thus prepared can be cultivated with the old "bull-tongue" plow, to the depth of sixteen and twenty inches, all summer, and the land so tilled will retain its moisture; in fact, moisture will be drawn up to the surface, and will keep the land, and all that grows on it, in a moist and growing condition. The land and soil to which this rule will not apply, is land with the soil upon "bed-rock"—a light sandy loam which dries out.

In quite a large circuit among the vineyards in the mountains, we find a great neglect of cultivation. Every one seems to rely upon irrigation, and this carries upon its face a host of evils. The vines are becoming diseased, the fruit without delicate, rich, sweet flavor, and the orchards and vineyards are full of grass and weeds. There are exceptions to this, but they are few.

We regret to record such a fact, but so it is, and we shall give many instances and their counter. (See "Ramblings in the Country.")

Universal Error in Mountain Gardens.

We have made quite a large circuit in the mountains this season, and we regret to find an almost universal error in regard to the care of the vineyards and orchards in the mountains. With very few exceptions the ground is not cultivated at all during the dry season, but the soil is deluged with water, and the consequence is, hard, baked soil, and diseased trees. We find, too, the general neglect of growing other products in the soil. This deprives the trees of the nourishment which belongs to them, and unless this practice is speedily changed we shall see some of our now fine orchards and vineyards go to ruin. It is impossible for trees and vines to do well, or live long, without a good cultivation, although they shall be irrigated every day. The future will prove this.

Fruit plenty in the Mountains.

There has been so plenty in the mountains. The best of peaches are sold at three to seven cents a pound. In all our interior towns fruit is grown away freely among the neighbors, because it will not pay at present prices to collect boxes and keep fruit, and ship them to market. We have seen trees here so overloaded as to do them serious injury. This evil must be corrected by a system of pruning, that will cause the fruit to grow upon the main body and limbs of the trees, and "fruit spurs," instead of the ends of the branches. Neglect of pruning, which permits the fruit to grow at the extremities of the branches, will soon ruin any orchard.

BEANS AND BUT.—Dr. J. Weston, of Baraboo, Wis., says melon bugs may be kept off by planting a circle of beans around the hill, to grow till the melon or cucumber vines are too large for beans, and then to be pulled up.

The tops of pine-apples that are to be kept any length of time should be twisted out, as they destroy the flavor of the fruit by feeding on its juice.

Ten thousand persons have taken the oath of allegiance at Memphis within the last three months.

Large Mills for Sugar-cane.

While upon the subject of mills, I will just enlighten your cane-growers a little, from the results of "50 years experience in the Island of Cuba." In 1775, there were 453 sugar mills, producing not quite 1,000,000 arrobas (an arroba is 25 pounds) annually. Fifty years later there were 1,000 mills, producing 8,000,000 of arrobas. That is to say, each mill produced six times as much sugar.

Now this short statement proves volumes to those who are posted. But, as all are not fully posted, I quote some other statements of practical value upon this point, from a work on sugar-making, costing no less than \$25 a volume (enough to be worth being reliable), and which is reliable.

"In the Island of Trinidad, from a mill, making nearly four revolutions a minute, there were obtained 67 pounds of juice from 100 pounds of cane. On the next evening, there were produced from similar canes with a speed of three revolutions a minute, 71 pounds of juice. On the following morning, there were obtained from 200 pounds of cane, 71 per cent of juice, and 58 per cent of cane, the surface speed of the rollers being 18 feet a minute.

"Perhaps the fairest way to arrive at correct data, is to take the results obtained at two corresponding periods in two years. Tasks of cane cut in 1847 and '48, 176. Gallons of juice obtained in 1847, 52,800; 1848, 75,600. Hogsheads of sugar, 1,800 lbs each, in 1847, 29; 1848, 42. Hogsheads of coal used under steam boilers for grinding cane in 1847, 24; 1848, 16.

"In the first year, the rollers were 22 inches in diameter, making ten revolutions a minute, and the last the rollers were 24 inches in diameter, making less than four revolutions a minute. In the first instance the surface speed of the rollers was 57.56 feet a minute.

"In the second, the surface speed of the rollers was 18.84 feet a minute—a deduction of two-thirds the speed, and a gain of 50 per cent of juice was realized."

And I advise all that recommend a fast motion on sugar-mill rollers, to gain a little experience, or else become a little better posted upon the experience of others.

"Again: the old vertical mills driven by cattle, still possess a considerable advantage of great and vital importance, over horizontal mills, in respect to speed, as follows:

"An ox team driving a mill with rollers 24 inches diameter, walking in a track 25 to 30 feet diameter, make only two turns in one minute; therefore the surface of the rollers make twelve feet a minute.

"There is not a single horizontal mill running at that slow rate. This reduction of speed produces a better effect, because the cane remaining longer between the rollers, the juice has so much more time to leave the stems, the squeezing being of longer duration. The continuance of the squeezing must be more looked to than the great pressure alone."

In proof of this the author quotes what happened to a Cuban planter, Don Wenceslao de villa Urtia.

"The average of seven crops from 1830 to 1837, at La Mellar, near Limonar, in the district of Matanzas, was that each 2,000,000 pounds of cane, ground by a cattle mill, gave 35,681 Imperial gallons of juice, whereas, the average of four years' crop, from 1837 to 1841, for the same quantity of 2,000,000 pounds of cane passing through a horizontal steam mill, yielded only 87,714 Imperial gallons of juice—about nine per cent less."

Here the author goes on to show that a good cattle mill is superior to a poor horizontal mill, etc. But the inference which I draw from these practical results, as well as my own experience, is, that large rollers and a slow motion, are indispensable requisites to obtain the best results, and acting upon this conviction, I have discarded small mills altogether, and recommend none but the large and economical kind. Neither can you induce those who have used heavy mills to exchange them for smaller ones, under any consideration whatever.

The southern planters are continually adding larger and larger mills, and herein is one of the greatest secrets why the yield steadily increased in Cuba, until each mill produced six times as much sugar as formerly.

The quantity of juice from a given amount of cane, is, unfortunately, overlooked by many, and the capacity of mills is based upon the quantity of juice produced hourly, without reference to the quantity of cane consumed.—[Cor. Prairie Farm.

A piece of bread soaked in vinegar and applied to a corn on the foot, going to bed at night, and bound with a piece of oil-cloth, will remove the corn in two or three applications.

The wheat harvest began in Illinois, previous to the middle of July. The crop is very heavy and the quality good. Labor is very scarce, and workmen obtain \$2 and \$3 per day.

The largest raft of sawed lumber ever run on the Penobscot river recently arrived at Bangor, Maine; it contained 122,862 feet.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 5.

Camp of 47th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry, Ocasaw Island, Geo., June 16, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I find myself in the quandary of the careless school boy, who lost his place in reading, and after hunting some time found it again, but it was not the right place! Again and again he found the place, but none of them was the right one. I cannot think where I left off in my last camp article. I remember I was to have a turkey for dinner the next day, but I cannot remember whether I really did have it or not. If I did serve it up and eat it in the presence of your readers, it would be a great pity to do it again, for you would then think it was no wonder that the war lasted so long, when officers were having two turkey dinners during a campaign. Well, if the one I intended to have had been used at all, it must have been roasted, so this shall be fricassee, and if the other was fricassee, please consider this one roasted, for I am sure the "Regulations of the army do not require two dinners to be alike."

You may well imagine that after our long walk home, after visiting the other end of the Island, and being under arrest, we had a fair appetite for supper. A large fire was built, and a fine sheep, purchased during our excursion, was roasted. We had no bread, but some sweet potatoes. At half past nine o'clock we were ready to commence operations for our evening meal. All our camp equipage had been thrown overboard during the terrible storm we had encountered on our way down; but a knife was procured, and the choice pieces were soon distributed. We wished for a variety, and felt that we should have a general good time; but we had no salt, and our potatoes soon gave out. Under the circumstances it would not do to be baffled in our laudable undertaking, and so after gnawing one end of a bone for a while, we turned it around and gnawed the other end also, taxing our ingenuity in determining which was the toughest, but left it undecided until the next campaign.

At 11 o'clock, P. M., we went to our tent, consisting of several poles stuck into the ground, and pine boughs spread over head. In the night it rained quite hard, and we found that the tent, though airy and dry, when it did not rain, leaked somewhat.

I do not remember whether I let you into a little secret about the turkeys or not—but we had three nice ones, intending to present one to the Colonel, and with the other two, and other "fixings," to get up a kind of thanksgiving, 4th of July and Christmas altogether. Thus we retired, anticipating a glorious and memorable day on the morrow; but, alas! though we hung all of them in our tent, some one, or more, had the hardihood to steal the two best from the three, and we were obliged to let Christmas and the 4th of July go, but holding on the thanksgiving feast; having to borrow cooking materials from another regiment, we waited the dinner hour with commendable patience. At last it came, as dinner hours always come, before supper. Our table was not laid for dinner, because there was not a table in camp; but our box was turned bottom upwards; we were sitting or kneeling in the sand beside it. The smoking turkey was brought. Every one had given directions as to the part he wished, and the servant began serving it out; when—"tell it not in Gath," or publish it anywhere out of the army, some one had taken our turkey and left in its place a large chunk of very fat pork! Whew! Well, you ought to have heard the edifying speeches made on the occasion. None of your simpering namby-pamby productions, but such as none but soldiers fighting for their country could give on such a fitting occasion. The next day, however, strange as it may seem, we were able to sit up awhile, and have our beds made, and take a little nourishment, barring, we had no beds to make, and could get no nourishment, except "hard tack." But we lived and thrived through all our disappointments, trials, and tribulations, and are this day monuments of what men can endure for their country. Do you not think so too?

Now, if such men as we have here cannot have a good dinner occasionally, they will be pretty likely to have something else, and you may be sure we were not long without some fun to keep matters going along smoothly. I mentioned in one of my letters that some of our men brought in, on our return from the plantation, a puppy and a pig, both of exceeding tender age. As they appeared to be orphans, utterly and heartlessly forsaken by their unfeeling Secesh parents, and as they seem to be honest, and of the first families, it was determined to adopt them as the regimental pig and puppy, and also to teach them Union principles from the start; so we got an empty barrel of flour, and made them a hen-coop, and put in with them a matronly hen to teach them to scratch for a living. She nursed them very faithfully for awhile, but was greatly grieved, when after all her maternal anxiety about them, they would not by any coaxing, go to roost with her. She soon fell into a decline, and went the way of all hens, though some one maliciously hinted that a few of the boys had a quiet thanksgiving dinner

about that time, but I cannot vouch for it by any means. Our proteges waxed fat and older, and amply repaid us for our long and tender care of them, by their cunning little ways, and the true Union spirit they manifested. They were taught to eat, sleep, and play, together; if need be to fight together. Sometimes they would get into a kind of family quarrel, and then, woe to the man that interfered with them; they would both turn upon the man bold enough to meddle with their family arrangements. The pig would aim for the shins, and the puppy for the heels, and many a brave soldier has been compelled to retreat at double quick before their united strength, amidst the uproarious cheers of the multitude. Indeed, they were taught too well, for when they became staid and properly behaved juveniles, they would bristle up and show fight, when any one approached them, showing the Secesh leaven remaining in their otherwise quiet natures. But they could not serve the whole regiments with fun sufficient to keep all in a healthy condition, and so our men one day caught

AN ALLIGATOR.

measuring nearly nine feet in length—a real Simon pure. Our Regiment, with the exception of one company, is nearly all from New York City and Brooklyn, and most of them have run "wild der merchine" to fires, and in processions, and were up to anything for the sake of fun. About 100 of them were out one day, a mile or more from camp, after wood in a swamp, and came across "the varmint," and one said, "Now boys, here's a mint of fun in store for the 47th. Though a private, for the present I am your captain and general. Obey me every man." "Yea! yea," said all. They had an old cart with them, that they had found on some of the plantations, which they drew with ropes, the same as they do the fire engines. They charged upon him in front, flank, and rear, and he was soon a prisoner of war, tied upon the cart, and in full route for camp. On their way they were met by Gen. Sherman, as they came rushing along as if a whole city was on fire, and they had the only engine that could avail in putting it out. He got out of the way in short order, and hailing them, asked "to what regiment they belonged?" "To the 47th Regiment." "I thought so. No other regiment could, or would have caught and carried a live alligator to the camp—an alligator regiment truly." And by that name it is known in the department of the South to this day. The upshot of the affair was, it became a regimental pet, and finally was, as a matter of course sent to Baranum; but not till long after we had secured numerous juvenile alligators, that made things look lively for awhile. But our alligators, pigs, and puppies, failed after a while to amuse the masses, and so they got up the

BLANKET MOVEMENT.

which for a time afforded much amusement. This was done by taking the common army blanket, say about 12 feet long, while double, and five feet wide. About eight men would grasp it at proper distances while spread upon the ground; a man would then step to the center of it, and lie down upon his back. They would gradually raise him up, say three feet from the ground, and swing him back and forward for a moment, and then toss him some six or eight feet into the air, in the real Sancho Panza fashion, and catch him when he came down. Occasionally they would sily, but accidentally let a green one fall upon the sand. One that I saw thus fall, went off limping, saying "It had not been all in fun, he should think himself pretty badly hurt. But what is the use in making a fuss, they will all laugh at me for it. But didn't I have a good ride though. Gracious, how cool and nice it felt—just like going up in a balloon, or going to kingdom come. So I will bear it. Who cares? But they can't catch this child at that game again." Jumping, running, leaping, pitching quoits, and various gymnastic games, mingled and well shaken up with every kind of manly amusement ever heard of, and some probably never heard of before, filled up our weary hours, as they moved to all very heavily, and at the same time too swiftly from our grasp.

About the only change we have is caused by the excitement when the mail comes in with letters and papers from home. As the mails are distributed to regiments only from the post office, there is not so much stir there as one would expect. Instead of being put in boxes alphabetically arranged, as at the post offices, each regiment has a bag, with the name or number affixed, and all the letters and papers directed to that regiment go into that bag, and the chaplain of the regiment, who is "ex-officio" postmaster, receives the mail and assort it by companies, having a pigeon-hole in his letter-box for each company. Nearly the whole of the men gather around the tent while the distribution is being made. It is a time of general fun and merriment, as well as of intense anxiety—each most anxiously expecting a letter, hoping yet fearing. At last the sergeants are called and the letters are delivered. Sergeant of Company A, takes the Company's letters and papers, and goes to the Captain's tent. Off the members of that company rush. B, C, and D, are called in order, until all are gone. Hardly

has the Chaplain had time to break the seal of his own letters, before a strong current of humanity again flows to and around his tent. "Chaplain, have you no stray letter for me? I have had no letter for two or three months." Another comes with his open letter in his hand, "Chaplain, what does this mean? Where is my paper? It says here, 'finding the place and reading, 'I send you a paper with this letter.' Now where is it? I want you to get it. It must be in the office. They are keeping it to read themselves." Another comes in quite in a hurry, "Chaplain, Jim's woman writes him that Maggie was going to write to me by the mail, and I want you to look for the letter at the office. They keep back a power of letters there. They ought to be put out of office, and honest men put there." To all of these complaints and questions, one must listen and explain matters as well as he can to them, sympathize with them in their disappointment, and promise to give the bag an extra shake or two, the next time the mail comes. By this time the sergeants begin to come in with letters belonging to other regiments. Then the Chaplain can take up the cudgel and belay the post office clerks for being so careless. This greatly mollifies them, and they say to each other, "Gully, don't the Chaplain give 'em fits though!" The Chaplain in the meantime may have hard work to keep from laughing outright. They thus go off in great good feeling, thinking he is on their side, "agin the post offices." But at last all are off, and the Chaplain can read his letters in peace, and at the end of the day of excitement and toil, and having been posted in the news, fifteen to twenty days later from New York, he can retire to sleep with a clear conscience, fully determined to "blow up" the careless clerks for putting wrong letters in our mail bag, and many of ours into others.

Well, it is after taps, and I will go to my bed, and try to dream how your paper looks—full of good things sparkling with wit, scattering knowledge as the wind does the dew-drops, to refresh, beautify, and enrich all upon which they fall. It looks as usual I suppose, for the last number I have seen was printed in October last, so you see, I am not posted in California matters. But never mind; wait till the railroad is completed, then "we shall see what we shall see." JOSHUA BUTTS.

CIRCULAR.

Rooms of California State Agricultural Society, Cor. of Sixth and M streets, Sacramento, July 29, 1883. DEAR SIR: The unprecedented development of Mineral wealth on the Pacific Coast within the last year, is one of the wonders of the age, and bids fair to revolutionize the material and commercial interests of the world. Yet we all feel that there is something wanting—a demand to be supplied, in order to give to this industrial pursuit, both at home and abroad, that character of reality, of permanence and stability, which its real merits deserve. The State Board of Agriculture, desiring to supply in part this desideratum, are making an effort to collect together Specimens from all parts of the Coast, and build up at their rooms, a Cabinet of Minerals, worthy of the richest Mineral District on the Globe, and which shall be to the capitalist and to the laborer a tangible advertisement, and a real sample of our unequalled Mineral wealth, and of the rare opportunities of permanent and profitable investment and certain and bountiful reward of labor.

You will see at once that this is an undertaking in which every industrial pursuit, and every individual resident on this Coast is interested, and hence, with a confidence that you will cheerfully respond, we call on you and invite you, to contribute to the success of the enterprise by forwarding to the undersigned, in time for the ensuing State Fair, September 25th, such specimens from your mines, or from any mines in your locality, as will best illustrate the character of such mines.

Please forward with such specimens a statement of the location, extent, probable or positive yield, and any other important facts connected therewith—also the name of the individual or company owning the same, and whether donated to the Society, or contributed for exhibition at the Fair only. When received they shall be neatly labeled with the name of the individual or company donating or contributing the same, and other facts forwarded, and carefully preserved for the examination of the curious, the scientific, or speculative, now and hereafter.

All specimens may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co's, or other express companies, from any portion of this Coast, as arrangements have been made with them and the different stage companies, and the Steam Navigation Company, for their conveyance free of cost.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

[We are pleased to publish the above, and hope it will receive a proper response. We would also be glad to publish all other doings of this or other Societies, could we be furnished with the same by the Secretaries or other officers.]

Commissioner Dole has gone to Kansas to make preliminary arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State.

Sheep Husbandry—Breeding in.

One of the greatest evils connected with the culture of sheep is the custom of "breeding in." It is a law of nature, as well defined as that the needle points to the North pole, that the mingling of kindred blood will produce degeneracy and disease. In all civilized countries this principle is so well understood, and recognized, that laws are enacted to prohibit marriage between kindred. On the other hand it is a well established fact, that the greatest races of men that the world has ever produced, have sprung from an intermixture of remote nations. England may be mentioned as a striking illustration of this theory. The great historian Macaulay says, "early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the races was all but complete, and it was soon made manifest by signs not to be mistaken, that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by a mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the aboriginal Britons." The rapidity with which our own country has progressed in the scale of nations, may reasonably be attributed to the mingling of races, while China, Japan, and other countries, that have for centuries refused to commingle with other nations, are strong proofs of the degeneracy that naturally follows such a policy. In the animal kingdom it is well known that all the superior breeds are the result of "crossing."

The thorough-bred horse, the great breeds of cattle, sheep, and other animals, are conclusive proofs of this principle, that not a word of comment is necessary. The same principle applies to the vegetable kingdom, where all the great improvements in variety are the result of the mingling of different elements, while the planting of the seed in the ground from which it is raised, is believed to be the principal cause of the numerous evils that beset the cultivation of the soil, such as the "rot" in potatoes, the "weevil," "smut," and "cockle," in wheat, etc. Eight years since, it will be recollected that the wheat crop of Ohio was destroyed for several years in succession by the "weevil." This result is believed to have been caused by sowing wheat on the same ground from which it was raised, as it is well known, that this was the common practice in Ohio, at the time referred to. Finding their crops destroyed the farmers came to the conclusion that the particular variety of wheat which they had been raising had "run out," as they termed it, and sent to other parts of the country for seed-wheat. The impression became very general that the "Mediterranean" wheat was not subject to being destroyed by "weevil," which was true, simply, for the reason that it was a new variety, and had been but a short time before introduced. It had therefore not been "bred in-and-in," as that which was destroyed by "weevil" had been for years. Any seed-wheat brought from other States would no doubt have proved equally beneficial as the Mediterranean. We heard a gentleman from Ohio, a short time since, extolling a variety of wheat, brought from California, which had proved wonderfully productive, and free from the evils we have mentioned. If the farmers of Ohio will send to California, or Maryland, Michigan, New York, Minnesota, or any other distant country, every year for their seed wheat, they will, in our judgment, find themselves relieved from "weevil," and from many other evils to which they have been subject. We noticed a short time since an account of disease having been developed in the silk-worm in France, to such an extent as to seriously threaten the destruction of the silk crop. The remedy proposed for this evil is suggestive of the sound philosophy with which the French people conduct their affairs. Their Representative at Shanghai was directed to procure a large number of cocoons, and send them to his government, and by thus intermingling a new element, it was thought that the disease would disappear. It is plain from these facts that the disease among the silk-worms was believed to have been caused by degeneracy, produced by "breeding in," and there cannot be a doubt that the remedy proposed will prove effectual.

Nature left to itself, without the ingenuity of man in mingling varieties and crossing breeds, produces stunted growth and degeneracy in both vegetable and animal life. A few illustrations by comparison will serve to prove this fact. Contrast, for example, the wild strawberry with the immense garden varieties—the wild plum with the "green-gage," the wild cherry with the "Orleans," the crab apple with the "Bellflower" and "Golden Pippin," the wild pear with the "Bartlett" and "Virgaloo," the wild peach with the "clingstones," and others, and the wild rose with the "moss rose."

In the animal kingdom, contrast the wild cattle of Texas and Mexico with the Alderneys, the Darhams, the Devonshires, and others—the sheep of Mexico and South America with the "South-downs," the "Merinos," the "Leicesters," and "Cotswolds"—the wild horses of Mexico, and Indian pony of our own country, with the "Glencoe," the "Elipses," the "Herodes," the "Bostons," the "Fashions," the "Lexingtons," the "Patches," "Flora Temples," and "Idlewilds."

It is the mingling of different elements that produces the healthy and vigorous growth, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and this principle cannot be too strongly adhered to by wool-growers, as disease is sure to accompany degeneracy, and degeneracy, it is believed, is sure to follow "breeding in." We are aware that in expressing this sentiment, we are treading upon disputable premises. The Hon. H. S. Randall, whose writings upon the subject of Sheep Husbandry have a well-deserved and widely extended influence among intelligent wool-growers throughout the country, declares that "it is by no means true that it is unsafe or improper to interbreed animals of any degree of relationship." He also says, "a majority of the most celebrated breeders and improvers of English cattle have been close in-and-in breeders." Such testimony from so high authority is entitled to great respect and consideration, yet we cannot believe but that the great cattle breed-

ers referred to, attained their success mainly in crossing the breeds. After having produced a distinct breed, through the process of crossing, they no doubt bred "in-and-in" to a considerable extent to preserve it, but without an occasional intermixture of new blood, we think the tendency would be decidedly in the direction of degeneracy, and in this opinion we are confirmed by Mr. Randall himself, who says, "there comes a time generally, when close in-and-in breeding between the artificial species which have been partly moulded by man, produces loss of vigor and degeneracy, and sometimes this fatal overthrow is but one step away from the pinnacle of apparent success." In breeding sheep it is not necessary to keep constantly crossing breeds, but a frequent change of rams of the same breed, and obtaining them from flocks as remote as possible, with occasional crossing, is believed to be the most effectual method of keeping up the vigor and health of the flock. In England the growers very rarely breed from a ewe over seven years old, and never before they are two years old. By a careful selection of the breeding parents a constant improvement is kept up, and there is no country in which crossing breeds has been practiced to a greater extent or with greater success, as we shall attempt hereafter to show. The great object to be attained in our country, is to induce the farmers generally, and of the West in particular, where the facilities are greater than in any other part of the world, to try the experiment of adding sheep husbandry to their other agricultural pursuits. It is not expected that they will enter largely into the business at first. In all new enterprises it is well to feel the way, and we recommend that those who enter into the business should, by all means, adopt the policy of avoiding "in-and-in" breeding. Its tendency is unquestionably to produce degeneracy, and by many judicious observers is believed to be the cause of "rot," and many other diseases to which sheep are subject.

Sheep Washing.

An "Iowa wool-grower" writes to the Prairie Farmer:

I see that the subject of washing sheep before shearing, is engaging the wool-growing community; but I have not seen any resolution to change the practice. When the practice of washing sheep was introduced, it was to prepare it for the hand or carding machine, but now most of the wool is manufactured in woolen factories, and I suppose that all the wool goes through a cleaning process before it is used. If so, then washing is of no benefit to the manufacturer. The only use then is to wash out what does not properly belong to the wool. The only question is, how much less will wool weigh by washing the sheep, than it would without washing. That depends very much on the kind of sheep. All who are acquainted with the Spanish merino, know that it makes but little difference in weight or looks of the wool whether they are washed or not, as the wool is very oily and white, except the outside that is gummy and black. On the French merino the wool is oily, but no gum. Now I ask, what effect cold water can have upon oily, gummy wool, to lessen the weight? The native, or coarse wool sheep, will lose in weight much more than the fine wool, as the wool is long and more open to receive dirt. Perhaps some of your correspondents have tried washing, and shearing without washing, to give us the difference. One of my neighbors had a flock of 30 or 40 sheep sheared last year, without washing. When he sold they deducted one-third. This year he has washed his sheep. I have not learnt what the difference is in weight. I think we had better keep up the practice of washing sheep than to deduct one-third in weight. I think if all would abandon the practice of washing, the difference in weight would regulate itself. As long as the majority washes, those that do not will be losers.

Transplanting Large Trees.

The system of transplanting large trees has been practiced in Paris during the past few years to an extent unknown elsewhere. In spring and autumn the transplanting tracks or wheeled frames are to be seen in all directions, and the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards and the various squares recently laid out in many parts of the town, have been adorned by thousands of noble trees by these means. A report has been made on the subject to the Central Society of Horticulture, by which we are informed that horse-chestnut trees, more than 39 inches in diameter, and a catalpa tree, 150 years old, and 23 inches in diameter, have been transplanted with success. Another and very remarkable case is mentioned, namely, that of three good-sized trees, growing in such a manner they could not be separated, having been removed together from a private garden about to be destroyed; the mass of roots and earth measuring about 10 feet in length. It has been discovered that the bleeding of trees and the attacks of insects, after the cutting off of branches, may be stopped by the simple method of brushing the part exposed with a paste made of wood-ashes and water; the ashes enter between the fibers of the wood and prevent exudation, while the alkaline property of the mixture keeps off insects.

The Seventeen-year locusts are up and singing, all the way from Cleveland to the Ohio river at Pomeroy, in a direct South line, 175 miles, extending east into Pennsylvania and westward to the Seloto Valley. The entire region within this limit is not visited, but they appear in spots over that whole breadth of territory.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says that out of 1,112 persons who took the benefit of the bankrupt act in that State, only 14 were farmers. In New York, 2,250 took the act; only 46 were farmers. The profits of agriculture may be slow, but they are sure.

FERROUS LIME TO BRUSH. J. Symonds, Canton, N. Y., says, sow fine lime upon all green surface. It will not hurt a leaf, but it will stop the work of all worms and insects.

VETERINARY.

Teething in Horses.

There is no doubt that many young colts suffer as much pain in cutting their teeth as in the case of children; and the pain does not always arise, as some persons suppose, from irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, occasioned by the point of the tooth, but frequently from pressure on, and irritation of, the dental nerve. The remedy (instead of tormenting the creature with a red-hot iron, for the purpose of "burning out the lamp," as some persons profess to do) is a common thumb lancet. Make an incision through the gum, or mucous membrane of the mouth, in the region of the tusks or incisors, wherever the difficulty may be, and relief is almost immediate. This is a sure remedy to relieve local distention of the mucous membrane of the mouth, if it exist, and at the same time prevents the fang of the teeth from irritating the dental nerve.

Sharp and Projecting Teeth.—Owing to the unequal wear of some horses' teeth, they become sharp on the outside margins, and are then apt to irritate, and perhaps lacerate, the buccal membrane of the cheeks. Should this be the case, we generally find that the salivary secretion is augmented, mastication is imperfect, and the subject generally loses flesh, and appears unthrifty. The remedy is a moth rasp. By means of this instrument, the sharp or projecting edges may be smoothed.

Inflamed and Tender Mouth.—Inflammation, tenderness and tumefaction of the horse's mouth, arising from whatever cause it may, generally indicates the application of cooling and astringent lotions; and light diet of bran mash, cooling lotion, composed of solution of hydrochlorate of ammonia, or chlorate of potassa, are indicated when the mouth is hot or inflamed. A tender mouth, accompanied by corrugation and relaxation of the soft palate, known as "lamps," requires a few applications of some astringent lotion, made of alum, gum catechu, raspberry leaves, white-oak bark, or diluted tincture of muriate of iron.—[Dadd.]

California Tobacco.

The Marysville Appeal, of July 26th, says: "Within a short distance of Marysville there are several fields of tobacco, amounting in the aggregate to at least a hundred acres, growing on the sandy bottoms of the Yuba and Feather rivers. The general attention called to the subject by the press last year, and the excellent prices which tobacco in all forms has brought since the outbreak of the rebellion, induced the planting of a great deal of the weed in every part of the State; but we doubt if anywhere else in the same area so much is under cultivation as there is in Yuba county. Sutter and Butte have also numerous fine patches to boast of, but we are less informed concerning their extent and number. The finest field of tobacco we have seen in this section lies within the city limits, on the Yuba bottom, adjoining Covilland's farm. It is owned by Cook & Simonds, a couple of enterprising and industrious men, one of whom has had experience in tobacco cultivation in the East. They rented a piece of land on the Haun ranch, and have put eight acres of it into tobacco. They raised plants in February and March from six different kinds of the weed—Connecticut Broadleaf, Connecticut Seed-leaf, Kentucky Broadleaf, Virginia, Maryland and Havans. These they transplanted in rows about four feet apart each way, in a sandy deposition 18 inches thick, that was left by the floods of 1861-'62, and on which they were told nothing would grow. They have given their personal attendance and labor to the culture of these plants, keeping weeds out, killing worms, and cutting off suckers, and the whole field is now in splendid order. The plants of all the different varieties appear to do equally well; they stand from two to three and a half feet high, have broad, clean leaves, that measure from two to four feet in length, are not seriously affected with worms, and will be ripe in season for curing while good weather is certain. Old tobacco-growers say the crop could not be better. Its uniform thrift and luxuriance are especially remarkable. The field will be entered for a premium at the Northern District Fair, in September next, when samples of the tobacco will be exhibited. The proprietors have experimented with a variety of tobacco that is indigenous to our river bottoms, but can make nothing of it. The leaf is not naturally more than two fingers wide, and hardly more than a finger long. It is much increased in size by cultivation and suckering, but has very little of the agreeable odor and flavor of good tobacco. Adjoining the plot of Cook & Simonds, is another tobacco patch of fifteen acres, perhaps, which is not so thrifty and uniform in appearance, but still makes a fine show. We did not learn who it belongs to. The tobacco fields along the Feather and Yuba are generally reported to be in good condition. With proper care and skill in the curing process, the crop will doubtless prove successful and remunerative.

Good Suggestion in regard to the Oiler Willow.—Mr. Breed, late editor of the new Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, who is considerably engaged in the cultivation of the Oiler, or basket willow, suggested, in a conversation we lately had with him, that every farmer should have a patch of willows. He said he used them for binding grain, for binding corn or corn-stalks in sheaf, and as withes for fence-stakes, for all of which purposes he found them better than anything else. The suggestion is well worthy of attention. A small patch of willows, which may in many cases occupy land that would not be valuable for other purposes, would furnish all the bands and withes a farmer would want, and with vastly less trouble than they could otherwise be obtained.—[Boston Cultivator.]

Among the recent scientific agricultural suggestions is one for improving chalky soils by using sulphate of iron as a manure. It is stated that just as a preparation of iron is prescribed to the human subject when the blood is poor, so poor and barren soils may be greatly improved by sulphate of iron.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

SODA-WATER.—This is a name given to water charged with carbonic acid gas—the soda having formerly been used in water to enable it to absorb a greater quantity of this gas at ordinary pressures. If a current of carbonic acid gas is passed slowly through soft water a volume of gas equal to that of the water will be absorbed at the common temperature of the atmosphere. But by means of a force-pump the water can be charged with three measures of gas, and this is the way common soda-water, sold as a beverage, is charged. It is this gas which gives to champagne wine, ale, and soda-water, their sparkling property. It is usually obtained by pouring sulphuric acid upon marble dust, which is a carbonate of lime; the sulphuric acid unites with the lime of the marble, forming plaster-of-paris, and the carbonic acid gas is set free.

SODA-WATER POWDERS.—Put 100 grains of finely-powdered bicarbonate of soda into a blue paper and 25 grains of pulverized tartaric acid into a white paper. This quantity is sufficient for half a pint of water. Dissolve the acid in one tumbler with the least quantity of water, and the carbonate of soda in another, add the two together, effervescence immediately ensues, then drink. A pleasant flavor may be communicated to this beverage by adding a small quantity of lemon or other palatable sirup.

GINGER-BEER POWDERS.—These are made exactly like those of soda-water, with the addition of five grains of ginger and 80 grains of white sugar to the bicarbonate of soda.

SEDLIVE POWDERS are made like those of soda, with the addition of 100 grains of Rochelle salts to each.—[Scienc. Am.]

A Large Strawberry.

Mr. Orange Judd, of the Agriculturalist, recently got up a fine display of strawberries, at No. 71, Park Row, New York. There were 26 exhibitors present, who showed nearly 200 samples, including all the leading varieties and many seedlings. Of one of these the New York Observer speaks as follows:

"Among the latter is one not yet named, but designated as No. 10, which casts into the shade everything previously brought out. The berries may be compared in size to small eggs. Fifteen of them put on the scales weighed a full pound avoirdupois. They are of a bright scarlet color, conical, and have a good pine flavor. This variety was originated by Mr. Seth Boyden, of Newark, New Jersey, the well known inventor of malleable iron."

This berry is a product of Peabody's seedling, with the Green Prolific—the latter produced from Kitley's Goliah and Hovey's seedling. The Agriculturalist states that this is not a berry for speculation. No plants are for sale on any terms. Next year the plants will be given away. The manner of distribution will be hereafter announced.

The Wilson and Triomphe de Gand, sustained their previous reputation at this exhibition, carrying off many of the prizes.

Weeks of Humanity.

WHY SHOULD THEY SINK?—The excitement of "the chase" has always been said to have a healthful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the headlong, unrelenting hunt after "the almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however, a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after the victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country, have been effected through the agency of Doctor Holloway's Inestimable Remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the Pills; and of the Ointment, in case of paralysis, rheumatism, etc., we hear an equally favorable account. If men will break down their energies by over exertion—if, in their anxiety to "go ahead," they will override the most precious of God's blessings, health—it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The weeks of humanity, who, without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find, without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor Holloway's remedies.—[Phil. Tribune.]

S. Standish.

H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvements.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. An illustrated cut will soon be given in the Journal, and a finished model will be exhibited at the Fair for premium, in Pacheco, in September.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

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Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT.

Agricultural

AND—

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

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Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best sources—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogue. It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seed raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Saintfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Aconites, Thibaudias, Eranthis, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

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California Notes.

BY ALFRED E. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 144 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Aug. 7, '83.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Indians of San Buenaventura Mission in Santa Barbara County, 23 April, 1881.—Continued.

The First Cattle and Ranch-Stock in California.

In June 1770, Capt. Rivera de Moncada, by order of Governor Portola, brought up by land from Loreto via San Fernando Villacetti Mission, two hundred breeding cows (200 reses vacunas)—they were left for awhile in charge of San Diego Mission.

In the year 1784, at the time of P. Serra's death, or fourteen years after their introduction into Upper California, these had increased to 5384 head. These had grown up from eighteen cows given by order of the King to each of the nine missions established from San Diego to San Francisco up to 1784. These were the progenitors of all the cattle in California up to July 1845. In 1784, the missions had 5,629 sheep, and 4,294 goats, etc. (peló e cabris), but no mention is made of the number of horses, which animals must have started from those in military use by the first explorers from Lower California and Sonora.

In 1784 these nine missions had made a crop of 15,080 fanegas of grains, to wit: maize, wheat, barley, and beans.

The Grasshoppers or Locusts in Santa Barbara County in 1861.

These pests made their appearance in millions on the coast-lands of the county from Satcoy to the Arroyo Honda, and threaten to do immense damage to the crops. Millions of *Saltona* or young ones without wings may be seen on all the roads since 10 March to the present 1 May, when they now begin to take wing—their ravages are then trebled in amount. The chickens eat the locusts so greedily at times as to kill them, though they get very fat feeding on them. The locusts have completely invaded the town of Santa Barbara.

Casas Grandes or Great Buildings.

In the account of his visit to the Coast of California, Cabrillo states that in October 1542, he cast anchor in front of a village of Indians close to the sea, called by him Pueblo de los Canoas. This was computed by him as fourteen leagues (or say fifty miles) up the coast from the Bay of Smokey, i. e. our present San Pedro. This distance would make the situation of the village not far up from the Point Mugu of the U. S. Coast Survey charts, and which name of Mugu Cabrillo gives to a pueblo or rancheria of the vicinity in a copy of his Original Voyage lately procured by us from Madrid; the name is also known to the present Indians now living near San Buenaventura.

At the village or Pueblo de los Canoas where he anchored, which was in front of a very extensive valley on the coast, which is no other than the Satcoy valley, which he was then viewing from its southeastern termination near Point Mugu. At this Indian settlement he saw Casas Grandes or houses built after the manner of the Spaniards. The Indians of the vicinity also informed him of white men who were living in the interior, at seven days from the coast, and to whom he sent letters by an Indian carrier. This was the sixth notice he had of white men since he left Cape San Lucas.

The Indians of the Satcoy coasts were very friendly and intelligent, and he held communication with them for fifteen days. He says the Indians had many cows, which they called *Coe*—probably an extinct buffalo. They also had plenty of maize or corn, which they called *Ope*, a fact highly interesting, as these Indians are shown to be the only ones in California (except in the Colorado country) who had any knowledge of the art of Agriculture. They also used the Magney for food; a species of *Agave*, called in California we believe the Spanish Bayonet, and which though much smaller, has a stem five feet high with brilliant white flowers, greatly exceeding that of the Century Plant in beauty. This Native Magney is still exceedingly abundant in the mountains around Satcoy. It is called by the native Californians *Ehote*, doubtless Indian term; after roasting, it is sweet and pleasant in taste.

It seems hardly probable that Cabrillo would make an untruthful statement of this fact, or that he could be mistaken as to their (casas grandes) existence. The fact is stated in the author's notes on the Voyage of Discovery of Cabrillo published in the S. F. Herald in 1853; up to this time (1861), however, we have been unable to ascertain any reliable information on this point, and it is certain that at the present no remains whatever of such buildings are known within the boundaries of this county or of Los Angeles county, at least above ground. It is highly probable, however, that the Indians of the Santa Barbara coasts and Islands were either the progenitors of the Mohave, Colorado, and Gila races, or they were intruding tribes into California; migrants from the Gila and Sonora countries—outlaws and runaways from the Toltec and Aztec confederacies or tribal republics of the great central table-lands eastwards.

It seems to us the great similarity existing in the basket-work, of different figures, forms, and sizes—the earthen jars—the metates—the stone mortars—all handsomely and remarkably made, according to one artistic idea—together with the more lively and evidently better affiliated natures of the Coast people of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties, all point to a former connection with the Mexican tribes. Explorations now being prosecuted to the southward of the Great Basin, and philological analogical investigations will within the next twenty years, doubtless assist greatly to clarify this obscure subject. There remains little doubt in my mind, that the Indians of the two Californias are offshoots of those of Mexico and Central America.

Snake Charming.

The Indians of Satcoy, and several parts of Santa Barbara county further north, understood the art of Snake Charming, similar to the people of the East Indies. They would capture a rattlesnake and secure him in a safe place. The Charm-

ers would then fast five or six days, in the meantime using a strong decoction of the Yerba de Viboro or rattlesnake antidote, and bathing their bodies with the decoction, also; it is said they chewed the herb, also, as the California vaqueros still do when in danger of rattlesnakes. They would then commence to teach the snake to dance and come to them, using calls and such rude music as they practiced. Finally, they would teach the snakes to wind themselves around the charmer's neck, arms, and body, and even allow themselves to be bitten with impunity. The rattlesnake is an object of great admiration among all the Indian tribes of California, and its habits are well known to them. A friend assures me that when he was a boy, a Santa Inez Indian called him to see a queer fight between a rattlesnake and a horned frog, in which the snake was the victor and swallowed his enemy entire. His triumph was but short-lived, however, as the lively and desperate frog, put in such a hole's corner, went to work and eat his way out of the stomach of the victor, and ran off, leaving the foe dying and completely *hors du combat*.

Buffalos in California.

It is highly probable, the Indian cows mentioned by Cabrillo in 1542, were the same as the buffalo or Cibeola of New Mexico, which the Spaniards of that period called cows. Doubtless at that time their range extended to California. A New Mexican of Abiqui now living in Santa Barbara, informed me that when he was a boy of 12, he heard the men say of the first company of New Mexico traders to Los Angeles, who came by the Vegas de Santa Clara road, and who were commanded by Salazar, that the party (1816 to 1821) killed buffalos at Jurupa rancho and elsewhere in San Bernardino county. I see no good reason to doubt this statement, as it confirms the traditions of several of the Indian tribes of the State.

The Coitch Indians.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Star of 18 May, 1861, says this is a new tribe of Indians who live about 150 miles east of the Vegas de Santa Clara. The Gambusino or mineral explorers say their country is plentiful in gold and silver, and that they possess the gold mountain.

The Iris of the Indian Eye.

The chocolate or reddish brown color of the iris of the eye in the California Indians, as observed in many instances by myself in the aborigines from all parts of the State, follows the general color of the skin, as is inferred by Pritchard in his Natural History of Man (1855), is the general rule in all races of men.

1863.

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THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most improved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

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16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOVERNMENT COTTON-SEED, "COFFIN BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON-KNOW.

The seed was carefully packed by C. V. MARY, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at mere nominal prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packer of Four pounds \$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds 6 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds 10 00
Twelve do Sixty pounds 20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins.

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gin, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single row of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS.

As ingenious improvement on the East Indian Churka (or Iron Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "baking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

...ALSO...

Cotton and other PRESSES,

TOGETHER WITH

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,

Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., Government House,

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TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall Street, New York.
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JONES & HEWLETT,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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HARDWARE, MINING, AND

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Plows,

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Grain and Flour-Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Shot, Oakum,
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Marline, Blocks, Oars,

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

23-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

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JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM



Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets.

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that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-string, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

16 Pianos tuned and repaired. JACOB ZECH.

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

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SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

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Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Udell Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The Little Jew," and "Waltz the Lad." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 250,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents; \$30 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents; \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angel told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 30 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the angels coming?" "The Lord God, meet me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come along to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O'er the mountains," "The mountains," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 120 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Calk. This is a collection of songs for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 30 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 35 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 72 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies, 10 cents, \$5 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Host for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "I shall meet beyond the River," "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," "Whither shall we go?" "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "Always look on the sunny side," "Shall we know each other there?" etc. with brilliant Variations by Grobe, 50 cents each. "We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," Whither shall we go? "The Plantation Negro," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "O'er the mountains," "Little Eliza an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury me in the morning Morn," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 20 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

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A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most popular are, "Shall we know each other there?" "Lowery," "Why have my loved ones gone?" "I will be true to thee," "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is true," "Sweet love, forget me not," etc. by Keller, 25 cents each; "I hear sweet voices singing," "Home is home," "Forget if you can, but forgive," by Thomas, 30 cents each. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC for the Piano Forte.—"We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "Always look on the sunny side," "Shall we know each other there?" etc. with brilliant Variations by Grobe, 50 cents each. "We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," Whither shall we go? "The Plantation Negro," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "O'er the mountains," "Little Eliza an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury me in the morning Morn," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 20 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

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Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, clubs, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "Be in time," "There is a Beautiful World," "Where liberty dwells is my country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "There is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Heavenly Home," "Come along to me of Heaven," "Land in sight," "We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," Whither shall we go? "The Plantation Negro," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "O'er the mountains," "Little Eliza an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury me in the morning Morn," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 20 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

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ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

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The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

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SACRAMENTO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, and the fact that our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1883.

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 26, and continuing five days.

San-Pablo-Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State.]

Help for the Fair Time.

Every grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Everyone can do something—none should fail to aid.

The Mines of Copperopolis.

We have spent some days among the copper mines of this famous place. We have obtained a series of interesting facts which will appear in detail, beginning with our next. We regret that we could not hurry up our work, but there is so much to say of them that it will require several chapters. The Union, the Keystone, the Calaveras and the Empire, of which we shall speak; but there are many other claims now being worked that will astonish the world as much as the Keystone and the Union. We enjoyed our trip very much, and shall testify our gratitude for courtesies and favors received in the numbers to come. Copperopolis is one of the most quiet, orderly, and neat mining towns we ever visited.

DIABLO COPPER MINES.—The Contra Costa Gazette says that the flush of excitement attending the first discovery of copper at Diablo has, in a measure, passed away, and given place to active and persistent labor in prospecting the veins. A large number of men are employed for that purpose, and the amount of money expended must foot up a heavy sum. Already some of the companies consider that the value of their claims is established beyond a doubt, and all seem sanguine of ultimate success.

PROMPT ACTION.—Gen. Wright's dispatch to the Government asking for \$100,000 to provide for the defenses of our harbor has received prompt action and that amount is placed at his disposal. He has commenced preparations, and soon our harbor will be supplied with proper defenses.

Volume Twenty of the Farmer.

"I would not waste my spring of youth
In idle dalliance; I would plant rich seeds
To blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit
When I am old."

We could not let such an event as the commencement of any new volume, pass without a few brief words with those whom we address as patrons, friends, and co-workers, in an enterprise to which we have given the best and most important years of our life.

In thus entering upon the TWENTIETH VOLUME of the FARMER, we feel that no reader will charge us with vanity if we claim for this journal the credit of having planted rich seeds of scientific and practical knowledge in the minds and hearts of tens of thousands of the hardy tillers of the soil; seed, too, that has already brought forth blossom and ripe fruit to bless many a homestead, many a happy fireside. Of this truth we are confident, for we see it, hear it, and feel it, as we roam over our glorious and prosperous State, and compare her present condition with those years that are past when we first advocated the cause of Agriculture and pledged to it all the best energies of our mind and heart.

We feel confident we can appeal to the readers of the FARMER, who will accord to it the just credit of having maintained its course onward and upward steadily for the past ten years, never, for one moment, flagging in the needed amount of labor, whatever the sacrifice might be, until the CALIFORNIA FARMER stands now, not only the pioneer journal, but the only journal of the kind on the Pacific coast.

That it has been the faithful, true, and consistent, as well as earnest and zealous advocate of the best interests of this State, we know, for our heart and conscience tell us it is so; and we feel too that our readers, our kind patrons, by thousands, will in justice admit and attest to the same, and among this strong and goodly host we are proud to number many who have continued with us from the Number 1 of our early days.

We greet with pleasure, in our new volume, all our friends. We tender them our most grateful acknowledgments for their many and continued kindnesses, for which we wish them the richest of Heaven's blessings, health, peace, and prosperity.

It will not be expected of us that we shall make any new promises. The records of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in the long years past, are the best guarantee of what the future shall be, when we say each coming volume shall be as good and better than the past. And for this pledge, we not only ask the continued good will of those who now give us their cooperation, but we do wish to receive the names and cooperation of all who desire to build up and make prosperous every hill-side and valley in our land.

Our aim always has been, and always will be, to build up and make prosperous the homes of California; and in being true to the State of our adoption, we cannot but be true to our Country, the Union, and its Flag.

May we not hope with our new volume to welcome many new and true friends, with whom we can converse the next ten years, as we have the last ten years, and mark, also, as great changes and as much progress in that which is to come as we have in that which is past?

In the present strong and uncontrollable excitement, or mania, for mining, we trust the happy rural scenes will not be forgotten, for our "hope is in our country." Amid all the display and wealth of our city, we can only repeat: Let not the farmer's life be forgotten. There is nothing on earth so surely certain of securing an independence, as the farmer's life, when the heart is in the work.

"How blest the farmer's simple life!
How pure the joy it yields!
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free mid the scented fields."

Neatness in Hotels.

Every traveler must see the very great neglect of this prime virtue in hotel-keeping. It is true that we should not expect every hotel in the country would be like the Occidental, the Dick House, or the other No. 1 hotels; nor should the public expect that our country hotels could furnish napkin-rings, silver forks, or perfumed towels, but there are luxuries that all hotels can provide easily, and they should do so or give up hotel keeping; those luxuries are neatness and cleanliness. The Good Book says emphatically that "cleanliness is Godliness," and as that is true, we must confess that there are many hotels and public houses that are not "Godly." As we travel a great deal, we cannot but notice how many public hotels disregard all rules of neatness and cleanliness.

How much would it cost for all landlords to see that the work rooms were decent and in order, clean towels, and wash basins that are fit to use? There is great neglect in this matter, and many hotels, too, forget to have even cleanliness in sleeping rooms. Bed and bedding is oftentimes such as to rob one of sleep. We shall particularize the good ones as we travel, but when we cannot speak well we prefer to be silent and leave our readers to draw their own inferences.

What would it cost our landlords to have their door-yards, and all other yards clean and orderly? How much such things show the character of men who keep hotels. "Cleanliness is Godliness," and if any class of men should be Godly men, it is landlords who entertain the "weary traveler." A neat and cleanly man wishes to be neat and clean after coming to the end of a journey, and when thus, go to the table. But oftentimes the wash-room is any place but one to "make clean." In many places, the whole outside, and often the inside, is but a series of disorder and confusion, and often wanting in brush or duster, clean towel, or any of the needy wants of comfort. When will neatness and order be the prevailing law?

Correction.—In our last number, in the report on Grain Bags at Stockton, the name given as "A. S. Kagh," should have been A. Skogh.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 8.

We regret that neither our space or time will allow us to go into all the details of the places we visit, as we desire, and it frequently happens that we do not find the proprietors at home, so that we cannot accomplish our intentions or get as full statistics as we wish. We hope, however, that the brief sketches we give may be of some value, and hope also that our friends and patrons will furnish us, as often as possible, with more detailed items of their farms and business, so we can show the general prosperity of our State and country.

When in Stockton some two weeks ago, we paid another visit to the fine farm and vineyard of Wm. L. Overheiser, Esq., some 4 or 5 miles from Stockton. We made the visit to see the vineyard, which we learned was in a very fine condition. This was true. Mr. Overheiser has about 2,000 vines, principally of foreign kinds, neatly and correctly pruned, tied to stakes, with heavy well shouldered bunches, no sign of mildew, nor were there any weeds among the vines. They are under the care of Henry Catalan, the gardener, and they do him credit. We examined a field of tobacco of 14 acres, some 5,000 plants, in fine order. They were topping and pruning (July 25th)—they were of the Maryland and Havana varieties. We visited the wine cellar and enjoyed the duty of taste for a brief time. He has made some very fine wine, as we have mentioned before. He has one of the best herds of stock in California, and he will make a splendid show at the Fair this autumn.

L. G. Baldwin, one mile from Stockton, has a fine ranch of 240 acres, it is a good farm; he has a neat cottage, a barn 100 feet long, and a good grain and hay crop; also 200 vines, 200 fruit trees full of fruit, an ample stock of farm tools, home stock, and domestic fowls. He has large windmills to raise water for his stock.

W. Shields has 240 acres, but only ten of it under cultivation, and this is used as an orchard and to raise market stuff—cultivated as a garden to supply Stockton.

L. Wilcox, ranch on the river, has 207 acres, but cultivates 30 only, and these are in market stock, as follows: 15 acres to beans, 3 acres of sweet potatoes, 5 acres of Irish potatoes, 1 acre of onions, and 6 acres of general stock. He is a market grower and gives his time to that.

Wm. Christopher has 180 acres under fence, planted mostly in grain, 100 acres in wheat, 50 in barley, his crop is light. He has, also, 400 acres leased as a stock ranch, has 80 head of horned stock, 12 horses (good stock), 12 milkers, makes 150 pounds of butter per month, has some stock hogs, domestic fowls, etc. Mr. Christopher believes in and practices "summer fallow."

We occasionally meet farmers in traveling, from whom we gather facts and "dot them down," though it may be distant from their locality.

John W. Jones, Esq., 20 miles from Stockton has a splendid farm of 7,820 acres, of this 3,000 is under fence, the balance is used as stock ranches in the hills. 2,500 acres are planted to grain this year, 300 in wheat and 2,200 in barley. His crops were light, averaging only 20 bushels to the acre. He has 100 head horned cattle, 20 horses, 4,000 sheep, and 100 swine. He has, also, 150 fruit trees, and 6,000 vines all foreign. The whole ranch is cultivated with reference to make it pay.

S. H. Axtell of Woodbridge has 200 acres, orchard, vegetable, and pasture; he has good home stock, 2,500 trees 5 years old, 1,500 vines, and has good fruit in his orchard—no new crops; he believes that good cultivation of the soil is far better than irrigation.

John Shackford has 160 acres grain land, his faith is in summer fallow; his grain was fine, averaging 30 bushels per acre; he has a small orchard of 100 peach trees, also 200 vines; has tried 100 tobacco plants which grow finely and are doing well.

W. J. Reynolds of French Camp, has a good farm of 320 acres, 85 acres in Barley and 200 in wheat; he has a fine crop, averaging 30 bushels to the acre; he has a small orchard of 200 trees, and has good horned stock.

J. D. Sturme has a farm of 60 acres; his orchard has 500 trees, mostly pear, a few cherry and apple, trees are all mulched finely. In his vineyard he has 6,000 vines, all foreign, well cultivated and properly pruned, all tied to strong stakes, marked with lead numbers (a good plan) and booked; several kinds were ripe and in fine clusters; among the varieties we saw Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Black Hamburg, Black July, White Muscadine, Madeline, Zinfandel, Grizzly Frontignan (a very great bearer), Syrian, Golden Chasselas, Willmot's Black Hamburg, Black Tokay, Framindol, and many others, most all being three years old. This vineyard was so well cared for and in such good order that it afforded us great pleasure to visit it, and we are sure it was creditable to the grower. He has another young vineyard, also well cared for, in good order and of remarkable growth, consisting of vines only 2d year from cuttings and had fruit, losing only 5 or 10 per cent; they have been watered but once since they were planted. Mr. Sturme made, last year, 40 gallons of wine from 100 vines. Such care as was evidently given to this vineyard will always insure success. We saw two cows that we almost envied to our friend, one cow gives 5 or 6 gallons a day, the other 3 or 4 gallons; each cow will make a pound of butter a day besides large use of milk in the family.

The foregoing sketches, brief as they are, of those places at which we have called in our rambles, and those persons whom we have met, constitute but a part of what could be said of the various Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, etc. The manner of cultivation in detail, the errors and mistakes, and the many opportunities for improvement, will form subjects of future remarks.

We commence now upon the Sonora road from Stockton to Copperopolis, which is the well known stage route:

H. M. Fanning has a good farm of 350 acres, of fine land; 200 acres in grain—120 wheat, 80 barley, a very fine crop. Has 100 head of cattle and

fine horses. His orchard of 300 trees is in fine order. Mr. F. don't feel very kindly to Fairs; says that no Committee ever yet visited his orchard or farm, or have returned courtesies; thinks Fairs would be more popular if justice, by Visiting Committees, was performed.

W. B. French has 124 acres; grain crop light. His lands were overgrown in the winter of 1881-2, when he lost 250 head of stock in the flood. Has now only a small stock of cattle, but good. His garden, though injured by the flood, was neat and in good order. His bees, three hives, have not done well.

The "Nightingale Restaurant" stands at the junction of the roads on this route, about two miles from Stockton. Here can be seen any day the famous "mule teams" of Stockton, that tarry awhile to water, on their route to and fro; and here too the dusty teamster stops to get refreshment of Mr. Ruddick, who has kept this place for three years, to the very general satisfaction of all who call. A good lunch or meal can always be had.

Our first call on this road was at Mr. J. M. Arents', who has resided here for six years, and cultivated a nice orchard and vineyard of seven acres, containing 800 trees and 2,500 vines. The ground is a "hard pan," and irrigation is used. The trees are two to four years old. All the care of this orchard and vineyard has devolved upon Mr. Arents and a little son, without other help, and a great deal of work has been done and done well.

Wm. Kule, at the Twelve-mile house, has 240 acres—hay, grain, and pasture; had 50 acres wheat and barley on summer fallow, that gave a good crop, one of the best crops in the State. Mr. Kule has some 20 head of stock for home use; a small orchard and vineyard, and will plant another. The floods were hard on Mr. K. He lost 300 trees and 500 vines, the rushing waters tearing them out of the earth and sweeping them away.

J. A. McCloud has 380 acres; 100 acres in grain—50 barley, and 50 wheat. Here, too, we found summer fallow, and fine crops. We find universally that summer fallowing gives a good crop when all other plans fail. Mr. McCloud finds that summer fallowing about doubles the crop. He has very fine farming lands; has 25 head of stock of good quality; also, 150 trees, and 100 vines for an arbor; will plant 500 vines this fall. Fine buildings add much to the appearance of a place like the one we have named.

N. Bagley has 150 acres, fenced; 50 acres in barley and wheat, only a small field of grain; a small orchard for fruits, of 100 trees; will plant two acres of vines another season. Has 40 stock horses, grade, but good stock. At this farm we found good home stock of cattle and horses. Here, too, we found the insects had been at work, destroying the crop of vines, and other crops to a great extent.

Chas. McCloud has 320 acres; 107 acres in wheat, all summer fallow; of this about 15 or 20 acres was heavy and lodged, the balance, about 85 acres, gave 3,040 bushels of superb wheat, being over 35 bushels the acre. Who would not act wise, and summer fallow? We noticed a very fine new wheat bin, which would hold near 3,000 bushels; this in addition to a granary, also full. Mr. McCloud has 30 head of stock; has a small vineyard, and will plant 4 or 5 acres this autumn.

A. B. Wright has 360 acres; 125 acres in grain, of which 90 are summer fallow, and 35 winter-sown. The summer fallow gives a fine crop. Mr. Wright has two grain-bins that hold 3,500 bushels.

John Griffin has 480 acres; 250 in grain, all of which is wheat. It has all been raised on summer fallow land, and the crop yielded 30 bushels to the acre. He has also a small orchard, of 200 trees; and 20 head of cattle. The floods prevented sowing early, yet the land was plowed three times; well, the result was, a heavy crop of over 30 bushels an acre. The grain required 9 days thrashing; the total work was 8,000 bushels on the 250 acres, an average of over 30 bushels an acre. These are the results of summer fallow.

J. D. Hamilton has 440 acres, of which there was 120 in grain, 100 wheat, 20 barley. 40 acres of this was summer fallow; and this 40 acres produced as much grain as the whole balance of 80 acres. He has an orchard of 400 trees, which is doing well. His stock of 25 horses is of very fine character, including a fine Bertram colt.

The orchard trees are planted too close. Experience has shown that 20 feet apart is best for trees. Mr. H. has a fine apparatus for his irrigation, and for water for his house—sending water to all his buildings, and to bathing rooms attached to the house, etc. He has a fine pump and windmills; but we think in his fine soil, cultivation would do better. The garden-grounds and buildings of Mr. H., are all excellent. He suffered by the floods of 1881-82.

J. P. French has 480 acres; 300 in grain. On 80 acres of summer fallow he had a double crop, over any other land. No system seems so good as summer fallow. He has 300 head of stock, some grade. His orchard is but small.

Andrew Kennedy, and Thomas Kennedy, have each 160 acres of land. They raise hay and grain. Their crops are light; little cultivation, volunteer, etc.

We must repeat here, that in several cases we do not have the pleasure to meet the proprietors at home, and therefore do not obtain all the items we desire. From this point we trip on to the copper mines by moonlight, and the balance will be in future numbers.

Sewing Machines in the Mountains.—We are glad to find that so many persons up in our mountain towns are appreciating the sewing machines, and what is of moment, too, they are wisely selecting the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which is now conceded to be the best sewing machine known. Those who want the best should be sure to secure the Wheeler & Wilson with their new improvements. Call at the rooms in San Francisco and see the new and elegant machines just received.

The Calaveras Big-Trees Grove.

We have enjoyed once more some leisure hours in this "Great Temple of Nature" where these giants of the forest, that have stood for thousands of years, have never ceased their "anthem song" as the winds sweep through their lofty branches. There are, thank Heaven, some places in this world where human beings can go and be beyond the reach and sound of business and traffic, and where the sound of "feet" does not enter, save those feet that bear the true child of nature on his pilgrimage to the "Father" and "Mother" of the forest, and to enjoy, a while, a communion with the grand and sublime in nature.

We are glad that there is an increasing interest in the Great Trees. We wish all could see them. They would have a better view of God and Nature in such a place as this forest. How few, who read ever so carefully the clearest and most minutely delineated descriptions of these wonderful trees, could comprehend a tree measuring thirty-two feet in diameter, or one hundred in circumference, and from 350 to 450 in height? What mind can comprehend it? They must be seen to be appreciated. Consider for one moment, a tree as high as the tower of the church Notre Dame, in Paris. We can conceive of their loftiness and grandeur, for we have seen them several times. We have stood upon the turrets of that lofty Cathedral, the Notre Dame, where, from that height, a carriage in the street was like a child's toy cart; that gives some idea of its lofty character.

Consider, too, a tree as lofty as the Dome of St. Pauls, in London, from which a man walking in the street is hardly seen. We have tried in vain, when in that heaven-raised "look out" to discover the outward form of man, but in vain; they seemed as moving specks of some dark substance, so as human beings. And yet the Big Trees are almost as high as St. Pauls, in London.

Although there are, at this time, a very goodly number of visitors at the trees, and, as we may say, a "house full," yet we are surprised that so few of the people of California have ever seen the Big Trees. The present season is the best to get away from the heat of cities and lie away to the mountains. Take steamer to Stockton, thence stage to Murphys, where travelers will find a "real home" at Murphys Hotel, every luxury and comfort, thence to the Big Trees, when "Gorham" will also make you "feel at home," and when in this glorious forest you can forget all the trials and disappointments of life and be happy.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Our readers must remember that from this time on the postage on the California Farmer, and all weekly papers, will be five cents a quarter, or twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance. Semi-weekly papers ten cents; tri-weekly fifteen cents; six times a week, thirty cents; seven times a week, thirty-five cents. For any excess over four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, double the rates named, and so on for any additional excess over the standard weight of four ounces.

The Pajaro Times says: "Our farmers are very busy, reaping the rewards of labor. Grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., are in abundance this season. The demand for labor is very great. Men need of work should visit this locality. There is also a scarcity of laborers and farm hands in Santa Cruz."

A Letter from West Point states, as an example of the efficiency of the graduating class of cadets that they dismount a cannon, and separate the parts of the carriage, and re-unite them, and fire the gun in 26 seconds.

There is a garden of ten acres full of kitchen vegetables and melons, near Cañon City. This is one of the largest gardens in Nevada Territory.

YESTERDAY the shipment of Treasure per Golden Age was as follows: To England \$231,407 73. W. New York \$269,852 52, to Panama \$5,000, to Guaymas \$3,625, total \$990,785 27; total since January 1, 1883, \$28,520,049 4; corresponding period of 1882 \$24,045,522 92; excess this year, \$4,474,526 35. The steamer Golden Age carries 400 bales of Wool, and 100 bales Cotton, etc., en route to New York, the whole valued at \$82,200.

The Misdemeanor boat, the Evening Star, was recently launched on Saturday morning. There were about 1,500 children present.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Office, of this district, during the month of July, was \$28,133 74. At the same office, the sales of Internal Revenue stamps amounted to a little over \$15,000 during the same period.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM MURPHY'S TO SILVER CITY.—We call attention to the stage-line just established by Mr. Miller, from Murphy's to Silver City. The very great discoveries lately must cause a great travel there, and this line is a good one and prompt, with good stages, and careful drivers, etc.

Crockery Warehouse.—Purchasers of crockery ware will always find a large and valuable assortment of the most excellent patterns of all kinds at the warehouse of Messrs. Callahan & Sanders, 418 Battery street. This firm are long-established importers and wholesale and retail dealers, and can always supply hotels and families on the most favorable terms.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and but one price, by courteous attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

Pacheco Foundry.—We call attention to the call of Messrs. Standish & Dalton of Pacheco, and we hope the farmers in that district will give them their patronage. Messrs. S. & D. have a very excellent "Barley Mill" and a "Gang Plow" worthy of special attention, two inventions highly creditable to them as inventors and manufacturers. Pacheco is a growing place, and we are glad to record the success of the mechanics there. We shall have more to say about them in future numbers.

The Mariposa Trees.

Although we have before published the sketch of the Mariposa forest, we feel called upon to publish a few extracts to show its grandeur, and to secure that attention to it from travelers which it deserves. The following we extract from former notes, when, with a party of four friends, we gave time to the measurement of these giants of the forest:

After about three hours of up hill work we reached the slope where we found Rambler's tree, near a bubbling spring of water. We halted at the spring to refresh ourselves with a cup of its cooling waters.

We then commenced, as we had designed when starting on this enterprise, the survey and measurement of what we believed from report must be a group or forest of trees greater than those of the Calaveras, and we had come prepared with measuring lines for that purpose.

The first tree we measured was "Rambler," and measuring it three and a half feet from the ground, found it eighty feet in circumference; close at the ground 102 feet; and, carefully surveyed, 250 feet high. Tree No. 3, nearly fifty feet in circumference. No. 3, at the spring, ninety feet, three and a half feet from the ground, and 300 feet high. Nos. 4 and 5 we call The Sisters, measuring 82 and 87 feet in circumference and 225 feet high. Many of the trees had lost portions of their tops by the storms that had swept over them. After measuring the first five trees we divided our company, two taking the south-east direction, and two with myself thenortherly direction, and keeping record of each tree measured, which resulted as follows:

The whole number measured was 155, and these comprise but about half the group, which we estimate cover about 200 or 300 acres, and lie in a triangular form. Some of the trees first meet your view in the vale of the mountain, thence rise south-easterly and northwesterly till you find yourself gazing upon the neighboring points, some ten miles from you, whose tops are still covered with their wintry snows. It is estimated to be some 6 or 10 miles from the dividing line, and the eye can gaze upon a world upon either side of the ridge. The following are the number and measurement of the trees. Our party measured none less than 40 feet, and Rambler measured as ourselves, only those of beauty of symmetry less than 40 feet, and a few only. Those measured by his party are as follows:

Number of trees	Circumference in feet	Number of trees	Circumference in feet
1 tree	102	1 tree	53
1 tree	97	1 tree	51
1 tree	92	4 trees each	50
3 trees each	76	6 trees each	49
1 tree	72	5 trees each	48
3 trees each	70	2 trees each	47
1 tree	68	3 trees each	46
1 tree	66	2 trees each	45
1 tree	63	1 tree	44
3 trees each	62	2 trees each	43
2 trees each	60	2 trees each	42
1 tree	59	1 tree	40
1 tree	58	1 tree	35
3 trees each	57	2 trees each	36
1 tree	56	2 trees each	32
3 trees each	55	1 tree	28
2 trees each	54		

The aim was to see if we could not find 100 trees over 50 feet in circumference, which was more than accomplished by both parties, as will be seen. Our party measured as follows:

No. of trees	Circum.	No. of trees	Circum.
2 trees each	100	3 trees each	59
1 tree	92	5 trees each	58
1 tree	80	down to	52
2 trees each	77	2 trees each	51
1 tree	76	6 trees each	50
3 trees each	79	1 tree	49
1 tree	72	1 tree	47
2 trees each	69	1 tree	46
3 trees each	67	2 trees each	45
1 tree	64	1 tree	43
4 trees each	65	7 trees each	44
2 trees each	63	4 trees each	42
1 tree	61	3 trees each	41
10 trees each	60	8 trees each	40

Some of these were in groups of three, four, and even five, seeming to spring from the seeds of one cone. We measured none less than 40 feet. Several of these glorious trees we have, in association with our friend, named. The one near the spring we call the Fountain tree, as it is used as the source of refreshment. Two trees, measuring 90 and 97 feet in circumference were named the Two Friends.

No description we can give could convey to our readers the wonder and awe with which one is impressed, when standing beneath these giant trees; a feeling creeps upon you of inexpressible reverence for these trees, and one does not wish to speak aloud, but rather be silent and think. Man here feels his own nothingness; and his soul, unbidden, breathes that hymn: "Be thou, O God! exalted high!" and praise rises from the heart to the lips spontaneously. No one, it seems to us can enter this grove and not acknowledge the Deity and do him reverence. Would we had time and space to speak more of this wonderful forest. We do not wish to take aught from our Calaveras friends, but if they will go and see this, they will cheerfully yield the palm, both in size and numbers.

The Peace-maker Stone and Grate.—The Peace-maker stone, at Messrs. Brayton & Co's, on Sansome street, is attracting much attention for its excellence. A new grate, of great merit, has been invented and added to it, recently, by which the ashes are cleaned from the grate with ease. It is one of the best inventions of the day. Every housekeeper should go and see it.

DR. KNOWLES, DENTIST,
80. CH CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS GUARANTEED.
TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!
PRICES LIBERAL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
v192

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company).

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSO

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

23

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILKHAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style

Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full as-

sortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturer

and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a gen-

eral share of public patronage.

3

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth,

or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health

and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pear-

son & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 187) Clay

Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to

supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial

Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite

Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly

unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary

filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions.

Price 5¢, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal

attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends

having none in future. His office has been established three

years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental

Office in the State of California.

10

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT.

v19 20

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS,

CAMPBENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPESEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade

generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before

purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than

they can afford to.

3

BAGS! BAGS!

LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,

No. 113 Clay street,

BETWEEN DAVIS AND DRUMM STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine-Sewed

Grain-Bags,

On hand and for sale.

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED BAGS

SIZES 18x35, 21x35, and 23x35.

WOOL BAGS! WOOL BAGS!!

FLOUR, SALT, ORE, AND SPECIE BAGS,

On hand and made to order.

Water-proof TENTS, constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Farmers supplied at the

lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal dis-

count made for cash.

Orders promptly executed.

10

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Fourth Annual Fair,

....AND....

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON.

....ON....

Tuesday, September 22d, 1863,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. S. HOLDENPresident.

J. SARLESVice President.

W. H. BRIGGS " "

J. C. REIDSecretary.

M. L. BIRDTreasurer.

GEO. WESTDirector.

SAMUEL FISHER " "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee,

They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be

placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President, JOHN C. REID, Secretary, and M. L.

BIRD, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles or Animals, but will

not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in the place of Silver Plate, Books or

Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in the

place of Cash Premiums.

Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will

preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award

premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other

persons than the Judges and Members of the Press are

in the stand.

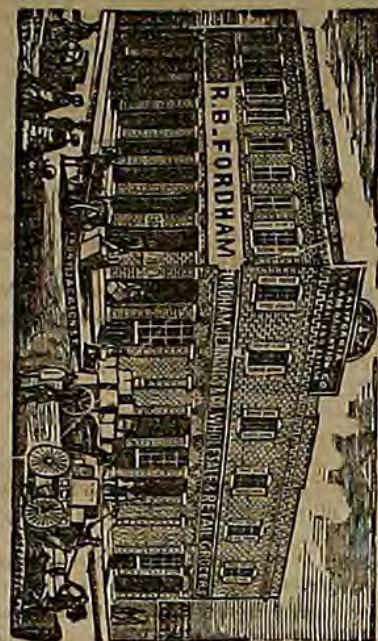
Punctuality in the commencement of the perform-

ances will be strictly required

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money, by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned. In large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dealer in Flour, Oil, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

No. 123 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

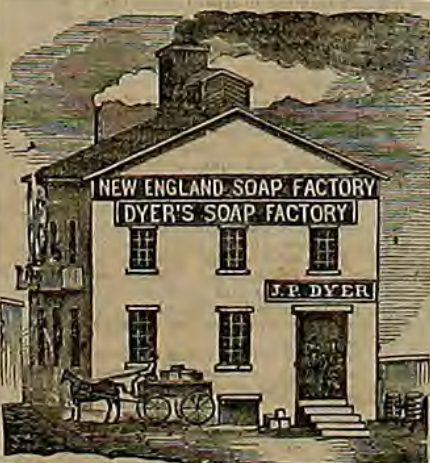
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 123 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 123 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer J. J. Davis, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. HEE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1862.

A HOMESTEAD

FREE!

IN THE

New City of
COLLINSVILLE,

SOLANO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA,

opposite

ANTIOCH and NEW YORK,

at the mouth of the

San Joaquin and Sacramento
Rivers!

Has been regularly laid out, surveyed, and put upon record,

TITLE PERFECT

being

A PATENT

from the

UNITED STATES.

5,000

Building Lots!

500

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

... OR ...

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

To such as shall first make application, and a GOOD, CLEAR DEED given at once (unconditionally), leaving it to the option of the party

TO IMPROVE OR NOT;

but it is expected that those taking one of the Gift Lots will use their influence in directing persons seeking a Home in California, to the

NEW CITY AND COUNTY.

By so doing, they will be the means of getting more to settle, than if they were to improve themselves.

Money Loaned

To Such as Build Immediately on the Premises, at a Low Rate of Interest.

A glance at the Map of California is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the judicious selection of this magnificent site for a NEW CITY, and never subject to overflow from the flooding or rise of the river or bay in winter, as the wharf and warehouses were built at the time of the HIGHEST FLOOD LAST WINTER. The vast region of fine country around it is rapidly filling up, and if the uninterrupted navigation from San Francisco to Sacramento increases as it has done for the last five years, there is no reason why Collinsville should not become a

Great and Commercial City,

it being a midway stopping-place for the steamers daily from San Francisco to Sacramento.

Already, at and around Collinsville, there is a large number of inhabitants. They have, also, a Post-Office, Store, large warehouse, and a

Magnificent Wharf,

Two Hundred feet long by One Hundred feet wide, which cost the present proprietors upwards of

\$10,000.

The Farming Country in Solano County can not be Surpassed,

Fine soil, springs of pure water, etc., etc. The climate is milder, both in summer and winter, than almost any other part of California.

A CITY

with such a situation, surrounded by so magnificent a country, cannot but have

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DESTINY.

A ferry is about to be established between this Port, Antioch and New York, making the distance only 35 miles, by land, to San Francisco, being a saving of

Over One Hundred Miles to those who Drive Stock to that Market.

Some persons, not realizing the immense rise on property in new cities, may say: "How can we afford to give away so many lots, not knowing how many will be actual settlers?"

Why, gentlemen, if by giving away five hundred lots, we can induce one hundred to settle, then the rise of our lots more than pays us for those given away, and those holding the remaining lots are the owners of a handsome property.

The Very Lots You now Receive may in less than Three Years be Worth Thousands of Dollars!

We would, therefore, say to those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer, to address us at their earliest convenience.

Farms of 5, 10, 20 or 40 Acres for Sale, in Immediate Vicinity,

at a low price to those who will make improvements during the coming year.

TO AGENTS.

Any person who will act as Agent, and get up an interest in their town, and send us the names of five mechanics, we will give them an extra lot.

For Plan of the City, showing the location of Blocks and Lots, or Bills, or any other information, please call on, or address by mail, or express to

Collinsville Land Company.

OFFICE:

318 California Street, S. F., Cal.

Box No. 1015 Post Office San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

GO PLANT A VINE.

Reader, go plant a vine;
Why should the virgin soil drink in the sun,
Why should his blessings shine
On the bare earth, with nought to rest upon?
Go plant a vine.

Dig deep the soil,
Let it behold thy morn and evening care;
Bend to thy toil,
As though it were glad labor to prepare
To plant a vine.

Perhaps 'twill cling,
Alas! too late, around a withered tree,
And all its fragrance fling
On the ungrateful air full wearily;
Yet plant a vine.

No clusters may
Reward thy labor and thy toil arrayed,
Yet e'en a lamb may stray
In summer heats beneath its broad-leaved shade;
Go plant a vine.

Thou lovest thy fellow man?
Why tarry longer? for the sun will set;
No philanthropic plan?
Up! Up! Oh, hast thou nothing done as yet?
Go plant a vine.

And then, when night shall come,
Trellised 'mid stars, the Husbandman above
Thy vine shall carry home,
Transplanted to the garden of God's love;
Go plant a vine.

THE DOCTOR AND THE SEXTON.—A good story is told of a doctor in Beverly, who was somewhat of a wag. He met, one day in the street, the sexton with whom he was acquainted. As the usual salutations were passed, the doctor happened to cough.

"Why, doctor," said the sexton, "you have got a cold. How long have you had that?"

"Look here, Mr. —" said the doctor with a show of indignation, "what is your charge for interments?"

"Nine shillings," was the reply.

"Well," continued the doctor, "just come into my office, and I will pay it. I don't want to have you around so anxious about my health."

The sexton was soon even with him, however. Turning to the doctor, he replied:

"Ah, doctor, I cannot afford to bury you yet. Business has never been so good as it has since you began to practice."

Since the above conversation, neither has ventured to joke at the expense of the other.

SCHOOL LEARNING.—A female teacher of a school, that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain to her pupils the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration she exclaimed, "If I were to tell you that there was a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me would you not, without even seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the scholars.

"Well, that is faith," said the school-mistress.

The next day in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired:

"What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a boat," was the answer shouted from all parts of the school-room.

"Why do you drive such a miserable looking carcass as that? Why don't you put a heavier coat of flesh on him?" said a traveler to an Irish car-driver. "A heavier coat of flesh? By the powers, the poor creature can hardly carry what little there is on him now!"

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

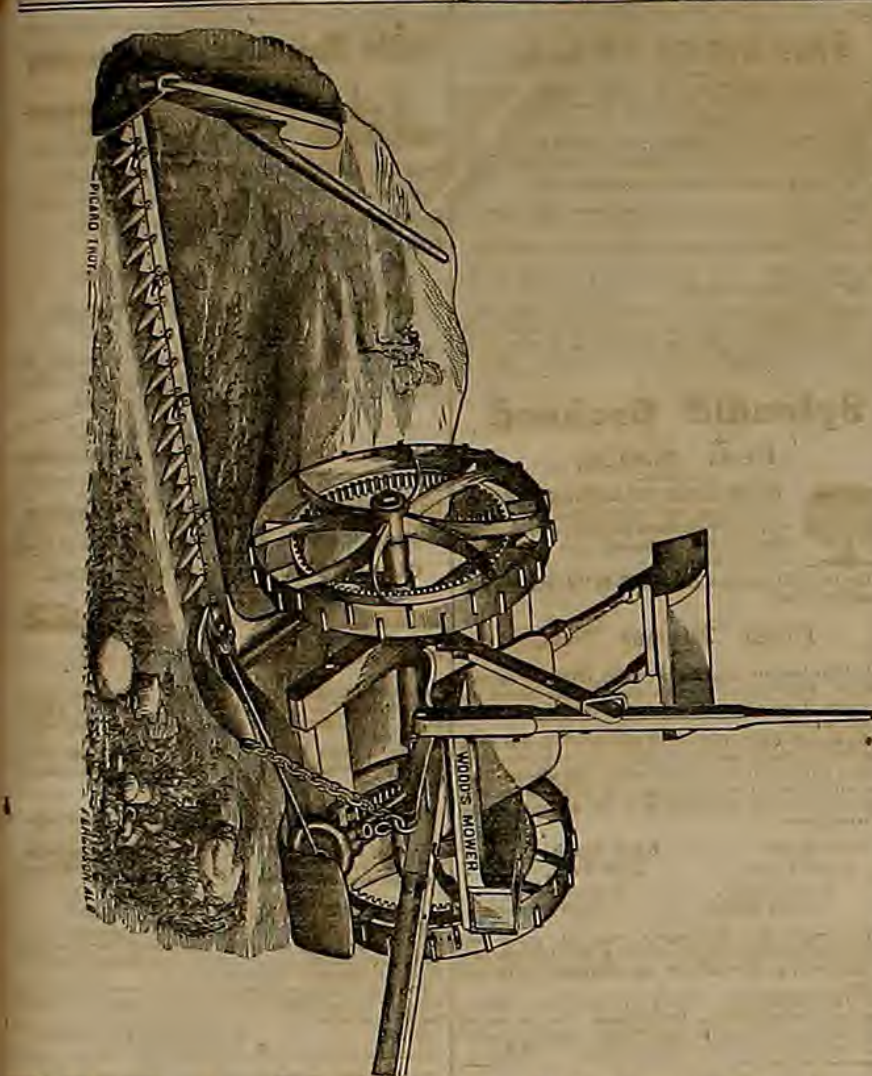
Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

vii-12



TREADWELL & CO'S LIST OF MACHINES

FOR THE

HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, cast-steel cutting bar. FARMER MOWER. New Machine, well spoken of. BUCKEYE MOWER. Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS: FARMER'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. MANN'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. BUCKEYE do do do do. BUCKEYE do do do do. BUCKEYE do do do do.

REAPERS: MANN'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. BUCKEYE do do do do. BUCKEYE do do do do. BUCKEYE do do do do.

HARVESTERS: FARMER'S FRIEND HARVESTERS. WOOD'S SWATHES, HEADERS. OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS: SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT-Patterson do do do do. EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES: Plin's Smith's, Russell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES: GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO., N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARD, where the purchase-money can be made in produce in two or three years.

ALSO—Ranches for FARMS and DAIRIES, where stock can soon turn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

Wanted. A MAN with \$3,000 or \$4,000 TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a very beautiful location in the country as a partner, where a Public House of a No. 1 character can be opened in connection with farming operations. The chance is a good one. For particulars call on the Editor of the FARMER.

\$6, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

Wanted.—In the Country, for one or two years, from Six to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. B. B. in this office.

10,000 SONGS. Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong. Rides in a Railroad Car. Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You. New York Fire Zouaves. Little One Tonight. Our Flag is Marching On. John Brown Song. Angels of the Vale. Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag. Boys that were the Green at Ball Run. Elsworth's Avengers. Native Land. Ties of Our Union. Rock Me to Sleep, Mother. Captain, with his Whiskers. O, Gently Breeze. Ever of Thee. We'll never Give up Dixie. Hurrah for Our Union. Twenty Years Ago. Old Play Ground. Nettie Moore. Old Folks at Home. March Melodians. Played Out. Mother, dear, I'll come Home. Captain's Guard the Press. Billy Patterson. The Leaving Tree in Sorrow. Annie. Immortal's Scent. Irish Stranger. I see He still in my Dreams. Annie Laurie. Hazel Dell. Let me kiss Thee for his Mother. Home Again. Helen's Band. Good News from Home. Cum Plum Gum. Hard Times come no more. Bonaparte on St. Helena. The Girl I loved Me. For Love of Thee. Fanny Shannon's Side. River Road. Fanny Jane. Gulliver's Travels. Fanny's Home. The Last Child. Well America. Darlin' Old Dick. Bonny Blue. Willie. We have missed You. The Mistletoe. Listen to the Mocking Bird. Send for a List. Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to four orders.

228 Montgomery street, Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.

C. Boyd continues to Design and Engrave on Wood the advantages of an experience of 15 years.

Full-blood Merino Sheep. Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Aug. 13.

But little that is interesting or definite can be said relative to the Produce Market. Receipts are steadily on the increase, but thus far not in sufficient quantity to stock our market. There is an impression that prices will soon decline, and in view of this, many who have their grain ready for market, are holding; a course that in our opinion will prove detrimental, causing as it must large quantities to be offered at no distant day. Some parcels of wheat arriving are going direct into stores, on account of shippers and speculators. Our city mills are all busy, and consume the bulk of wheat that offers. Washoe and other buyers are in the market for barley. Oats arrive in sparing quantities; a good demand exists, and satisfactory prices rule. Hay is active. Potatoes are in large supply, and low prices rule.

Our exports for the week are as follows: To Shanghai ex ship Helen Nicholson, 525 cases bread, 1425 bbls 100 lb bbls 200 lb sacks and 600 qr sacks flour. To Realgo by bark Denmark, 200 bbls flour, and 200 sks potatoes. To Victoria by bark Ocean Bird, 250 sks barley, 150 sks beans, 50 bbls and 13 cases bread, 60 lb sks and 225 lb qr sacks flour, 200 sks oats, 250 sks potatoes, and 40 boxes onions. We note the charter of the ship Blackhawk, to load breadstuffs for Melbourne.

Our receipts of produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 16,361 sks, barley 12,528 sks, oats 4065 sks, potatoes 3503 sks, flour 5264 qr sacks, hay 491 tons, straw 35 tons, corn 21 sks, bran 1098 sks, beans 50 sks, middlings 72 sks, cornmeal 250 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Beans 200 sks, oats 101 sks, barley 1934 sks.

Wheat, #100 lb—	Flour—#100 lb—
Shipping .. 1.50	Superfine .. 4.25
Milling old .. 1.00	Extra .. 5.75
do new .. 1.45	Patent .. 6.00
Barley, old .. 1.50	Domestic #100 lb .. 3.50
do new .. 1.35	do #100 lb .. 4.00
Oats, old .. 2.00	Ground Feed #100 lb .. 0.00
do new .. 2.50	do #100 lb .. 0.00
Corn .. 1.75	do #100 lb .. 0.00
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BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO AUGUST 14.

Nor much that is exciting or important is reported for the past week. The most noted is the rumor from Washington of another change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Mead is reported to have resigned and Gen. G. K. Warren and Banks talked of as his successors. The Army of the Potomac appears to be quiet, and likely to remain so for some time, as the heat is great, the thermometer 104° at headquarters on the 7th. The army is being increased at the rate of 1,000 a day by drafted men. The sensation news of the probability of a war with England is said to have no foundation. It is reported there is a strong feeling in Mississippi and Alabama, as well as in other southern States, against the rebel government, and resistance to its conscription acts. A large portion of the population seem to be desirous of returning to the Union, and it is to be hoped that by the assistance of Federal troops, they will soon have the opportunity. The siege of Charleston is progressing, surely, if slowly.

During the session of the Court Martial at Corinth, August 10th, an altercation took place between Col. Corry and Lieut. Col. Bowen of the 10th Missouri. Corry struck Bowen and the latter drew a pistol and shot him, killing him instantly.

There was a sharp fight on the 7th near North Mount Pleasant, between a portion of the 3d Illinois Cavalry and some rebels of Chalmers' command. The latter were routed. Our loss was 2 wounded and 1 taken prisoner.

The public sales of wool passed off without spirit, and prices showed a heavy falling off; California sold at 15¢ @ 20¢.

The President has determined to carry into effect the recent retaliatory order, and he has ordered 3 rebel prisoners from South Carolina into confinement as hostages for the 3 negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, who are now in prison at Charleston.

The draft has been nearly completed in the western part of New York. A revision of the enrollment has been ordered in the first New York Congressional District, where drafting will commence in about two weeks.

A recent order of Gen. Banks announces Gen. Stone as Chief of his staff.

A special dispatch says that negroes used by the rebels as soldiers, are to be allowed \$5 for each U. S. musket, \$25 for each U. S. horse, \$50 for each U. S. negro killed or captured by them, and \$50 for each scalp of a U. S. white officer, commanding negro soldiers. Suspicions of foul play are connected with the burning of the steamer Ruth, on the Mississippi River. It is supposed that the money was not on board, and the boat was destroyed to conceal the robbery. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

The Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, with \$313,000 in treasure, has arrived.

Gov. Todd, Senators Cowan and Harris, with several other persons of large influence, had an interview with the President. The purpose is said to relate to an important military demonstration, not yet made public.

The first full regiment of colored soldiers, raised in Pennsylvania, left for Morris Island, August 13, to reinforce Gillmore's army.

Large numbers of deserters, who have their arms with them, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Alabama, organizing with the citizens, to resist the rebel conscriptions. Efforts to enforce the rebel conscription in Western Tennessee is pretty effectually broken up.

The Unionists in Eastern North Carolina are to hold a great mass Convention in a few days, for the purpose of invoking our Government to send a sufficient force to this Department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington, and Weldon, in order to force the rebel army to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at once.

The returns from 89 counties in Kentucky, give Brannette 47,935 majority. 22 counties are yet to hear from. The following members of Congress are probably elected: First District—Lucian Anderson. Second District, George H. Yeaman. Third District, Henry Grider. Fourth District, Aaron Harding. Fifth District, Robert Mallory. Sixth District, Green Clay Smith. Seventh District, Brutus J. Clay. Eighth District, W. Randall. Ninth District, W. N. Wadsworth. All are Union men. Some of them were members of the last Congress.

Deserters from the rebel army report that Bragg has certainly been superseded by Bishop Polk.

The situation in Virginia seems to be as follows: The base of the rebel army will be for the present at Gordonsville, where the branch main line of the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg, diverging at Sexton's Junction, strikes the Orange and Alexandria line. Our own communication, instead of being by way of the Potomac to Aquia Creek, and thence to Falmouth, is by the Orange and Alexandria railroad direct from Washington, our present front. The Rapidan, rising along the Blue Ridge mountains, flows in an easterly direction, and unites with the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Along this line Gen. Lee holds the river as far as Fredericksburg, where he has a corps de place. Our own front appears to extend along the upper forks of the Rappahannock, so that the triangle between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock will probably be for some time a debatable territory.

The steamship Golden City, Captain Oliver Eldridge, leaves for California, Aug. 13, touching at Rio Janeiro, and Lota, Chile.

The trial of James M. Whittier, for the assault on the Tribune office, during the late riot, resulted in a sentence of one year's imprisonment, and \$250 fine.

A large squad of conscripts left Philadelphia, Aug. 13, for Fortress Monroe.

The dispatch boat, General Lyon, arrived direct from Port Hudson, which place she left on Friday evening. Officers report the banks of the Mississippi, all the way up, as deserted and drear, and for miles not a single human being can be seen, and the guerrillas will soon be numbered among the things that were. Throughout Arkansas and Louisiana, slaves are being run off to Texas, until now very few are left for a considerable distance back of the river. Some escape, but many attempting to do so are shot, whipped, or tied, and carried off. Troops continue to be sent down the river from Vicksburg. Destination unknown. An expedition up the Red River is not among the improbabilities, and the retreat of the Arkansas rebels might thus be cut off. Besides, it is believed, the rebels have several transports up that stream and its tributaries.

A letter from Richmond states that Jeff Davis continues ill, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. It also states that Lee has protested against these being by Barnard, as it involves the life of his son General William F. Lee. If his wishes are not acceded to, he declares his intention of throwing up his commission.

Charleston correspondence of the 8th says the rebels have built numerous additional batteries on James' Island. They are also building interior lines of defense near the city. About 7,000 troops from the North have landed on Morris Island during the past week. It was expected that an attack would be made on the 13th, and great confidence was felt of the fall of Sumter, Wagner, and Cummings Point to be made in 24 hours. A deserter from Wagner says two-thirds of the guns have been removed from Sumter and mounted on James' Island, and that the fall of Sumter is regarded by the rebels as certain—the damage done in April by the monitors rendering it hopeless to hold it. Sunday next we will certainly hold Sumter, and within a few days succeeding, Charleston, or its ruins, will be in our possession.

Life Insurance.

One of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself.

It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and securing to those dependent upon him for support, a certainty against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & F. have made themselves popular, and secured a great favor for the public by the very prompt manner in which they have settled all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

The Stockton Agricultural Warehouse.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Howell, of Stockton. This house has been so long known by the liberal and upright plan of doing business, and established so high a reputation, that it is only needed for us to call attention of the farmers of San Joaquin to the fact of their new arrivals and standard goods, that they may be supplied. New settlers in the county should at once call and see Messrs. J. & H., and make their acquaintance.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small Jones of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Purge out the Morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21. 1863.

NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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The Mines of Copperopolis.

"Gold is the strength, the sinews of the world; the health, the soul, the beauty most divine; a mask of gold hides all deformities; gold is heaven's physic, life's restorative."

ALTHOUGH we are about to speak of the copper mines of Copperopolis, copper being the representative of gold, *is de facto* gold, and as the mines are admitted to be the richest copper mines in the world, it is not improper that we should use the significant lines at the head of this sketch, for all will admit that the present state of mining affairs is such that it is literally true that "a wash of gold hides all deformities." Any one conversant with the state of society can witness strange things and see strange metamorphoses in society by means of the sudden wealth acquired by some; but we do not intend a moral essay, but a chapter on the copper mines.

The great Union Copper Mine of Copperopolis, among all mines is as the sun among all other planets, its richness and extent and value outstrips them all. This is the present condition of the mines. What their fate will be, time alone will reveal.

[In our notices of mines and mining, of which we intend to take more notice by reason of their unexpected connection with the farmers of our State, we shall endeavor to give true and reliable data so far as it is possible to obtain it. No pecuniary consideration shall deter us from exposing all schemes that are started to injure the working farmers or draw them into ruinous speculations.]

The copper mines were first discovered on the 29th of July, 1859, by W. K. Reed, who was then harvesting on the farm of T. Hardy, Esq. Copper had been found on the Gopher district, and had been located in the name of Mr. Hardy. During harvest word had been sent to Mr. Hardy to send a man over to Gopher to do work sufficient to hold the claim, and Mr. Hardy sent Mr. Reed. It was in passing, to and from the Hardy ranch, to the Gopher district, that Mr. Reed discovered the famous *Union lead*. Mr. Reed had been a miner in the lead mines of Wisconsin; he had been long a miner here, yet never a lucky one, but always the reverse, until he struck the *Union lead*. When he made this discovery he set to work in earnest with pick and shovel, and built himself a cottage, such a shaft, and finding ore he had it assayed. Some others became interested with him, but after a brief time he sold his interests to Messrs. Hardy & Meader for \$85,000; this was the ground now owned by the Union Company. The entire claim is said to be worth largely over a million of dollars. Yet we presume to say two millions would be no temptation to the present owners. Fortunately, indeed, was the discoverer of this mine, but more fortunate were the purchasers.

The mere data of the shafts and drifts and warehouses and piles of ore cannot give that true idea of this mine that a person will realize by a personal examination—they must all be seen to be truly realized.

The Union has three large buildings, one each over their several shafts. No. 1 shaft is or was (on the first of the month) at the time of our visit, 200 feet deep; the second shaft about 180 feet deep, the third less; from the first to the second shaft, which are 300 feet apart a drift has been cut which connects. This drift is at a depth of about 160 feet; there are now four extensive drifts, a fifth has just been started, in each and all, the ore was rich and growing richer; the work of the miners, however, seems to be only like prospecting, for the veins are being followed; the ore daily lifted is as we have said before the richest copper ore in the world. It is very interesting to visit the several buildings and see the men at work sorting the ore; breaking and separating the true ore from the slate, quartz and coarse rock, and throwing the ore into piles of No. 1, 2, and 3, seemingly to know the quality of the ore by the touch. These workmen are principally Cornish miners. Only the good shipping ore, No. 1 or 2, is bagged and sent away—sometimes ten or fifteen tons per day. Immense piles of common ore, the No. 3, lie around the building, estimated at 10,000 tons, and by and by will be used when mills and concentrations can be erected, this ore will then realize \$10 to \$15 per ton; there is from \$100,000 to

\$150,000 now waste, almost, but in a little time will roll in the gold as its result.

To the visitor the most exciting scene is "descending the shaft." All the ore is hoisted by steam power, with wire rope attached to the buckets; the wire rope being made fast to the drum, which brings up the ore from the bottom, 200 feet, in about two minutes; but the descent of a visitor is upon a different plan; the visitor places one foot on the loop of a rope which is strongly fastened to the book on the wire rope, then with his hands holding the wire rope he descends, by steam, dropping down into the dark gulf, sometimes spinning round like a top, at the speed of a railroad car. Should the engine stop and leave you half way, or the rope break and drop you suddenly, the visitor would realize the value of "feet." Nervous persons, dizzy heads, or persons who are subject to "cramps" should not go into the copper mines, i. e. not too deep, lest unhappily when in deep, they may want to get out, but the crank won't let them. But joking aside, the descent and the ascent, with the views and knowledge attained, is richly worth the exertion.

The Union Company have also a very fine large building near their works for their workmen, as a "boarding house." The building is 40 by 60 feet, light, airy and substantial, having reference to the health and comfort of the workmen, with a large collection of good books furnished as a reading room for themselves. The kitchen and cooking department was admirable; the dining-room, set for 75 to 80 men; the store-rooms, safe for meat, etc., were all neat and cleanly; large bathing rooms, where the workmen have free access, with yard and garden, wood-house, stable, etc., with a yard for twenty swine, which consume the waste from the table and house; all we must say, admirably complete. These complete the working departments and their auxiliaries.

A new and beautiful mansion is being finished as the residence of Thomas Hardy, Esq., who is now at the East, and his Brother, formerly of Honolulu, but now a resident of Copperopolis; the building is 35x44, with a wing for kitchen and store-rooms, the main building has two sets of parlors, front, with dining and sitting rooms in the rear. The chambers are arranged for the most convenience; all the rooms are lofty and the finish is the best, the principal aim being real convenience and comfort. This mansion has a large dome or observatory, which has been arranged as a room for the children; this is the highest room in the house and we call it the "happy room," appropriately so, it being built expressly for the children for their library, doll room, and play room, and children in their glee are always nearest Heaven, therefore we call it the "happy room." The whole house will be heated, during winter, by a hot air furnace. The well, being sunk, is through solid rock, and is 33 feet deep; water will be found at 40 or 50 feet, and pure; a very fine cellar has been made. Thus from dome to cellar the work has been completed and ere this, we presume, occupied. The location is pleasant, at the brow of a fine hill; the lawn, in front of the house, will be planted with grass, from Honolulu, called *Ma-ne-a-ne-a*, fine lawn grass. Could we have changed it we should have placed it on the very summit of the hill, which would have given it one of the most commanding prospects in the whole section around—it is most admirable, as it is, however. May all the anticipations of the residents be realized.

To Mr. Balch, the Superintendent, who kindly descended with us into the shafts and gave us a review of the interior of the mines, and to Mr. Hardy, for a pleasant tour over the building, we tender thanks for courtesies. Our visit will be remembered with pleasure.

THE KEYSTONE COPPER MINE.

This rich mine may be classed as the No. 2, Copper Mine, of the world, and it may be that it will spell up in the class and be the equal of No. 1, yet.

The first discoverer of copper in Calaveras county was a Mr. Hughes, who first found it at Hog Hill, in the Gopher District, while to Mr. Reed belongs the credit of discovery of the Copperopolis mines. These parties not knowing the real value of the ore and knowing but little of copper mining, and not supposing that it would pay to ship to foreign countries sold their claims and realized more "gold," than their brightest dreams had ever led them to believe they should possess; but these mines, since, have proved worth many millions, and these two mines are but as a drop to the many leads of rich ores that are now sleeping almost within whispering distance.

The Union and Keystone are now beyond dispute not only the richest copper mines on this coast, but they are the wonder of the world; they have now been worked daily for two years, sending tons of ore which is called "waste," that is superior to the best mines of Cornwall, in England. The average of the lodes (Cornwall) is not over 2 per cent of copper, while the waste here will yield 6 per cent. The Cornish miners concentrate the 2 per cent ores up to 6 and 7 per cent; the waste of these mines (Union and Keystone) can be concentrated up to 20 and 25 per cent; allowing for

the cheap labor of England we have double the advantage in the quality and quantity of our ores.

Works are now being erected at the Keystone for concentrating ores, and in a month or two the first concentrated metal will be shipped from this coast. What we want in all our copper mines and what we must have before complete success can be attained is a knowledge of the principle of concentration and works for perfecting it. Our mines will never be worked with profit without it and it should not be expected. We must not expect to find bodies of concentrated ores—an experienced, practical miner never expects such a thing.

California is now inquiring for practical men; her mines will not yield their precious minerals as easily as heretofore, because our mines are getting deeper and deeper and require men of a lifetime experience, almost, to work or direct them. We must not expect to take a man from the counting room or the store, from the printing office or from the plow, and send them out to direct a mine; he does not know what is a miner's labor, and consequently does not know if the mine is doing his employer justice. This great error has been the ruin of thousands and it has permitted many a rich lead to pass unexplored.

The principles of "concentration" of copper ores is known by nearly all copper miners of the old countries, yet nine-tenths of them do not know how to put them into practice.

We have been led to make these remarks, which we deem important to all who are now interested in copper mining (and their name is legion), from what we have witnessed at the Keystone mine, and from several interviews and pleasing, instructive conversations with the Powning Brothers, agents of the Keystone mine; and as we wish to advance the true interests of our State we feel it our duty to communicate freely all the knowledge we obtained, so that it shall "do the greatest good to the greatest possible number."

As we have named the Powning Brothers, in this connection, we take pleasure in giving some facts which we deem important to illustrate the value of the knowledge of mining, scientifically and practically.

The Powning Brothers are five, all miners, their father and grandfather were miners, before them; the interest, the talk and the business of mining was their daily food, from childhood up all the terms and principles of mining was their alphabet; therefore they can be called miners. Four of these Brothers are in California and one in Australia, in the Bori-Bori mine; one Brother, in the Pittsburgh mines of Lake Superior, and two in Copperopolis. Powning and Brother are Superintendents of the Keystone, the Calaveras, the Napoleon and the Josephine, and one Brother has charge of the Carey, at Washoe. The workmen under their charge are principally Cornish miners; many of them were induced to come to this country by these Brothers, in order to make it a business, for they felt that great advantages would be derived by this country and by all who employed such miners, by bringing miners who were bred to the business and understood it in all its details; men who could not only mine and dig, but men who could sort and select ore after they were mined; and to the Powning Brothers our State is indebted for many a talented miner who is now with us.

The working part of the mine will now have our consideration:

The main shaft is 275 feet deep; from this rich No. 1 ore is drawn up in tubs, by steam power; the shaft has rather an incline with the lead; there are three other shafts, one of 250 feet called the Upper, and one of 50 feet called the Powning, another of 150 feet called the Lower; the upper and the lower shafts are still deepening; drifts are being excavated to a great extent and from these the ore is "breasted" out and the arch above is timbered up; all the work below is being well and scientifically done. The men are mostly Cornish men, numbering one hundred, are active, industrious, and temperate; we spent considerable time among them, and passed down the great shaft upon the ladders, 275 feet, in company with Capt. Andrews, of the mines, and examined the works below—selecting rich specimens by our own labor. The trip down is much easier than it is up; persons of "short wind" will puff and blow coming up—good lungs can stand it. Ladies pass down in the buckets, and although it is quite an adventure, yet a goodly number try it—some get a little nervous sometimes, yet it is worth all it costs to dive down into the regions below.

It is truly interesting to witness all these operations and see the shining ore broken up, sorted, sacked and loaded. It requires but little time to load a team with a hundred sacks, or five tons; each load worth about \$800. There are three large, commodious buildings for this company; their hoisting work is all done by steam power, by an excellent engine of forty-horse-power. This Company have five or six hundred tons of waste ore which will be concentrated. A handsome counting-room, for the agent, and the new concentrating works, in the course of erection, completes the sketch.

We spent considerable time and acquired much

interesting information, and would return our kindest thanks to Messrs. Powning and Brother for their kindness and many courtesies, which rendered our visit so pleasant.

The great length which has been required, in order to speak of the Union and Keystone, will preclude the notices of other mines till our next, when we shall sketch our visit to the various mines and claims, many of which are giving good indications. Some of them have well defined leads, and which we have no doubt if but managed rightly will make their several owners rich. For the remarks on these mines see "New Mines at Copperopolis."

Summer Pruning.

EVERY orchardist should now look to his fruit and remember that the crop of fruit next year is now forming in embryo fruit spurs, and these can be greatly aided and stimulated by a wise and judicious pruning. Fruit growers should be sure to know the fruit spurs, should know the difference between a fruit-bearing branch and the sap branches. Every tree in a rapid growth has more or less of sap or water branches that should be cut away, but never remove a fruit branch from the body or center of the tree unless it crosses or overlaps another branch. The great object should be to induce the tree to produce fruit spurs on the body and main limbs of the tree, and by shortening the limbs this can be accomplished. Great care should be had to form the tree with a compact, well-rounded head, keeping the tree full in the center. This will protect the tree from the burning sun, and if the tree has been grown with low branches, as it should be, it will at the same time shade the ground, and thus shade the crown roots from the sun also. In almost every orchard we have seen, the trees have too much wood, they have been permitted to extend their branches to an indefinite length, this, too, without any regard to forming fruit spurs on the main limbs. The result has been the fruit forms on the extreme ends of the limbs in great quantity which must of necessity be small, this again can never fully mature, therefore the crop is almost wholly lost.

We are surprised, when we see farmers who have fine orchards allow their trees to thus overbear. A little reflection must assuredly convince them that such a course would insure the death of the tree in a few years. Nature cannot thus be violated with impunity. No tree, that is permitted thus to overbear, can ever be restored to what it would have been had the wrong not have existed. The thousands of broken down trees everywhere will attest this truth, and those not broken down soon manifest signs of decay.

We only ask growers to go through their orchards and examine, and they will see the wrong they have done to their own pecuniary interest, besides the ruin of many trees that were originally fine and healthy. Trees can now be pruned at this season with the knife, or thumb pruning can be practiced when the growth has been great. Now is your time to form the fruit for next year.

Lawton Blackberries in the Mountains.

This delicious fruit has been introduced into some of the interior towns in the mountains, with so great results that we desire to make it known, that others may be preparing to cultivate it, and plant the vines in December and January, as that is the best, although February will do; but the earlier the better.

At Battle City, in the garden of Isaac Tripp, Esq., we saw some trained Lawton Blackberries, the growth of this year; they were 16 feet high, and the crop from the bearing canes has been so great as almost to appear incredible.

From a trellis of 25 vines, 10 bushels of fruit had been gathered, and yet the vines had a considerable crop and still bearing. Mr. Tripp last year made 20 gallons of blackberry wine, and will make 180 gallons this year. This is but the product of a few vines.

At Jackson, at the garden of James S. Trowbridge, Esq., from 16 vines only, he had sold \$35 worth of fruit, and preserved 12 half-gallon cans of the fruit, and had still a supply for his table left. Who says the Lawton Blackberry will not pay?

When we first introduced this wonderful fruit, some some years ago, and said the vines would produce four, six, and eight quarts each, the idea of such crops was ridiculed. Now we can show vines that have produced from a peck to a bushel. We hope this fruit will be planted extensively in our mountain towns this Autumn. It will pay.

We enjoyed the fruit at both these places, and the wine of Mr. Tripp was found very excellent.

SHEEP-WASH TOBACCO.—We saw at the office of Messrs. Clark & Perkins in this city, a new article of sheep-wash, called "Concentrated Extract of Tobacco." It is highly recommended for the destruction of vermin and cure of the scab, etc. It is manufactured in Boston, put up in tins, and appears to be an economical and useful article.

A lively imagination is a great gift, provided education tutors it; if not, it is nothing but a soil equally luxuriant for all kinds of seeds.

Letter from Utah—Exchange of Plants, Etc. From a co-laborer in Utah, we have received the following letter, which we take the liberty of publishing to let him tell his own story:

OFFICE OF FARMER'S ORACLE,
Spring Lake Villa, Utah, July 28, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

DEAR SIR: I should like to hear from our horticultural friend at Vancouver—noticed in your 10 of April Number. I am anxious to increase my collection of native as well as cultivated plants. Be kind enough to post me in the matter, and enlighten me as far as possible, and, if you have it, give me a list. Could you send me a catalogue of any seed-houses, gardeners, or nurserymen? I see you copy my notes from *Prairie Farmer* sometimes, but never tell your neighbors that Utah has an agricultural periodical—is that the way you serve *new comers*? Come! come! be a little more neighborly, or I shall come over and give you oral evidence that I will be neighborly. Are you doing anything in gardening, orchard, flowers, etc? I am passionately attached to nature—have two acres of garden, nursery, and flowers; spend most of my time among them, and now have a wilderness of bloom. Could send you some nice native plants, or anything I have, if you "go in" on the beautiful.

Yours Truly and Fraternally,
J. E. JOHNSON.

We may perhaps have, inadvertently, omitted to notice the *Farmer's Oracle*, published at Spring Lake Villa, Utah, but we welcome so creditable an "institution" none the less. As to this and the other matters, our editor, being now absent in the country, will doubtless have more to say when he returns. We append here, as some information for our friend and others, another letter from Vancouver Island, just received:

VANCOUVER ISLAND, August 3, 1863.

ED. FARMER: In conformity to your request, I send you a list of names of the plants growing on this Island, and should be glad to send either seeds or roots of any of them in exchange for plants or seed different to what we have here. Of Pines we have Douglas, Spruce Fir, Yellow Fir, Balsam Fir, Weymouth Pine, Yellow Cypress, Cedar, Arbor Vitæ, Yellow Pine and Yew, Broad-leaved Maple, Vine do, Oak (two species), Alder, Dogwood, Arbutus, several species of Poplars, do Willows, Crab-apple, Service-berry, Hazel, Mahonia, Berberry, Mock-orange, Elder, Snowberry, Buckthorn, Gautheria, Shallon, splendid Rose stocks suitable for budding. The above are trees and shrubs. The following are chiefly herbaceous and bulbous plants: *Dodacatheon* (two species), *Media*, and *integrifolia*, *Trillium* (two species), *Camassia*, *Violet* (two species), do *Dog's-tooth Violet*, *Delphinium*, several species of *Ribet*, do *Spiræa*, *Lupinus Polyphylus*, *Monarda*, several very beautiful species of *Terrestrial Orchids*, *Polygonations* (two species), *Sidum* (two species). The above plants I have made collections of, but there are many more deserving attention, which I hope to get as opportunities offer. This is hastily written to catch the steamer, please, therefore, excuse its rude manner and oblige, Yours Truly,

JOHN OLAYTON.

CURIOUSITIES OF THE DESERT.—The Virginia Evening Bulletin says: We have in our office a scorpion, lately caught on the desert near Fort Churchill—a nasty, ugly looking insect, with the claws of a crawfish and the legs of a centipede, and a tail, not of "linked sweetness long drawn out," but with a point sharper than wit. His appendages are an inch and a half long, and from head to tail the length is about four inches, at the end of which is a bag or sack, containing the poison which it ejects through a minute curled tube, similar to a serpent's fang. We heard an emigrant describing the effects of its sting on a fellow-traveler, who was a dead man two hours after. Tarantulas are not extremely scarce in this locality. One morning Major McDermitt, at the Fort, rushed out of his office to see what was the cause of the noise and gabble of his rising progeny of turkeys, when he found them forming a circle around one of these interesting insects, which he captured, and made take the oath, by steeping it in an alcoholic mixture. Thus it can be seen our Territory is not entirely deficient of subjects for natural history.

THE SIEVES OF SOCIETY.—Beware of oozy-headed people, between whose ears and mouth there is no partition. Before you make a bosom friend of any man be sure that he is secret-tight. The mischief that the non-retentive do is infinite. In social life they often set whole communities by the ears, frequently break up families, and are the cause of numerous misfortunes, talseries and crimes. In business they spoil many a promising speculation, and involve hundreds in bankruptcy and ruin. Therefore be very careful to whom you intrust information of vital importance, to your own happiness, or the interests of those you hold dear. Every man has a natural inclination to communicate what he knows; and if he does not do so, it is because his reason and judgment are strong enough to correct his inherent propensity. When you find a friend who can exercise absolute power over the communicative instinct—if we may so term it—wear him in your heart. If you have no such friend, keep your own counsel.

[From the U. S. (New York) Economist.]

Sheep Husbandry.

[The following should have been published in its regular series, and previous to the article we published last week on "Breeding in."]

In looking back at the condition of affairs before the breaking out of the rebellion, it is surprising to find that so many styles of goods composed of cotton and wool were imported instead of being produced in our own country. So far as manufactures have attempted the production of goods of this character, in competition with foreign, they have been entirely successful. In half-wool delaines they have cast in the shade the foreign article and completely driven it out of the market. This was done, too, in times of peace when gold was at par, and when the tariff and exchange were trifling as compared with present rates. The same result would, no doubt, have attended the experiment of producing other cotton and worsted goods, such as coburgs, alpaca, Italian cloths, red padding, and numerous other articles of a staple character of which the consumption has been large for years past, and now that the war has produced a considerable advance in all styles of goods in Europe, and the tariff has been largely increased, together with the enormous rates of exchange, and the necessity of paying duties in gold, the manufacture of this class of goods, and of many other composed entirely of wool, cannot fail to yield a handsome profit, provided the wool best adapted to their production can be obtained. It may be well to state in this connection that wool adapted to the production of worsteds is equally as well adapted to the production of coarse woollens, such as heavy overcoatings, carpets, blankets, army clothing, coarse flannels, common cassimeres, jeans, tweeds, satins, low grades of broadcloth, and, indeed, of more than half the goods worn by the masses of laboring people throughout the whole of the loyal States; so that there cannot fail to be a great demand for this grade of wool for years to come under any circumstances that are likely to occur. For the last eighteen months Cotswold and Leicester fleeces have commanded as high prices in this market as Saxony and Merino fleeces, on account of the demand for army clothing, and with the addition of a large demand for worsted purposes, and for the production of coarse woollens for civilians' wear that can no longer be imported with profit, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that coarse wool will find a sure market at remunerative prices. A gentleman of long experience in the wool business, and of not over-sanguine temperament, expressed to us but a few days since his conviction that fifty millions of pounds of coarse wool could be disposed of annually in this market. We have recommended the increase as far as possible of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds, for the reason that their wool is peculiarly adapted to the production of worsted fabrics, and in no country in the world is there likely to be so good a demand for worsted goods for years to come as in this. The prices of cotton goods having been advanced by reason of war to near the ordinary value of worsted goods, the consumption of the latter must necessarily be greatly increased, as their lightness compared with woollens, and their durability as compared with cottons, render them exceedingly desirable for men and boys' summer clothing, while their brilliancy of colors and warmth render them equally as desirable in all the Northern States for women and children's clothing for a large portion of the year. We are informed that the Cotswold breed has been crossed with good success with the Spanish Merino. It is related to us that a gentleman in Massachusetts had in 1853 a flock of Cotswold sheep, and living in a section of the country where there was a good market for lambs, he had for a number of years disposed of them and kept the old ewes until their wool had become cotted (or felted), tender and slippery, the natural result of such a policy. The person who had bought the wool for a number of years finally refused to buy it any longer. The owner of the flock determined to change his policy, and bought a large Merino buck, kept his lambs, killed or sold off his old ewes, and by strict attention and good care has to-day the best flock of worsted sheep in that part of the country. He gets a heavier fleece, his sheep are equally hardy, his lambs are as heavy as they were before the cross, and he obtains a better price for his wool in proportion to finer grades.

A very large proportion of the sheep in the Western States have a strong tincture of Merino blood, and might be crossed with the long woolled sheep, if thought desirable, but the main point is to increase the number of sheep in the country as rapidly as possible, and of worsted sheep in particular. No sheep except the aged should be disposed of for slaughter.

At the present time there are about 20,000,000 in the loyal States, and this number ought to be doubled at least if the demand for wool is to be supplied by home production in future. We visited a large wool house a day or two since, and were shown wool from nearly every country on the face of the globe. If we had visited a produce house, and had been shown samples of corn and wheat which had been imported from all these countries, it would have appeared to us quite as consistent. The rich lands of the West are just as well adapted to sheep husbandry as to the production of corn and wheat, and the two branches of agriculture can be carried on more profitably together on the same farm than it can be done separately. It is an established fact that sheep enrich land more than any other domestic animal. In Illinois where the production of corn is so great, the farmers would find it exceedingly profitable to have a flock of sheep to consume a portion of their surplus corn in winter instead of disposing of it, as they have frequently been compelled to do in the last five years, at a price scarcely paying the cost of production. In the winter of 1860 and '61, we well remember that corn was selling in this market at 65 cts a bushel, when the transportation and expenses of selling cost full 55 cents. This left but ten cents to the

farmer. Corn is the very best winter food for sheep, but it should be varied each day by hay, turnips, carrots, and other vegetables. In what way could the farmers of that country dispose of corn to better advantage than in feeding flocks of Leicester and Cotswolds, which, with reasonable care, would produce fleeces that would average from five to six pounds as they do in Canada, and that in all human probability will sell for years to come at not less than 40 cents a pound, and if the war continues will be more likely to sell for 60 cts than 40? On wheat lands sheep are regarded in England and by some of the best farmers in America as an absolute necessity. The Hon. H. S. Randall of this State, one of the ablest writers on sheep husbandry in the country, in a report to the State Agricultural Society last year, declares "on our grain growing soils, at least, sheep are an absolute necessity of good farming." In the report he quotes an extract from a letter written by Mr. Johnson, of Geneva, whom he speaks of as "one of the best wheat farmers in the State" in which it is declared that "sheep and wheat farming ought to go hand and hand in this country." One of the best farmers in Ohio, of whom his neighbors say that "everything he touches turns to gold," related to us a short time since his custom of turning his sheep in the wheat fields for about a week at the close of the winter frosts before the wheat begins to grow. The sheep, he said, would eat off all the frost bitten blades, and by cutting the wheat down close to the roots, trampling into the soil the roots that are thrown out by the frost, and by distributing manure over the field, would produce a new and more vigorous growth of wheat from the roots, at the same time benefiting the sheep by a fresh feed before the coming of the spring grass. Farmers in the West that have never kept sheep would do well to try the experiment by purchasing a few, and if not found profitable, there would be no great loss. If well cared for they will prove profitable in any part of the North or West, as has been demonstrated for the last forty years.

Correction.—The Economist makes this correction in the article on Sheep Husbandry we copied in the Farmer of Aug. 7. In the 53d line "cotton warts" should have read "worsted warts," making the true reading of the sentence as follows: "In Bradford, in 1844, there was not a factory using worsted warts, and only a few were used in Halifax and vicinity in the production of 'lastings.'"

Coal Oil for Boring, Etc., in Fruit Trees.

A gentleman formerly connected with coal oil business in this city, tells us that several years ago, in taking a lot of sample bottles of oil on a journey for exhibition, accidentally had a bottle broken, saturating the sawdust in which the bottles were packed. When he arrived at his stopping place, he put the sawdust at the foot of a plum tree, it being about the time of the blossoming of the plum trees. The result was watched and it turned out that the carculous which ravaged the other plum trees in the orchard, gave this one a wide berth, and the plums were saved to ripen. This circumstance led to further experiments with like favorable results. The sawdust thus saturated—which can be with the cheapest kind of coal oil—retains the odor for a long time, which is offensive to the fastidious tastes of the little Turk. The borer also will not put his gimlet into the trunk of a tree which is encircled with this stuff.—[Ohio Farmer.]

THE SNOWS AND SEAS OF MARS.—Mars has lately presented a favorable opportunity for the examination of its surface. The constitution of this planet more nearly approaches that of the earth than any other in the system. Snow can be detected at both poles, the white circle increasing in winter and decreasing in summer. It has been found that the center of this region of snow does not coincide exactly with the poles of the planet. And in this respect it is like the earth, whose greatest cold is not exactly at the pole. A greenish belt, with deep bays and inlets near the equator, which is supposed to be a sea, has recently been detected. The termination of the snowy region is very sharp and abrupt, giving the idea of a lofty cliff. A reddish island in the above sea, has also been detected. The probability of Mars being inhabited is greater than that of any other planet. Its density is very nearly that of the earth. The heat and light of the sun would only be half of that enjoyed on our globe; but then this may be compensated by an atmosphere which may form a warmer wrapping than ours and by a more sensitive eye. A great part of the surface of the globe is covered with snow for half of the year; the people of Mars would not be worse off than we are in Canada, and life is tolerable here. People emigrating from this planet to Mars would find that they were only half as heavy as they are here, which some would not regard as a disadvantage.—[Leitch.]

GOOD LUCK.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck was to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, was to live upon elevenpence and save a penny; good luck was to trouble your beads with your own business, and let your neighbor's alone; good luck was to fulfill the commandments, and do unto other people as we wished them to do unto us. They must plod and persevere. Pence must be taken care of, because they were the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God.—[De France's Lectures.]

FRUIT TREES.—Hundreds and thousands of peach and apple trees in and about Nevada, are breaking down beneath their burden of fruit. Those having fruit trees too heavily laden should see to it that the limbs are relieved of their superabundant weight, either by picking off a portion of the fruit or giving a proper support to the trees. Remember, that peaches, particularly, double their weight during the last 20 days of their growth. A careful attention to this will save many trees from being injured, and much fruit from being lost.—[Nevada Journal.]

Treating and Flavoring Tobacco.

A very common opinion prevailed for a long period that tobacco was a tropical plant, and could not be cultivated in latitudes of moderate temperature. It is a fact, however, that it will grow and may be cultivated, not only in all latitudes where corn or maize comes to maturity, but in regions much farther north. Large crops of tobacco are now raised in the valley of the Connecticut, and the leaf of the plant is smooth and held to be well suited for the wrappers of cigars. It is also cultivated in some portions of Albany and Ontario counties in New York; thus proving that the plant may thrive in our most northern States. And not only may it be cultivated in such latitudes, but it is well known that soon after it was introduced from America into England it was cultivated for a period with success in several sections of that country, and also in Ireland. In 1570 it was grown in Yorkshire to a considerable extent, but its cultivation was prohibited by an act of Government, for the purpose of deriving a large revenue from that which was imported. This occurred during the period of the Commonwealth, in 1652, and since then not a leaf of tobacco, except as a curiosity has been grown in England.

We have been told by those who are esteemed connoisseurs of tobacco, that although this plant grows luxuriantly, when properly treated, in the States, still it is not equal to the qualities which are cultivated in warmer latitudes. This perhaps is owing to the mode by which it is treated, after it has matured. In Virginia the sun-dried tobacco is held to be the best for chewing, but most of it is finally cured by artificial heat. Tobacco in leaf, is very sensitive to moisture in the atmosphere, because it contains so much potash, common salt and lime. An analysis of this plant gave: potash, 8.7 per cent; lime 32.2; common salt 3.8; magnesia 2.8. In Richmond, which has been the headquarters of the tobacco business, there are very extensive manufactories where the leaf is cured, and afterwards made into plugs for chewing. Great care and attention are necessary to the proper curing of it, and if the weather is moist during the operations it is very liable to mildew. In clear dry weather it is spread on the top of sheds, and hung in every situation where it can be exposed to the dry air. The sky is watched with anxiety during such exposure, so that it may not receive a drop of rain. Very frequently it receives its final drying in warm apartments, and in many cases these are heated with open fires—dry corn-cobs being about the best fuel that can be used. Pine, and other woods impart their resinous taste to the tobacco, if the smoke is permitted to permeate through the leaves.

After tobacco is perfectly cured, it is prepared for pressing. It is now a common practice to flavor it with some mixture of a sweet and aromatic character. A common preparation is that of the tonquin bean, which has a pleasant odor. Vanilla is also used, and different manufacturers have their special mixtures. The leaves are spread out and slightly sprinkled with the aromatic liquid until a sufficient quantity of the moisture is absorbed to render them pliable. They are then rolled into cylindrical packages, and these are squeezed into flat plugs in powerful presses. A number of such plugs are subsequently placed together and subjected to a second pressing operation, by which the plugs are converted into square blocks, and thus fitted for transport and market. It was formerly the custom to place the pressed tobacco in a room called the sweat house, where it remained for a considerable period exposed to a warm atmosphere. This made the tobacco sweat; globules of juice appeared on its surface and dropped on the floor, and its taste was much improved thereby.

It is also common with some tobacco manufacturers to sweeten the dark and rank qualities for chewing by dipping the leaves in bunches into sugar sirup, before pressing them. We have only referred to the treatment of chewing tobacco; the superior qualities being used for this purpose. The terms "honey-dew," "sweet-leaf," etc., applied to different lots of tobacco, are of the "bunkum" order. The best qualities of tobacco are said to be cultivated on new soil, on the southern sides of gently sloping hills.—[Sci. American.]

To Tobacco Growers.

G. W. Priety, of Oroville, a practical tobacco grower, writes as follows to the Marysville Appeal: Noticing from your edition of last week that there are a number of acres of tobacco being grown near Marysville, and feeling a lively interest in its successful production—having been, as you are aware, one of the instigators of the attempt—therefore I presume that you will pardon my apparent assumption of the tuition of a portion of your readers, and for their benefit publish the little additional light that I can now cast upon the subject of tobacco culture in California. My object will be partially accomplished by repeating a paragraph of my letter No. 1, of last season, which reads thus: Now, we come to a particular point, upon the knowledge of which, in a great measure, depends the quality of the crop, and I fear the intricacy of the subject may hinder a full understanding of the matter; hence, let me advise the tobacco culturist, if a novice, to get, if possible, some one who has had experience in its production, to point out the ripening or ripened plants, for if cut green, the consequence would be disastrous, or if suffered to remain standing too long after ripe, the crop would be somewhat injured. Thus, as it can be easily comprehended, there is a certain medium, the knowledge of which is important, but I say, if an error must be committed, let it be in favor of too well ripened plants. When tobacco begins to ripen, more or less yellowish spots make their appearance on the leaves, and finally the whole plant becomes completely mottled or pitted upon every leaf. Then it is presumed to be ready for cutting. Another mode to distinguish ripe tobacco is, to double the outer edge of the leaf, then if it breaks short and seems brittle, we say it is ripe; but if tough, it may be considered yet green. This I wrote last year, and supposed at the time that I had written

all that was essential to this point; but, unfortunately for some culturists, they were too eager for an early housing of their crop, and consequently a very large proportion of last season comes into market imperfectly developed, and has a green flavor, which can, and certainly should be guarded against in the future. Better let the lower leaves rot in holes than to cut too green. In fact, during the maturing process, the leaves thicken so fast, that in one week's time a plant, that apparently has not grown a particle, may have gained 25 per cent in weight—and gained in quality almost beyond computation. Of course the injury, or even total loss of a few of the lower leaves, would be more than compensated both in quantity and quality by suffering the plant to get well ripened.

Continental Currency.

We saw the other day an old continental bill stuck up in a store, with the following adaptation from a well known epitaph appended to it:

"Stop, Greenback, stop, as you pass by;
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, you soon must be;
Depreciate and follow me."

We have no fear, however, that the present currency will ever follow the old emission, and give the poetic prediction no further notice than to let it suggest the present sketch of that unfortunate experiment of our fathers.

The first issue of paper money ever made on this continent was made by Massachusetts, on the breaking out of the war between France and England in 1780, for the purpose of defraying the expense of an expedition to Canada. Those bills were never up to par, and their value varied in different colonies. Here, at home, they were estimated at six shillings for the dollar, in Pennsylvania seven and sixpence, and in New York eight shillings. It shortly became the subject of a panic, and rapidly run down to four or five shillings to the dollar, which became the settled standard for a long time.

The bad odor of this Massachusetts currency did not prevent the other colonies from following her example, nor herself from repeating the experiment some fifty years later. In 1745, immediately after the declaration of war against France by England, Massachusetts issued nearly three millions of pounds, which in three years had depreciated to only a quarter of a million in value in silver. This emission was finally redeemed at the rate of five shillings to the dollar.

The example thus set by the several colonies was followed by Congress on the breaking out of the Revolution. Bills of credit to the amount of three millions of dollars were issued, and in order to force them into circulation they were made legal tenders for all debts, and a refusal to receive them worked a forfeiture of the debt for which they were tendered. And yet further, it was enacted, that if any person refused them he should be regarded and treated as an enemy of the country, and be precluded from intercourse with its inhabitants. One man, Thomas Harriot, was actually imprisoned for declining the new currency. The Confederate States are pursuing the same course with their notes.

This money formed almost entirely the circulating medium of the country, and until the issue amounted to ten millions the bills passed at their nominal value, after which they rapidly depreciated.

In 1780 they had fallen one-half, and the next year they only went at an hundredth of their nominal value, under the funding system established by the government. \$5,000 of this currency was once paid for a cow in this vicinity.

The impression was somewhat common that these bills were at last redeemed by the government, but this is only true to a small extent. We think less than a hundred thousand were realized, and hardly any of this was in the hands of the original holders, mostly poor soldiers, who had sold out to speculators for little or nothing. There are now nearly 500,000 unredeemed in the States, for the expense of the States in the Revolution was reimbursed in these bills—corporate bodies and individuals, that is a dead loss to them, and a clear gain to the government.

When Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury he made a long report to Congress in favor of preserving the public credit by the redemption of these notes, but no attention was paid to it, it being alleged that such a course would be impracticable, on account of the extent to which they had been counterfeited. They have long since been confined to the rubbish drawer of old farm houses and the cabinet of the antiquary.—[Newburyport Herald.]

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers,

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

Sansome street, near Pacific.



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET, Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths, Anemones, Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots, Gladiolus, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED BE SENT DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their ORDERS should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express have been authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

...AND...

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

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13 SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Travelling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that California is indeed the garden of the world. To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the most mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references, or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 20, and continuing five days.

Northern District—At Marysville, commencing Sept. 7, and continuing six days.

San-Pablo-Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 10, for four days.

Amador County—At Ione City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days.

Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

Oregon State Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, will commence at Salem, Tuesday, Sept. 15, and continue four days. The citizens generally of California and Washington Territory, are invited to attend and participate in the exhibition upon the same terms as the Oregonians.

Help for the Fair time.

Every grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Every one can do something—none should fail to aid.

Copperopolis.

COPPEROPOLIS may with truth be said to be one of the neatest, most orderly, and finest mining towns in our State. Its appearance to a stranger at first view is always very prepossessing.

Copperopolis contains about 1,200 inhabitants. There are about 300 children in the town, 180 between 4 and 16. There are some 2,000 inhabitants in the district. There is no church; the people worship at the school-house. A new and splendid school-house will be built soon. Mr. Hardy, of the Union mine has offered land, and will contribute liberally in money also. The stores, stables, market, and places of business are all good. Of them we shall speak next week.

Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, had issued an address to the citizens urging the impressment of slaves into the Confederate service.

Our Rambles in the Country—No. 9.

Is continuing our "Rambles" we must do so others often do: go back and get what we left behind. We omitted a few important places by means of displaced notes.

The last evening at Stockton we rode out to visit a few places of worthy interest, part of which we gave, part omitted, and these we give now. First, let us correct an error in name: for J. D. Sturges, in last week's issue, read J. D. Sturm, which was the last we visited previous to the large and fine farm of J. B. L. Cooper. Mr. Cooper has a farm of 500 acres, as fine land as lays out of doors, the homestead mansion sheltered beneath large and fine oaks. Of this farm, 300 acres was sown to wheat, 60 to barley, and of this 200 acres was summer-fallowed, yielding the splendid harvest of from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre—this is an item for farmers that plow three and four inches deep and plant late. On this farm was also harvested 75 tons of hay; there are 25 head dairy stock, 10 brood mares (fine Blackhawk McCracken stock), 20 work horses, and all the agricultural implements to carry on a farm as it should be. The whole matter is summed up in the words "A noble farm well managed."

West & Brother's farm, orchard, and nursery, has 300 acres in all that is improved. The grain raised was a good crop. There is also a vineyard of 800 grape-vines in good order. The orchard trees were in full bearing and denoted good care. We noted with pleasure several plantations of evergreens of fine varieties, among them the new and choice Cupressus Lusitanica. The garden grounds are much improved and enlarged from former years. A neat conservatory and propagating house indicate a business, and the stock of plants prove it. Among the collection of plants are many of excellent character; we noted a Spirea Callosa Fortunii, brought from Japan by Mr. Fortune, agent of the London Horticultural Society. Messrs. West & Brother will have a fine collection of plants for sale this autumn. In the orchard we noticed among the varieties Dearborn's Seedling, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Bonsoeck, and Bartlett, all bearing remarkable crops. West & Brother made 400 gallons of wine in 1862. Owing to the dryness of the season, and sickness, much seed of valuable trees was lost. The present location of their pretty cottage house is very pleasant, the surroundings every way gratifying. Our visit was an entertaining and pleasant one.

We now resume our rambles on the Sonora road to Copperopolis. First, we will correct an error; the types said Wm. Kule at the 12-mile house, they should have said near the 12-mile house.

Luke Kelly, keeper and proprietor of the 12-mile house on the Sonora road, has a farm of 160 acres, used for stock feeding and raising his own vegetables. He has 25 cows, makes his own butter and supplies Copperopolis; rears his own chickens and has eggs, milk, etc., in abundance. 100 teams pass here a day and 50 persons are fed daily at this house. The orchard has 400 trees, all cared for properly, and no vegetables of any kind allowed to grow among them; there is a fair stock of hogs raised, of Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Leicestershire. Mr. Kelly is a working man and makes his farm tell.

J. O. Hoult, near the 12-mile house, has a very convenient wagon making and blacksmith establishment. He is also carpenter and general working man; can turn out as good wagons as any shop, makes them usually of 4 and 5 tons; the neighbors should patronize home work and home workers. Mr. H. has a pretty cottage house, small garden, good soil, and good crops.

Fruit in the Mountains.

NEVER was fruit so cheap and so abundant in the mountains as now. In all the mountain towns the fruit stands are full of luscious fruits—peaches, plums, apricots (late), apples, and some few pears.

Fruit is now so cheap that all can purchase, in fact it is so cheap that people eat fruit for nourishment, instead of drinking ale and beer. This is a fact, and so clear is it, that the consumption of these drinks is materially diminished. Watermelons and peaches are used instead of Lager.

Increasing Interest for the District and County Fairs.

We are glad to notice the increasing interest felt for the District and County Fairs all over the State. This is as it should be—some first; and the only way to build up a good State Agricultural Society, and have a good State exhibition, is to work, and make the local societies first prosperous. From these emanate the working material that will build up and sustain the State organization. We hope every citizen of every county will work for this object.

Courtesies received in the Mountains.

We cannot express to cash and all how much we are grateful for favors received while we are traveling, but we are grateful to each and all. To Postmasters we are much indebted for valuable information, of men, places, and institutes, which enables us to progress rapidly in our investigations; but while we always note and remember these favors, we know that those who are thus courteous and obliging, are amply repaid in their own hearts; for it is but a sure indication of good breeding and a well cultivated mind, and it is natural for such to be courteous and obliging.

Whitewashing Trees an Error.

We noticed in many gardens in the mountains the fruit-trees were whitewashed. Upon inquiry, we learned it was to kill the insects upon the bodies of the trees. We would advise all who have their trees now covered with lime, to wash them with strong soap-suds, to remove the lime as speedily as possible, as the lime must do the bark of the trees a very serious injury.

Cleanliness of the bark of a tree, like cleanliness of the body of humans, will do more to secure health and remove lice, than any other preventive we have heard of.

Our Absence.

We have been absent from our Editorial Rooms four weeks this day, on a tour of practical observation among the orchards, vineyards, and farms, in the mountain districts. Our object has been to make a careful examination of the actual condition of mountain cultivation, and report upon the same. We have gathered a volume of items, and many, very many, practical truths, which we shall lay before our readers from time to time, and we hope with profit to them.

We have received many kindnesses, and every facility in the prosecution of our labors, and a hearty cooperation in our enterprise. For the many new subscribers we have received, and other favors also, we feel truly grateful.

Our route has been from Stockton to the mines of Copperopolis, thence to Murphy's and the "Big Trees," from thence to Vallejo (partly destroyed by fire lately), Angel's Camp, San Andreas, Jackson, Ione Valley, and Stockton again, with many intermediate places. At, and around each, we found large farms, orchards and vineyards. The farms were prosperous, the orchards overloaded with fruit, and the vineyards giving promise of a crop that will make the wine-presses gush out with "new wine." We found too, many fine residences with plenty and comfort, many pleasant cottages and gardens, and many happy homes. These were far away from the allurements and temptations ever attendant in large cities. The country! the country! that is the place for a happy life.

As we traveled from mountain to mountain, as we saw the works of the miner, and his extraordinary labors, in overturning mountains, we could not but call to mind the words of the Prophet, "The mountains shall be laid low and the valleys shall be filled." This is now literally fulfilled, as well as many other prophecies that will apply to California; but, wherever we saw this upturning of the earth by these searchers for gold, we also saw the skill of another set of workmen, who had leveled these heaps of stones and earth, and had made the "waste places a fruitful garden." Of this and all other matters we shall speak in detail in our "Rambles," and in editorials for the several circumstances.

We would in this connection, however, ask the kind indulgence of our correspondents and readers, for any seeming neglect in answering their letters, or any matters appertaining to our editorial duties, for we found so much of interest in the rich mountain regions, that our excursion was more than doubled in extent and time first intended. We will try and make up in the matter we will give as fruit of our labors, for omission of the past.

Our Country Newspapers.

We have often spoken of our country newspapers. By this we mean not San Francisco, but the newspapers in the several counties of the State.

Traveling as we do, in all sections, and canvassing for our own journal, we hear remarks always, touching the journals of each county where we are laboring, and, as we have often said, we find the easiest work to obtain subscriptions to our own paper where the county paper is well sustained; for, whenever a county paper is what it should be, it induces a spirit of inquiry, promotes reading, awakening investigation in all matters of interest, and promotes the general welfare. This is what should be in every county, and this is what a county paper should do; when it fails in this its usefulness is gone, and the sooner it gives place to those who will do this, the better.

Recently in our travels we visited a district where there were two newspapers published. We called, as is our custom, on each, and afterwards we visited the several orchards and gardens, also several mills, workshops, and places of business, to obtain information and items. In several workshops, where we found much to interest us, and much worthy of notice and commendation, we were much surprised to hear it said by the parties, that they had never before had an editor call on them to take an interest in their business, or see their works, or show the least interest in their welfare, although they had been there for years. The consequence of this was, the county paper was no account to them, and they took no interest in it, remarking at the same time, they would like to support it liberally.

This is no isolated case. We know of hundreds. Our wish and effort always was and always will be, to induce a generous support by all citizens for the county papers, and in return the press should take an interest in the community, and in all its relations. We know if our cotemporaries in the country would but visit the farms, orchards, and vineyards—the workshops, manufacturing, and places of business, more—collect suitable items of their own neighborhood and publish them, and encourage their own "home industry," it would swell their incomes largely, by increasing their business. If our friends will try this, we pledge them they will find it so; for we hear what is said, and know how the people feel in this matter. We often take up a county newspaper to learn items of that particular place, but we can learn more from abroad, outside of it, than we can from it. This ought not so to be. We wish well to every newspaper, and wish them to prosper; if we did not, we should not thus write. It is the facts we learn that prompts us to do a duty which will, as we hope, result in good, and induce many of our county papers to build up their own place first, by heralding the industry of their own county before any other.

To the Secretary of the San Joaquin District Agricultural Society.

DEAR SIR: We have often been inquired of in relation to the rule of your Society, in regard to horses, where an owner may reside in one county, and his horses may stand, or be in use or training in another county. Will the horse be ranked as belonging to the county or place where the owner resides, or where the horse may reside? By replying to this inquiry through the Farmer, you will much oblige many readers, as well as the Editor.

State Agricultural Fair.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Mr. Hoag, in company with Wilson Flint, Esq., has been on a visit this week as a committee to Santa Clara Valley, taking this city in their course. We learn from Mr. Hoag, who made us a pleasant call, that a very general and lively interest is being awakened in Santa Clara Valley for the approaching State Fair, and most of the prominent nurserymen, orchardists, and stockmen, including Messrs. Fox, O'Donnell, Adams, Bascom, Sanderson, and others, will attend and exhibit. Many manufacturers, and others from this city, have signified their intention of exhibiting at the Fair, more particularly in reference to the bounties offered by the State for New Products and Manufactures, for most, if not all of which, there will be claimants. We learn, also, that there is much interest excited in other sections for the Fair, and the prospects are that it will be a good one. In the Mineral Department a fine exhibit of ores from the various districts is expected, which will be an important feature in the exhibition.

The Secretary furnishes us with the following SPEED PROGRAMME OF THE STATE FAIR.

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held August 12th, 1863, the following List of Premiums for the Speed of Stock, and the days upon which they will be determined, were agreed upon:

Saturday, Sept. 26th (Second Day of the Fair), 3 o'clock p. m.

Trotting Race—Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Two mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

Monday, Sept. 28th, 3 o'clock p. m.

Best Running Stallion or Mare, three years old; Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$100 00

Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 2 o'clock p. m.

Best Trotting Stallion, to Harness, Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old; Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 2 1/2 o'clock p. m.

Best Pacing Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, of any age; Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, of any age; Two mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

Thursday, Oct. 1st, 3 o'clock p. m.

Best Trotting Stallion, to Harness; Mile Heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go—Patchen to wagon—for.....\$300 00

Friday, Oct. 2nd, 2 o'clock p. m.

Sweepstake Races, free to all Trotters to Harness; Mile Heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, two or more to go—Patchen to wagon—for.....\$200 00

After which, free for all Trotters, double team, Mile Heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

An Entrance Fee of ten per cent on the premium offered, for each of the above races, must be paid to the Secretary at the time of entry, for the use of the Society. All entries must be made by the 15th day of September; but the particular horse or horses to go, need not be named until the 25th, the opening day of the Fair.

All races will be strictly to rule, and the rule will be rigidly enforced, so as to make the fair and horse races in all cases.

Amador County Agricultural Society.

This society will hold the Annual Fair at Ione City, September 23, 24 and 25, lasting three days. An efficient Board of Directors and a growing interest in this Fair gives a promise of a very general representation over the whole county. Having had the pleasure of meeting the members of the Board, we can rouch for their earnest desire to make the Fair a good one.

We most assuredly acknowledge our sense of gratitude to the Board for the high compliment they have paid this journal in selecting it as a prize for many premiums on their list. We will endeavor to merit the honor and make the FARMER a worthy prize. Notice of the Fair and order of exercises in our next.

New Mines at Copperopolis.

THE constant developments of new mines are astonishing; but as we have given a large space this week to the Union and Keystone, we hope our many readers of Copperopolis will not think we have forgotten all other rich leads; certainly not; and the manner in which we have spoken of them should be an earnest that we shall be thorough in our details.

Our trip to the Haarlem claim of Mr. Westby is not out of mind. That is a good claim, and others in the circle of Salt Spring Valley. The Buffalo claim is good. The Comet, Franklin, Pleasant Valley—the Inimitable claim, which promises so well—Copperopolis, Great Alford, these with many others shall have due care, and the needed facts required for their development in our next.

NICE ROASTING EARS.—O. L. Perkins, the California seed-grower across the bay, brought us a sample of his sweet-corn, which is the largest of the kind we remember to have seen. It is 16-rowed, long in proportion, and one ear appears to be enough for a small family. Mr. Perkins has five acres of this, raised for seed, and what is better, it is entirely exempt from the worm infestation which has and does cause so much injury. Perkins says the exemption is owing to his seed and manner of cultivation, which last he should communicate to us for the general benefit. His crop of seeds this year is large and fine.

CALIFORNIA TOBACCO.—The Mercantile Gazette of this week says: "Some parcels of genuine California-grown tobacco, packed here in the best Virginia style of boxes and cases, and handsomely branded with a golden-scepter brand, have been publicly sold at auction as Eastern, at 63 1/2 cts." No doubt the buyers thought it a good article, as it undoubtedly was; and we believe our home-grown will soon be preferred to any other.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association has been organized about four years, and is composed of a number of young gentlemen, who for their perseverance in improvement in the Dramatic Art, merit the public support. They will appear on Tuesday next at the Metropolitan Theater, on which occasion will be presented "The Lady of Lyons," and "Michael Eric, or the Maniac Lover." A number of professional ladies have kindly volunteered. As we have witnessed a rehearsal, we can guarantee a good entertainment.

HEAT'S SHEDDY MILL, at Cobles, was destroyed by fire, and several female operatives were burned to death. Many were badly injured by jumping to the ground, burned to death. 15 were supposed to have been

News from Newbern, N. C., the 13th, says that, in the last 4 days, 17 large steamers have arrived at that port, having raised the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army.

LECTURES ON ICELAND.—J. Ross Browne, who has lately returned to California from his European tour, announces his trip to Iceland for next Tuesday evening, at Platt's Music Hall, where he will be happy to meet his friends and the public. His lectures will be illustrated with panoramas prepared from sketches taken by himself on the spot, and cannot fail to prove interesting and to attract a large attendance. The lectures will close with a vivid and eloquent description of a night with the great Geyser. Mr. Brown is a good specimen of the genuine humorist and his mirth-provoking descriptions of the whims and oddities of Icelandic manners and customs, with the views of splendid northern scenery, will no doubt be visited by all the reading and thinking public.

Of course every one has heard of J. Ross Browne and his writings. He has seen about as much of the world, and turned his hands to as many odds and ends of human enterprise, as any man within the range of our knowledge. He commenced his strange career as he tells in some of his published sketches, by an extensive pedestrian tour through the Western States; after which he made several voyages down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the capacity of a common flat-boatman. He next turned up as a police reporter in Louisville, from which he gradually diverged into the study of medicine. Not liking that, he took up the profession of stenographer, and spent some time as a Congressional reporter in Washington. With a capital of fifteen dollars the net result of his labors in that branch of industry, he set out to see the world; got as far as New York, spent his money, and shipped before the mast in a New Bedford whaler. During a voyage of a year and a half to the Indian Ocean, he assisted in the capture of many whales, visited the Azores, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar, Comoro, and Zanzibar. At Zanzibar a mutiny broke out, and he left the vessel. He spent three months on the island, among the Arabs, and then worked his passage home in a Salem merchantman, visiting St. Helena on the way.

The result of this voyage was a "Narrative of Adventures in the Whale Fishery," published by the Harpers in 1844. From that date till 1848, he was engaged in the United States Treasury Department as compiler of bank statistics, and private secretary to Mr. Robert J. Walker. He was next appointed a Lieutenant in the revenue service, and ordered to report for duty to the Pacific coast. During a voyage round Cape Horn he visited the Brazils, the Island of Juan Fernandez, Lima, and other places of interest, of which he has given some amusing sketches. His visit to Crusoe's Island, published in Harper's Magazine in 1853, attracted considerable attention. He arrived in California, August, 1849, with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, to find that a reduction had been made in the revenue service, and he was unceremoniously dropped out of office by the new administration. Luckily, the Convention that formed the State Constitution was about to meet. They wanted a competent stenographer to report the proceedings. Brown was just in time. He demanded and received, cash in advance, his own price, ten thousand dollars. The Senate of the United States afterwards purchased his report, and paid him three thousand dollars. On the strength of this piece of good fortune, he settled down for life on a country seat near Washington. He remained settled exactly three months, pulled up stakes and started for Europe. During his European tour he visited the principal cities of the continent; traversed Italy, Sicily, Greece and Turkey, and made an extensive pilgrimage through Syria and Palestine. The result of this tour was a series of letters to the National Intelligencer, and a volume of light and humorous sketches entitled "Yusef—a Crusade in the East."

On his return he was appointed a Special Agent of the Government to visit all the Custom Houses, Indian Agencies and public depositories throughout the United States. In this capacity he traveled through every State and Territory in the Union, except Kansas and Nebraska; visited Mexico and all the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, from the Straits of Fuca to San Diego; made four voyages to and from California; and was finally de-capitalized for exposing the frauds under Buchanan's Administration. He then started a private agency in the new silver mines of Washoe, of which he has given an amusing account in a series of sketches entitled a "Peep at Washoe." Failing to make this pay, he set out once more on his travels, determined to make a living by his pen. During the past three years he has visited, as correspondent of the Sacramento Union and Harper's Magazine, all the cities of the continent; traveled extensively through Spain, Portugal, and Algeria; Russia, Finland, Sweden, and Norway; Poland, Prussia, Denmark and Iceland; and now, after his long absence has once more reached San Francisco. The aggregate of Mr. Browne's various journeys by land and sea amounts to over six times around the world. All this he has accomplished solely upon the earnings of his own head and hands. We wish him success in his new "Trip to Iceland."

Life Insurance.

ONE of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself.

It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and securing to those dependent upon him for support, a certainty against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & F. have made themselves popular, and secured a great favor for the public by the very prompt manner in which they have settled all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

WELL TO KNOW.—At Howard & Kneller's stall, 76 Wall Street Market, can always be obtained the finest and freshest honey, as well as the best fruits of all varieties in their season, and at the lowest price. We write from experience.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE UNION.—A meeting was held at Washington, N. C., August 11th, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional Districts, at which resolutions were passed declaring "her people absolved from any further obligations to the Jeff. Davis Confederacy; in favor of free labor and denouncing the 'peace' Copperheads of the north as traitors, equally responsible with the Southern secessionists for the continuation of the war."

A late dated Raleigh Standard has a very able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises, and the idle success of their efforts, stating that portions only of but five of the original 13 States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing to North Carolina in her sovereign capacity, to make immediate overtures to the North for peace. The article is said to have been written by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, and the President of the Governor's Council. It is further stated that Gov. Vance has approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished President Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet.

The Canadian papers give unmistakable evidence of the intense excitement now prevailing in the provinces, and the separation of Upper and Lower Canada is seriously discussed. Amidst the domestic troubles, Thomas D'Arcy McGee has written a letter which is extensively copied, in which he expresses fears of an invasion of Canada by the United States.

Washington special dispatches state, that important dispatches, showing the complexity of the Governor of New York and others with the rioters have been received by the authorities there. It is thought Governor Seymour will not persist in following the mistaken course into which he was beguiled by the Woods and their party.

A dispatch from Gen. McNeil, commanding at Springfield, Mo., says that Lieut. Col. Coffee, with a force of rebels and Indian half-breeds, made an attack on the 6th Missouri cavalry, under Col. Catherwood. Coffee was defeated, with 30 killed and wounded, a large number of prisoners, all his weapons, ammunition, stores, cattle, and horses. Capt. Hirsch with a detachment, pursued one portion of the band, killing and wounding 35.

The establishment known as New York Tattersall's, Sixth Avenue, was burned, Aug. 18. A number of persons were injured, and 25 horses were burned. Loss \$10,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and a part of the general scheme by the riotously disposed persons, on account of the approaching draft.

In the reconnaissance recently made from Natchez to Woodville, the capital of Wilkerson county, 40 miles distant, and connected by railway with San Francisco, near Bayou Sara, La., the expedition destroyed 5 locomotives, and 55 passenger and platform cars, together with a rebel factory, and cotton manufactures to the value of \$200,000. This will prove a very serious blow to the rebels, while other advantages, hardly less important to our arms, must result from opening up the south-western country, which this expedition has shown practicable.

KOHLER'S



Should hold acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind—
Should hold acquaintance be forgot,
And days of Long—
—Syn—

New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

Music Dealer, San Francisco

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED OF

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Front and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NO ONE REMEDY IS MORE NEEDED in this country than a reliable *Ayurver*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impurities from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparilla or anything else, is a mere slop—laxative and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Sulfuric Acid, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alternative and effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which is the great variety of complaints which require an alternative medicine. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For the minute particulars of the disease which it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Hysteria arising from Disordered Stomach, Pale, or Morbid Taction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Universal Pill.

They are sugar-coated, so that most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best. Apparent in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; Free boxes for \$1.

Do not be puffed up by unprincipled dealers with some other preparation, which they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is but one, and they should have it.

Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importers and Manufacturers of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civil Processions.

T. ROUGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
Montgomery street.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two charges for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL

Hardware, Saddlery and Harness—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On Tuesday Evening, August 25,

MR. J. ROSS BROWNE

WILL DELIVER

At Platt's Music Hall,

LECTURE

ON ICELAND,

ILLUSTRATED

BY A SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC

Views, representing the most characteristic features of Icelandic Scenery.

Smaller sketches representing the costumes, manners and customs of the inhabitants, will also be introduced.

Tickets (single).....\$1 00

Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman.....1 50

Tickets admitting children under 12 years of age, half price.

To be had at the Bookstores and at the door of the Hall.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the **VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.**

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of **The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,** (Formerly the Jerome Company.) For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

BAGS! BAGS!

LEWIS & DETRICK,

CLAY STREET BAG FACTORY,

No. 113 Clay street,

BETWEEN DAVIS AND DRUMM STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine-Sewed

Grain-Bags,

On hand and for sale.

DUNDEE HAND-SEWED BAGS

SIZES 19x35, 21x35, and 23x35.

WOOL BAGS! WOOL BAGS!!

FLOUR, SALT, ORE, AND SPECIE BAGS,

On hand and made to order.

Water-proof TENTS, constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Farmers supplied at the lowest rates, on time with city acceptance. A liberal discount made for cash.

Orders promptly executed.

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR

G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Old-Fellow's Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK

IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES!

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides— all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fresh Cotton-Seed.

1,000 POUNDS FRESH SEA-ISLAND GOV.

BRAND," warranted. This is the best brand known.

This parcel of Seed has been selected by JOHN T. ZORN, a gentleman conversant with Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing, having resided for twelve years in Egypt and the East Indies, and become familiar with the article. He has brought this invoice of seed to introduce into California the BEST COTTON KNOWN.

The Seed was carefully packed by C. V. MAPES, Esq., well known in the Agricultural World, and will be offered at more moderate prices (to induce the cultivation extensively), as follows:

One Packet of Four pounds.....	\$2 50
Three do Twelve pounds.....	6 00
Six do Twenty-four pounds.....	10 00
Fifteen do Sixty pounds.....	20 00

N. B.—The Cotton from which this Seed was taken, sold in New York at \$1 70 per lb, being of a most superior quality.

COTTON-GINS.

Those who will want Cotton Gins the present year can also have the same imported to order, from \$50 upwards, according to size and power.

The Double-cylinder Saw-Gins,

For Short-staple Cotton, the best Gins now made. They have from 20 to 80 saws, in two rows, working in double action, and with admirable perfection, thus reducing the feeding space to one-half that of the old Gins, keeping the cotton in constant action, separating it freely from the seed, and avoiding clogging the Machine, which takes place in the single rows of saws.

EXCELSIOR COTTON-GINS,

An ingenious improvement on the East Indian Charke (without Saw) for Long-staple Cotton, used for ginning the Government Sea-Island Cotton. These Gins nip the seeds perfectly clean from the bolls, and without tearing or "flocking" the fiber, and render more Cotton than the Saw-Gins, in its original length.

ALSO....

Cotton and other PRESSES,

MACHINERY, GEARING, AND HARNESS,

Of every denomination, can be had at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders should be furnished immediately to secure them in season for this crop. Apply to—

ZORN & CO., 421 Battery street,

Or at the Farmer Office.

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPBENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

John T. Zorn.

A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

421 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BECKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

421 Washington street,

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THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

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This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

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Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,

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Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

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This fire-proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

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The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

F. E. WEYGANT, Propr.

For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

F. E. WEYGANT,

10

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES.

31 Wall street, New York.

HENRY H. HEWLETT,

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JONES & HEWLETT,

Importers

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Liquors,

Provisions,

—AND—

HARDWARE, MINING, AND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,

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Mowers,

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Grain and Flour-Sacks, Baling-Rope,

Powder, Oakum,

Shot, Tar,

Fuse, Pitch,

Gordage, Rosin,

Marline, Blocks, Cans,

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention Hay-Balers!

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JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

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North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

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Made on approved Merchandise.

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Societies, Military and Civil Processions.

T. ROUGERS JOHNSON,

No. 1 New Odd-Fellow's Hall,
Montgomery street.

Home Miscellany.

PASSION PAST.

When I a boy, with a boy's heart-beat
At glimpse of her passing down the street,
Of a room where she had entered and gone,
Or a page her hand had written on—
Would all be with me as it was before?
Oh no, never! no, no, never!
Never any more.

Were I a man, with a man's pulse-throb,
Breath hard and fierce, held down like a sob,
Dumb, yet hearing her lightest word,
Blind, until only her garments stirred;
Would I pour my life-like wine on her door?
Never any more.

Gray and wrinkled, wrinkled and marred,
I have gone through the fire and come out unscarred,
With image of manhood upon me yet,
No shame to remember, no wish to forget;
But could she rekindle the pangs I bore?
Oh, no, never! thank God, never!
Never any more.

Old and wrinkled, withered and gray—
And yet if her light step passed to-day,
I should see her face all faces among,
And say, "Heaven love thee, whom I loved long!
Thou hast lost the key of my heart's door,
Lost it ever and forever,
Ay, forevermore."

(For the California Farmer.)
Lines to the Afflicted and Sorrowing.
NAPA CITY, Aug. 5, 1883.

Do not, not, be longer dismayed, thou heart of
sorrow, for canst thou not see the signs in the
heavens, and in the earth beneath, of the wonder-
workings of a Mind far above us, who is out of
this inharmonious, both social and political, work-
ing out a far exceeding weight of glory, to those
especially who are the innocent sufferers in this
great drama of life? But it is those of affectionate,
social, and domestic natures, whom I would ad-
dress at this time, whose hearts have nothing per-
taining to earth to which it can cling, and whose
sufferings have been so acute, they can see no
God of love, bending on them His pitying eye,
and whispering in their anguished hearts words of
peace and hope. No, they cannot see or hear,
only attribute such thoughts which may at times
intrude to a vain delusion, and feel they are ut-
terly forsaken both by God and man. What can
I say to such, to awaken a sense of duties neg-
lected in some former period of their career, which
has helped institute this sad condition of mind?

But some there are who have ever acted up to the
highest light they had, ever trying to do right,
but have been the dupes of some designing ones,
who have succeeded in gaining their strong social
affections, and finally their consent to unite their
destinies for life, for weal or woe, when, perhaps,
if woman's true instincts were questioned, they
would not have sanctioned such a step. Here,
perhaps, is the first wrong, induced by a too great
trust in man's promises of lasting love and protec-
tion, often given from the impulse of the moment,
or from motives of policy, which when the end is
secured, mark the constancy of such men: How
many heart-broken wives and mothers are there
all over the land—those whose affections so yearn
for a look, a word of love from their companions,
which would sweeten many an otherwise bitter
hour? But do they receive it? Their anguished
hearts answer "Nay." Not for their long days of
weary labor, for the gratification of some wish
of their lord and master, do they get as much as a
smile of commendation; and then, when night
comes, with its hours of rest for him, how often
does it bring none for her. The little ones need
clothing, which she could not find time to do
through the day, and now she plies the needle
hour after hour, with pain racking the body, and
a worse one gnawing at the heart, and no hope of a
release this side the grave—and many a one has
none on the other. Oh, Father in Heaven, send
thy Comforter with power to arouse such despair-
ing hearts, and infuse therein a certainty of a re-
ward for all sorrow, a thrill of joy for every one
of anguish, in a home which is being prepared
for them, when they have solved this problem of
trust, when the hand that afflicts cannot be seen.
Think you, oh husbands of such, that this is an
overdrawn picture? Far from it; instead, it is
but the outlines, for nothing has been said of the
nights of watching over the sick couch of some
precious one, whom she fears is to be taken from
her embrace, while you, perhaps, are asleep—can-
not be disturbed; for watching, or a loss of your
usual sleep makes you sick, or what is worse,
perhaps, you are enjoying the company of some
of your social friends, over the wine-cup or whis-
ky-bowl. Can this be said of you whose eyes may
read these lines? I hope not; but of too many it
can of truth, and much more which could be en-
larged on. Now, to both parties in this great so-
cial wrong, let me take you by the hand and lead
you back to the days of youth, when the future
looked so full of promise, when you were build-
ing your little home in the future, and its greatest
attraction was the society of each other, and the
innocent prattle of childhood, to lessen the cares
of the hours of labor. Let us pass on to the
time you gave yourselves to the other's keeping.
Did any vision of the present ever flit across the
mind's eye? Methinks not; for why? Because
love was never to be sealed in your hearts, but in-
stead grew stronger. Now, let us pause and pon-
der, for just here in the journey of life too many
are wrecked. After the prize is secured, can you
both in truth say, that as much pains were taken
to hide the defects which each possesses, in a
greater or less degree, or to try and overcome
them? Are the affections cultivated as before?
Does love beam from the eye, accompanied by a
warm grasp of the hand upon meeting, and all
sealed with the pure kiss, which was not withheld
previous to this solemn compact, which bound
you together for life? Now does not reason and
your interior consciousness teach you that these
outward expressions are even more needed to
keep the flame of love a glowing within your
hearts, while surrounded with the cares of the

world, its sickness and sorrow incident to this
mundane life; but over and above all, an unwa-
vering confidence in a God of love, who dearest justly
and lovest mercy, bequeathing upon each one as
much of His spirit as they have cultivated in their
hearts? Even He could do no more. Now, in-
stead of all this, have not one or both of you who
are suffering in this domestic capacity, been neg-
lectful in these many little items, as seemed to
you, and yet how momentous for good, until at
last an estrangement seemed to be growing be-
tween you; and yet both may have been to blame,
and both are expiating for such sins, for surely an
atonement will have to be made, but by no one
will it be effectual, except the wrong door.

Now, in the case of such wives and mothers as I
have been picturing, can you, their companions,
feel that you have not been the first transgressors?
Just take a good retrospective glance at the past
before you reply; view the case in all its lights,
and if you feel that you have not done all you
could to make that wife happy and comfortable—
all that you promised at the Altar, just let me say
to you, it is not yet too late. Do not try to pal-
liate your conduct by any reflections on her, with-
out probing your own heart to its center, and
learn whether you were not the one who first
lessened these minute attentions of love, thus
causing her over sensitive heart to weep bitter
tears, and feeling more and more repelled from
you, only by your own course. I do not say this
is always true, for man too often has his finer,
warmer feelings, seared, as it were, by the cold-
ness and indifference of the one, to whom he ex-
pected to go for sympathy and love, when the
tolls of the day were over, but meeting the re-
verse, has been driven to these public places of
amusement before mentioned.

I will now just add, let every one review the
past, and the one who has been most to blame, go
to the innocent sufferer, or both meet, as the case
may be, and begin anew life's journey, with
higher, holier purposes, and then you may be
truly blessed.
H. H. C.

The Colored Race.

The subject of the colored race being now of con-
siderable moment, we give the following sketch
of them, showing their religious fervor and ca-
pacity of excitement:

A correspondent of the Boston Congregational-
ist at Port Royal, S. C., gives an interesting ac-
count of the religious meeting of the negroes, in
which singing is the favorite exercise. They have
a great variety of sacred songs, which they sing
and shout at the top of their voices, and never
grow weary. A favorite melody is "Roll, Jordan,
roll."

Little children sitting on the tree of life,
To hear when Jordan roll;
Oh, roll, Jordan, roll; roll, Jordan, roll;
We march the angle march; oh, march the angle
march;
Oh, my soul is rising heavenward to hear when Jordan
roll.
Oh, my brother, sitting on the tree of life,
To hear when Jordan roll, etc.
Sister Mary, sitting on the tree of life,
To hear when Jordan roll, etc.

The verses vary only in the recitative. If Mr.
Jones is a visitor, he will hear, "Mr. Jones is sit-
ting on the tree of life." All of the persons pres-
ent are introduced to the tree of life. Nancy,
James and Sancho. There is no pause; before
the last roll is ended, the one giving the recita-
tive, places another brother or sister on the tree,
and then Jordan rolls again. It is a continuous
refrain till all have had their turn upon the
tree.

A weird plantation refrain in a minor key is,
"Down in a lonesome valley." This has also a
recitative and chorus.

My sister, don't you want to get religion?
Go down in the lonesome valley,
Go down in the lonesome valley,
Go down in the lonesome valley, my Lord,
To meet my Jesus there.

As the song goes on the enthusiasm rises. They
sing louder and stronger. The one giving the
recitative leads off with more vigor, and the chorus
rolls with an increasing volume. They beat time
at first with their feet, then with their hands.
William cannot sit still. He rises, begins a shuffle
with his feet, jerking his arms. And, a short,
thick-set, pure-blooded black woman, wearing a
checked gingham dress, and an apron which was
once a window-curtain, can no longer keep her
seat. She claps her hands, makes a short, quick
jerk of her body on the unaccounted part of the
measure, keeping exact time. Catherine and
Sancho catch the inspiration. We push the cen-
ter table aside to give them room. They go round
in a circle, singing, shuffling, jerking, shouting
louder and louder. Those upon the seats respond
more vigorously, keeping time with feet and
hands. William seems in a trance, his eyes are
fixed, yet he goes on into a double shuffle. Every
joint in his body seems to be hung on wires. Feet,
legs, arms, head, body, jerk like a dancing dandy
Jack. Sancho enters into the praise with his
whole heart, clasping his hands, looking upward
and outward upon the crowd, as if they were his
children and he a patriarch. His countenance
beams with joy. He is all but carried away with
the excitement of the moment. So it goes on till
nature is exhausted. When the meeting breaks
up, the singers go through the ceremony of shak-
ing hands all round, keeping time to the tune,
"There's a meeting here to-night."

KITCHEN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Girls, don't be
ashamed to learn how to do housework. Learn
all you can, and be as proficient as you can, in
every accomplishment, science, and department of
knowledge—especially in the useful and social—
but by all that you prize most on earth, a happy
home, do not neglect any portion of the kitchen
apprenticeship necessary to a thorough, practical
knowledge of housekeeping. None know how to
command so well as those who have first learned
to serve. Learn to do—then you will know how
to direct.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials
and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round,
full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted
for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

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"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very
best."—*Essexian*.
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—*Christian Intelligencer*.
"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with
the finest made anywhere."—*House Journal*.

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175: do, with carved legs, \$200,
\$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25,
\$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS
AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided
Braid. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS
from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath
Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.
HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 451 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and
Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It
contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quar-
tets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this
work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are
easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found,
"Hallelujah," "The sunny side," "The little lass," and "Lit-
tle Lads." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty,"
"Pretty pair tree," "Aval Chorus," "Meet me by the running
brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of
"Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, who have had the re-
sults of 25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents,
\$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100. cloth bound,
embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the
100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is
the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most
popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian
Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The
Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary
etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound
25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents,
\$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 122 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and
hymns. As the music is a little more difficult than the
book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells
have been issued and are now ringing through this and other
countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found,
"Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful
Land," "Sorrow shall cease no more," "Don't you
hear the Angels coming?" "Toon, God, cease me," "Sabbath
Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell
No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price,
bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed
gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100
price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred
and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying
soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited
for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the
many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where Liberty dwells
is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our
Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem
of the Ocean," "Freeman's Unholying," "Columbia's King
forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 1
cent, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom.
Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's
morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountains," "They
worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents
per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by
Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the
young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound
25 cents, \$20 per 100.

VOCAL MUSIC,

With Piano Accompaniment.

A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads,
duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most
popular are, "Shall we know each other there," "Lover's
Why have my loved ones gone?" "I will be true to thee,"
"Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's
love is true," "Sweet love, forget me not," etc. by Keller, 25
cents each; "I hear sweet voices singing," "Columbia's King
forever," "If you can, but forgive," by Thomas, 30 cents each.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC for the Piano Forte.—"We are
coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "Al-
ways look on the sunny side," "Shall we know each other
there?" etc. with brilliant Variations by Grove, 50 cents each.
Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, Quicksteps, Quadrilles, etc., by
popular authors. All kinds of Singing and Instruction Books
Catalogues mailed free to any address. Music mailed at the
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Waters' Cheap Music for the Million.

Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical
societies, choirs, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc.
"Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the Angels
coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "In the Light,"
"There is a Beautiful World," "Where Liberty dwells is my
country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming
Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more," "There is a
Land of Love," "Sorrow shall cease no more," "Heavenly
Home," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in sight,"
"We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching
on," "God save the Nation," Whittier's song of "The Plan-
tation Negro," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last,"
"Over the mountains," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone
to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury
me in the morning, Mother," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet
hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, \$2
per 100; postage 1 cent each. In short form with Piano ac-
companiment, 25 cents each. Mailed at the above prices.
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FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

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I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-
octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own
manufactory, which cannot be excelled by any manu-
facturer of Piano United States.
Purchasers of Piano United States.
I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years
or 10,000 miles, whichever comes first.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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GROCERIES,

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared
SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family
necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor
us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with
us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without
expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

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BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
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OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall
be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California
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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note
one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, \$1,600,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Arctic Fire Insurance Co.

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Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Park Fire Insurance Co.

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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

AGENTS

Galvanized Iron Lift Pumps,

FOUR SIZES, 3, 4, 5, and 6 INCHES,

—WITH—

Stock's San Jose Patent Valves,

Better than any now in use, and

WARRANTED TO RAISE WATER 125 FEET.

Made and Sold only by

CHAS. C. ERNEST,

Corner of Main and Sutter streets,

10

STOCKTON.

Doane's Hay-Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT

HAY-PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest

confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, wheel, iron-work, etc., is about

1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two

blocks, with horses; and with three men, Tux and two

easily used in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart,

and easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley

over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by

feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Receipts of Grain and Produce for the past week have been liberal, and ready sale for any description, but Wheat and Potatoes, of these the supply is large and a dullness exists. Export buyers are in market for Barley, Oats, and Wheat. Several ships now under charter are rapidly filling up. Export buyers have secured large parcels of Wheat in the country, and are not disposed or cannot take all that is offered to them at present. Their price is about \$1.50 for choice parcels in good sacks. In consequence of the high ruling rates, and scarcity of sacks and packing material, much of the present crop is going into bins or sent to market in second-hand sacks, incurring a heavy loss to farmers in way of waste. Barley, Oats, and Hay, do not offer in quantities sufficient to supply the demand, and an advance in the price of these has taken place. There is at present a heavy Washoe demand for Barley and Oats, this, with an export demand, has kept the market free and sustained advanced prices. Our opinion, however, is that as soon as the Washoe demand is supplied a decline in prices will take place. Buyers agree that it is to their advantage to buy at an advance and ship while freights are low, the same in freight alone being a material item. As regards Hay, consumers are laying in their winter stocks under the belief that there is a short supply and that prices will rule high. This demand has caused the Hay market to advance, coupled as it is with light receipts.

We note the charter of the ship Orpheus to load Broadstuffs for Liverpool. Clearances the past week have been the bark D. M. Hall for Victoria with 2250 qr and 550 hfsks Flour, 150 sks Wheat, 1071 sks Barley, 295 sks Oats. The bark Hamburg to Otago, N. Z. took 2840 hfsks and 1600 qr-sks Flour, 2432 sks Oats, 751 sks Wheat.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 38,698 sks, Barley 10,142 sks, Oats 3,310 sks, Potatoes 2,192 sks, Flour 6680 qr-sks, Straw 126 tons, Hay 170 tons, Cornmeal 39 sks, Bran 1089 sks, Wool 122 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Barley 3362 sks, Wheat 693 sks, Beans 133 sks, Wool 87 bales, Oats 11 sks.

Wheat, #100 lb—Floor, #100 lb—
Shipping... 1.50 Superfine... 4.25 5.00
Milling, old... 1.60 Extra... 5.75 6.00
do new... 1.45 1.50 Cornmeal... 3.50 4.00
Barley, old brewer's 1.35 1.70 Domestic 100 lb 3.50 4.00
do new... 1.35 1.40 Hay... 1.00 1.10
Oats, old... 2.00 2.50 Ground Feed 100 lb 3.00 4.00
do new... 1.65 1.85 Bran... 1.00 1.10
Corn... 1.75 2.00 Middling... 1.00 1.10
Rye... 2.25 2.50 Beans... 1.00 1.10
Potatoes... 1.25 1.50 Onions... 1.25 1.50
Backbeats... 30 75 Squash... 1.00 1.25

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Etc.
Wool, Oregon #2 30 32 Dry Hides... 12 13 14
do Best Am... 30 32 Green... 24 25 26
do Medium/Low 16 18 Sheep skins, woolen... 3 4
do Berry & Inf... 15 16 do plain... 5 10
Wool-sacks, new... 90 100 Goat skins... each... 37
Backbeats... 30 75 do... 64 75

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc.
Butter, Eastern... 22 24 do... Eastern... 22 24
Eggs... 45 48 do... Farallone... 45 48

San Francisco Cattle Market—Aug. 19.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, 1st quality, 14¢ to 15¢ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 14¢ to 15¢ lb.
do 2d do 13¢ to 14¢ lb.
do 3d do 12¢ to 13¢ lb.
MUTTON—14¢ to 15¢ lb.
LAMB—16¢ to 17¢ lb.
PORK—adressed, 5¢ to 6¢ lb; dressed 9¢ to 10¢ lb.
VEAL—24¢ to 25¢ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Aug. 20.

Apples... 32 100 Crab Apples... 4 10 8
do cooking... 32 100 Peaches... 5 10 10
Pears, Bartlett... 32 100 Oranges... 5 10 10
Vicar of Winkfield... 32 100 Malaga Lemons, per doz 1 00
Winter Nuts... 32 100 Pine Apples... each... 75
Madelaine... 32 100 Bananas... 1 10 12
Lemon Butter... 32 100 Grapes, white... 10 10 15
Sockeye... 32 100 Sweetwater... 25 37
Full Butter... 32 100 Hamburg... 25 37
Loupes Bonne de Jersey... 15 16 Los Angeles... 25 37
Sweet... 32 100 Napa... 25 37
cooking... 32 100 Yellow Gages... 25 37
Raspberries... 32 100 Damsons... 25 37
Goscherries, common... 32 100 Peach Plums... 25 37
do... 32 100 Persian Prunes... 25 37
Currants, red & white... 32 100 Yellow Egg Plums... 25 37
Cherry currents... 32 100 Almonds, California... 25 37
Blackberries wild... 32 100 Peanuts... 25 37
Larson Blackberries... 32 100 Filberts... 25 37
Cherries, com... 32 100 English Walnuts... 25 37
Bilberries... 32 100 Green grapes... 25 37
Black Tartarian... 32 100 Pistachios... 25 37
Apples... 32 100 Watermelons... each 10 25
Nettles... 32 100 Sicilian Melons... 15 25
Pigs, new... 12 30 (Chestnuts) each... 15 25

VEGETABLES.
Asparagus... 32 100 (Oats, Dry)... 32 100
Artichokes (Fr)... 32 100 do Green... 12 13
Beans... 32 100 Potatoes... 12 14
Broadbeans... 32 100 do... 12 14
Broomrape... 32 100 do Sweet Carolina... 2 3
Broccoli... 32 100 do Yams (S. I)... 5 6
Cabbage... 32 100 Pumpkins... 3 4
Cauliflower... 32 100 Parsnips... 3 4
Carrots... 32 100 Parsnips... 3 4
Celery... 32 100 Pickles, in jars... each 50 60
Cress... 32 100 Rhubarb... 3 4
Cucumbers... 32 100 Radishes... 3 4
Custard... 32 100 do yellow... 3 4
Dried Herbs... 32 100 do... 3 4
Egg Plant... 32 100 Red Peppers... 3 4
Garlic new... 32 100 Nasturtium... 3 4
Green Beans... 32 100 Summer Squash... 3 4
Green Corn... 32 100 do... 3 4
Green Peppers... 32 100 do... 3 4
Green Tomatoes... 32 100 String Beans... 3 4
Lettuce... 32 100 Spinage... 3 4
Mushrooms, open... 32 100 Turnips... 3 4
do cultivated... 32 100 do... 3 4
Onions... 32 100 Turnips, fresh... 3 4

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Butter, Cal... 32 100 Cheese... 32 100
do Eastern... 32 100 do California... 32 100
Eggs, Cal... 32 100 do Eastern... 32 100
Duck eggs... 32 100 do... 32 100
Turkey eggs... 32 100 do... 32 100

MEATS.
Beef—tenderloin... 32 100 Leg Mutton... 32 100
Sirloin & rib pieces... 32 100 Lamb... 32 100
Pork—rib, etc... 32 100 Pigs Tongues... each... 12
Veal... 32 100 Bacon, California... 32 100
Veal Cutlet... 32 100 do Oregon... 32 100
Corned Beef... 32 100 do Imported... 32 100
Smoked Beef... 32 100 Turnips... 32 100
Pork chops... 32 100 do smoked... 1 00 1 25
Mutton chops... 32 100 Ham, Cal and Oregon... 25 37

Salmon... 32 100 Crabs, large... 32 100
do pickled... 32 100 do small... 32 100
do... 32 100 do... 32 100
Smelt... 32 100 Mackerel, pickled, each 10 12
Perch... 32 100 Shrimps... 32 100
Rockfish... 32 100 Flounders... 32 100
Clonard... 32 100 Sea Bass... 32 100
Herring, fresh... 32 100 Haddock (fresh)... 32 100
do smoked... 32 100 Crabs... 32 100
Tomcod... 32 100 Oysters... 32 100
Lobsters... 32 100 do... 32 100

Ducks, com... 32 100 do... 32 100
do... 32 100 do... 32 100
do... 32 100 do... 32 100
do... 32 100 do... 32 100
Chickens... 32 100 do... 32 100
Turkeys... 32 100 do... 32 100
Hens... 32 100 do... 32 100

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH DATES TO AUGUST 19.

But little seems to be known of the movements of the army of the Potomac, but some material change in operation appears to be contemplated. The siege of Charleston is (or was at latest dates) still progressing. The draft commenced in New York on Wednesday, and was progressing quietly. Gold continues to decline, on the 19th opening at 25½, and closing weak at 24½@24¾.

Reports from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac the 17th, say: There are symptoms of a movement of this army. Troops left Alexandria for New York last evening, and more will doubtless follow. The time has not arrived for an advance on Richmond. The Army of the Potomac will probably retire to points near Washington, to defend that city and the line of the Potomac, and after the operations at the South have been successful, they will renew their march on the rebel capital, in conjunction with troops approaching from other directions. The impression prevails, that the rebels are preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear to destroy the railroad communication. The Washington Republican, of the 18th, announces that the greatest activity prevails in the army, indicating a change of base, and intimates that the policy of the Government is to hold the Army of the Potomac in a strong defensive position, while the war is vigorously prosecuted elsewhere. Quite a number of furloughs are being granted to its officers.

A contraband confirms the stories of the demoralization of the North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina, in Hill's corps, have openly revolted, and swear they will fight no longer. The Mississippians are clamorous to be sent home. He reports a fight between detached portions of the different rebel regiments at Seckerville, and some some Georgians and North Carolinians who had deserted, bringing with them their arms. They attacked Stuart's Cavalry at Seckerville's Ferry, routed them, and succeeded in reaching the Northers. He also says he saw a number of Georgians, Alabamians, and Texans, on their way home, having openly deserted. The Blue Ridge Mountains are reported alive with stragglers and deserters who have arms with them.

A letter dated off Morris Island, 5 P. M., the 16th, says: The rebels have piled sand-bags on the wharf against the rear of the wall of Fort Sumter, forty feet high, completely protecting the magazines from Gilmore's shore batteries. But a few shots were fired during Sunday, and it was generally understood that the assault would be made to-morrow. The weather promises favorably for operations, and Gen. Gilmore's health is much better. A private note from the same source says: We will have Sumter on Monday certain. The Government received a dispatch from Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, stating that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific. The action of the sea on Sunday prevented the gunboats from working, but they expected to join in the attack on Monday. The dispatch says there was a report that Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in reaching Charleston with one of his long range guns, and had thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard. No official confirmation of this has been received, nor is it believed. A letter states the rebels have erected a line of earthworks a mile long, on James' Island, from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, although but few guns are mounted. It is supposed that the destination of Sumter's guns is these earthworks. Our picket boats around Sumter report great activity every night, with schooners, steamers, etc. The weather is fine, with a very calm sea, and most favorable for operations. The sun is hot, but we have a good sea breeze, and occasional thunder showers. Everything is now in readiness on sea and shore, and all are looking forward to the work of to-morrow as certain of success. Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and there is quite a large army now on the islands.

The new South Seas rebel steamer, Robert Hobbs, exploded her boiler in the Savannah River, destroying the vessel, and killing all the crew. Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one-fifth of all the able-bodied slaves of Georgia for work on fortifications. Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah to Charleston. The ram Savannah, mate to the Atlanta, came down the river on the 10th, concluding to run out, but she broke one of her engines and had to return.

In New York, on the 19th, in the sixth and other districts, the draft proceeded without any demonstration other than jolly remarks relative to the selected. No trouble was apprehended, and all kinds of business was progressing as usual. The military arrangements, however, will continue of a most powerful character. Gen. Canby, who commands the Government forces, is increasing in vigilance, and through the measures taken by this officer, a mob could not certainly live an hour either in New York or Brooklyn. About 1,000 names were drawn to-day. The militia are at their armories, but will not be called on unless private property cannot be protected by the police. The Provost Marshal, and other officers are fully protected by a detachment of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and other regiments.

From Memphis the 17th, reports say, but little news is stirring in this department. Guerrillas appear occasionally, murder a few straggling soldiers or citizens and then disappear. Says the Selma, Ala., paper of the 12th, The expectation of foreign intervention, recently indulged in, has been dissipated by the last arrival from Europe. The subject has ceased to be a theme of conversation. An arrival from Arkansas pronounces the story of Price's resignation untrue. A dispatch from Morton, Miss., the 19th, says that Col. Logan attacked the rebels, 700 strong, near Jackson, La., and completely routed them, killing a large number and capturing 200 men. He captured two pieces of artillery. Sherman's headquarters are two miles from the Big Black.

The Stockton Agricultural Warehouse.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Howlett, of Stockton. This house has been so long known by the liberal and upright plan of doing business, and established so high a reputation, that it is only needed for us to call attention to the farmers of San Joaquin to the fact of their new arrivals and standard goods, that they may be supplied. New settlers in the county should at once call and see Messrs. J. & H., and make their acquaintance.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY.
God made Man, and Man made Money.
Men and money, and Money and Men,
There are spurious kinds of all these.
But if you want pure California Honey,
Come to Washington Market with your Money,
In all shapes you'll get it if you call.
At Howard & Kneller's Honey Stall.
The said, some folks their Honey mix.
But it is always pure at 75.
Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
Y12-20

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO. PIANOFORTES.
The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm, has established a Wholesale and Retail Depot At 726 Broadway, New York City.

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm. He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, corner, Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO. PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm, has established a Wholesale and Retail Depot At 726 Broadway, New York City.

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm. He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT, Sole Agency and Depot, 726 Broadway, New York City.

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RASCHE & SONS, 131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

PIANOFORTES, SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston: Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Sound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals from every publisher from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE at Benicia, believing that a LAW SCHOOL is needed on the Pacific Coast, have established a LAW DEPARTMENT at Benicia, California, under the direction of J. E. ABBOTT, A. M., who will give his exclusive attention to the interests of the school. Other Professors will be added as the wants of the school may require.

First Course of Lectures will commence on the FOURTEENTH OF JULY, and continue twenty-two weeks. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia. C. J. FLATT, For the Trustees.

REFERENCES:

Hon. JOHN CURREY, San Francisco.
JOHN SWETT, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Francisco.
Hon. S. F. REYNOLDS, San Francisco.
WM. H. R. WOOD, Esq., " "
Hon. S. C. HASTINGS, Benicia.
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Hon. B. C. WHITMAN, Benicia.
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J. F. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sacramento.
H. H. KELLEY, Esq., Sacramento.
D. O. MILLER, Esq., Sacramento.
I. S. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
W. C. BELCHER, Esq., Marysville.
Benicia, May 13, 1863. 12-3m

Washing Machine "ECONOMY!" INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated. This Machine is of great power and durability, with double malle, double actions and double levers, or simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second soap or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed. As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$15, or with NEW WRINGER \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; handle to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

Mr. J. M. HORNER, Dear Sir: By the bearer I send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most glowing commendation, and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz:

1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.

2d.—Capacity.—It washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.

3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time.

4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.

5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by moving instead of rubbing.

Yours truly, J. M. SELVADORE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. HORNER'S Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, MAX ANNA MAKE, A. O. RICE, WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:
FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.
ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.
A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.
A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from \$1,500 to \$25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlements can be made. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer.

Splendid Orchard FOR SALE.

BY REASON OF A CHANGE of business, the owner offers for sale one of the most productive Orchards in our State, and most admirably located.

The Orchard contains SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, and numbers about

Fifteen Thousand Trees,

All of the best quality, in good order, full bearing and thrifty. This Orchard yields a clear income above all expenses of more than 25 per cent of the price at which it will be sold.

An elegant ENGLISH COTTAGE HOUSE, fine Barn and Stable, Sheds, and Outbuildings, a very beautiful Rotary Pump of high cost and value, a handsome Garden with pleasant surroundings. In order to show a certain value the following is a low estimate of the bearing trees:

3,000 Apple, 6,000 Peach,
1,000 Plum, 1,000 Pear,
1,000 Cherry, 1,000 Apricot,
1,000 Grape, 1,000 Various.

The Crop of Fruit this year is excellent, and a real purchaser would do well to examine the Orchard, now in full fruit, as it would be an assurance of its real value.

TITLE PERFECT. A good portion of the value can remain on mortgage at a low interest. This is one of the best chances that has been offered. For all particulars, address the Editor of the FARMER.

21-3m

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape-vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 60 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.

A LARGE AND FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER fence, Land of the best kind, Good Buildings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave for a distant part of the minor regions. This is a grand Ranch either for Grain and Stock, or Orchard. Crops already in, 300 acres. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

HE WANTS A PLACE.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND GOOD qualifications wishes to find a situation in a Farmer's family where he can give a part of his time in educating the children, and for compensation receive his board, etc., and a piece of land to cultivate for his own good. Any farmer wishing an educated man of this kind will write to Editor of the Farmer.

370 Acre Farm for Sale.

A good Ranch of 370 acres, in Sutter county, with good fences, inclosures, and improved. A Reaper and good farming utensils will go with the Ranch and be sold at a bargain or exchanged for one nearer the Bay of San Francisco, in a cooler latitude. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of the FARMER.

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quentin Salt.

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 lbs do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

3000 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street. SAN FRANCISCO

A. H. TODD & CO., Produce Grain Brokers, AND General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number. SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounting over \$5000, 3 per cent; over \$3000, 3 1/2 per cent, and the highest market prices guaranteed. Prompt returns.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apianist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apianist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.

This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

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TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of August, 1863.
Aug. 3—ORIZABA, Z. S. Farnsworth, Commander.
Aug. 13—GOLDEN AGE, Wm. F. Lapidge, Commander.
Aug. 23—ST. LOUIS, W. H. Hudson, Commander.
From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company

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The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 10.

We continue to note the farms of the Sonora road on our trip from Stockton to Copperopolis. Two farms, near the Twelve Mile House, of Mrs. Rich, of 480 acres, and that of Mrs. Fullerton, of 800 acres, we could not spare time to notice, in detail.

Samuel Hewlett, Esq., at Farmington, has two farms—both number 1,400 acres, 300 was in grain, 80 acres of it was in summer fallow, which gave more than four times the crop of any other land. Mr. H. has 100 head horn stock; 30 head sheep; 50 hogs; 250 domestic fowls—turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens; a home orchard of 200 trees, and 100 vines; makes all the butter needed; speaks highly in favor of the summer fallow as the thing for farmers. Mr. H. reports his clip of wool at 3½ pounds per head.

D. S. Hadley, Esq., has a fine farm of 520 acres, 300 in wheat—25 acres experiment crop, on summer fallow; has 60 head stock; 50 horses, some of them blackhorses; 400 domestic fowls—A No. 1; a small orchard, for home use. Mr. H. is a strong and bold friend of the Union cause and so are those, we note, around him. They love their country and live for it.

L. J. Morrow, has a farm of 150 acres, all in wheat, a fair crop. Mr. M. has some fine horses; will plant an orchard this fall, and improve the farm generally.

N. Harrold, Esq., has a farm of 640 acres; 200 acres in grain, of which 120 was wheat, summer fallow and a good crop; 80 acres in barley, spring planting. Mr. H. is confident that summer fallow increases the crop 40 per cent, he therefore approves of summer fallow, always, and intends to increase it. Has 20 dairy stock, and 30 horses, on his farm; 80 head swine; has a small orchard also. Mr. Harrold has a band of 8,000 head of cattle in Fresno county; 125 horses; also some 80 brood mares and a noble jack. Such a stock denotes a good farmer, with a noble stock of animals, to improve it.

S. J. Worley, at the Crossroads, has a farm of 50 acres, mostly in wheat; from this he gathered (from 40 acres) 1,119 bushels of extra grain; this was on summer fallow. Mr. Worley is a blacksmith by trade, has a workshop and "strikes while the iron is hot," and makes his blows tell. Mr. W. is a family man and has much of interest all around him.

This finishes the Sonora road, and from thence to Copperopolis, is a long, dreary, sandy plain, hot as a furnace, in summer time, dry and dusty, and most uncomfortable to travel. We preferred moonlight and traveled without sun, dust or heat.

From Stockton to Farmington the entire route is through a rich country, capable of the highest degree of cultivation and from whence the largest crops can be gathered; it is most highly gratifying to us to notice so many farmers who are daily adopting the summer fallow system. If all the farmers of California should adopt it our grain crop would be doubled at once. This is the only system by which grain can be made a good paying crop.

Passing, as we did, by the moonlight, from Farmington to Copperopolis, we did not have the opportunity to note even Telegraph City and its surroundings, or the other new and larger cities on this route, but begin our notes anew at COPPEROPOLIS AND SALT SPRING VALLEY.

Henry Steuszig, or as his friends familiarly call him, "Dutch Harry," has a garden spot fenced in, among the rocks above the Keystone copper mine. It is a small spot, but Harry makes it tell in crops; he irrigates some and cultivates some; he has fruit trees, grape-vines, fig trees and every kind of vegetables; he should enlarge and cultivate more—if he will, "Harry" will do well, for he is industrious, a kind man and good neighbor.

Leaving Copperopolis and taking a circuit round Salt Spring Valley, we note as follows:

W. Wester has 300 acres land and a home dairy stock; makes butter; had barley on summer fallow, and a good crop. Mr. W. has very fine land for a vineyard, which should be improved.

J. M. Woods has a farm of 300 acres; came there in 1861; has dairy stock—beginning the business; cut 40 tons of hay; has 1,000 vines, and will

plant a large vineyard this fall; has a neat cottage house with vines around it well cared for. The surrounding land is very superior for a vineyard.

The Madame Felix garden, now known as improved by A. Hedrick. The whole place embraces 200 acres; cuts 30 tons hay, and uses land to pasture stock. The garden is some three or four acres, planted in 1856 and is now in very good order; the trees are large and heavy bearing; a large arbor of grapes—the Los Angeles—also standard grapes of foreign kinds. Mr. H. believes in cultivation, not irrigation; the vines are now troubled with "Aphides," he needs a garden engine to wash his vines and trees from the dust that now accumulates on them. We noticed a "log cabin," in the garden, it was the last remains of an "old bachelor," it is now deserted—(the former occupant grown wiser). We noticed also hanging in the house a "Diploma," which was given to Madame Felix by the San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair for year's past exhibition. Two hundred and fifty gallons of wine was made in 1862; this wine we tasted, it was really very fine, far better than much of our imported wines.

Messrs. Fowler & Bisbie have a large ranch of 1,000 acres; raised 30 tons of barley this year; usual crop 200 acres; will plant 200 acres on summer fallow this autumn; this place is a very garden spot, the soil is very rich and we earnestly recommend to the proprietors the planting a large vineyard, as it must prosper; deep cultivation will give great returns.

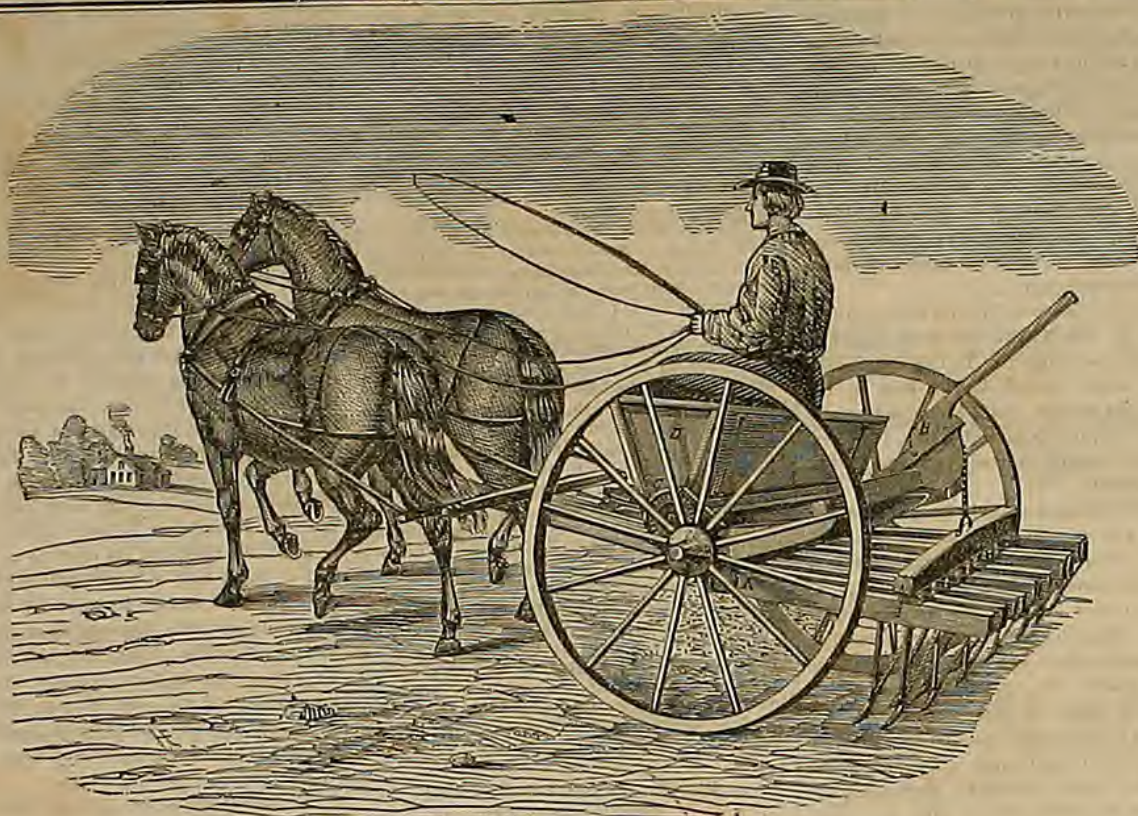
"Woody's" ranch has 300 acres under fence; 100 acres under cultivation, in wheat and barley, on summer fallow, from one-third to one-half was the increase of crop; cut 25 tons of hay; has 30 head cattle and 50 swine, with horses for farm.

Bowen & McCoy have 160 acres under fence; 24 acres improved, winter planted; have home dairy stock, and 150 swine; will improve more.

Black's ranch has 300 acres enclosed; 60 acres in barley and cut 25 tons hay; 125 domestic fowls; has an orchard, but injured by planting vegetables among the trees—they need all the good of the soil; cultivation is admitted to be much better than irrigation. From this point the scenery around presents a very beautiful landscape.

W. D. Allen has a good farm of 640 acres; 160 acres under cultivation; cut 60 tons of hay; has 50 acres in orchard and vineyard, the largest in this section, the orchard was commenced in 1852; the vineyard has 3,000 vines, six and eight years old, all California grapes; 3,000 fruit trees; there are a few foreign vines; they use water too freely—injury must be the result. The soil is good and the plum and apple trees are in full bearing, and the peach trees are also doing well for an orchard too much irrigated. Mr. Allen will plant, this autumn, 2,000 vines more. We noted some 200 plants of tobacco, doing well, it was very fine.

J. Manados—here was a farm of 500 acres, of which 160 was hay and grain, cuts 75 to 90 tons of hay; has 4½ acres of orchard, planted with 500 trees, 6 and 7 years old; 600 vines 4 and 6 years old, mostly foreign; made 300 gallons wine in 1862; will make 400 in 1863. The fruit trees were breaking down with the fruit, an over-crop, however, much to the injury of the trees which needed cultivation very much; they looked neglected. The soil is good, all it needs is cultivation, but the mining mania runs too high to have the orchard seen to. Mr. Manados has very good red wine—this we know, for there's no disputing the taste—that settles the question.



THE WESTERN SEED-PLANTER AND CULTIVATOR.

On our return, and while at Copperopolis, we met cultivators from Knight's Ferry, from which we gathered the following interesting matter:

Messrs. Klotz & Koonser have now 25 acres of tobacco, in fine order; and ten thousand vines planted; this is upon a hill-side.

Sloop & Bachan, Knight's Ferry, have a fine vineyard of 10 acres; 5,000 large vines, and made, last year, 1,400 gallons fine wine.

"Stewart's Ranch," Knight's Ferry, has 6 acres on the hill side, at an elevation of 100 feet abruptly; 600 fruit trees, six years old; 1,000 vines, all California stock; irrigates on some sandy loam; this is the only soil that will do to irrigate; made champagne wine in 1862; will make 2,000 gallons wine in 1863. Mr. S. says fruit is much better where there is but little water.

[With these sketches we close this section and proceed on up to the "Big Trees," and shall give such as we find worthy of note.]

Seed-Sower and Cultivator.

We present this week an illustration of the celebrated "Western Seed-planter," lately brought to this State, and now presented to the notice of Farmers. The proprietors inform us that, being lately on a visit to the East, and knowing the great need of labor-saving machines in this State, they purchased the right in California, to this Planter and Cultivator, with which it is said a boy and team can sow and cultivate in the best possible manner, fifteen acres a day. The machine is of novel construction, yet simple, and not likely to get out of order. It sows the grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated "out West," to produce enough more grain to every 80 acres, to pay for the machine. For further particulars, address D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street, San Francisco, where also a machine can be seen.

Protect your Garden Plants.

We find many pretty garden spots suffering very much from wrong care, as well as no care at all. Many fine gardens in the country are literally burned up with water—the earth baked, the leaves crisped, and all beauty gone, while most of all the plants are dead.

The little pet garden spots need not be lost. They can be saved even at this late day. We would recommend that such pet spots be cleared of all weeds, and rubbish, all dead leaves and branches, and the whole earth be covered from four to six inches deep with fine well rotted manure, neatly put on; this done, give the whole surface a good watering after sunset, and the work is done until the plants show their new life, when a judicious system of pruning should take place, in order that all weak plants might make new and vigorous growth. All annual flowering and blossoming plants, should have the old flowers, stems, and blossoms, cut off. This will renew their bloom in a reasonable time, in addition to a greatly improved appearance in the garden. A new spring-time will come, and the beauty of the garden richly repay for all labor done.

Neat Dooryard.

What a contrast between the neat front dooryards of our Eastern homes, and those of the country homes of California; and why should there be this great difference? Neatness and order cost no more here in California than anywhere else. It may be, and is true, labor is worth more, but in a

matter of so much moment as the entrance to one's home, what is time? What is life without a home? And can a dwelling be called a home, where neatness and order do not triumph?

We are often surprised and astonished to witness the careless, slovenly condition of many residences, that bear the name of "Home." The front doorway, and the yard surrounding, are in such a condition as sometimes to preclude an entrance. Old bones and baskets, logs of wood, and rubbish, clutter up the way to a home, where it is always supposed those who control it, retire for rest, pleasure, and comfort.

We ask a serious question now, is not the condition of the surroundings of a man's home almost always an indication of his love of home? and is not the condition of the inside of a home the indication of a woman's love of home? Do not these features of our home indicate character truly? We have been cognizant of as many homes and residences in California, as probably any one person, and we have never yet been mistaken in our judgment of character, by these evidences of a regard for home.

We trust that more regard may be given to making the surroundings of a home, both inside and outside, more congenial to a refined taste, for there is one great and important truth, that every parent must not lose sight of: Where children are now permitted to grow up in the atmosphere of confusion, disorder, and a want of neatness and love of order, so will the men and women of the next generation be.

Strawberry Culture.

One year ago we gave particular directions how to treat old strawberry beds. If our experience is proof, all who carried out faithfully our plan last year are abundant gainers thereby. Especially are the advantages of this system apparent at this time, when the prevailing drought has blasted the hopes of many a strawberry grower. The principal features of that plan are:

1. Thorough and deep stirring of the soil, with severe thinning of the plants.
2. A light winter mulch in late autumn, to remain on to decay until after the fruit is off the next season.

This plan of thorough, deep tillage, immediately after the crop is off, we deem one of the utmost importance to successful culture—using the spading-fork, hoe, and rake, for the garden, and the subsoiler, drag, and horse-hoe for the field.

This mode of culture we style *annual renewing*. And this is the only period of the whole year when this can be done without injury to the succeeding crop. This is great economy over the common way of allowing the ground to mat over with vines at two years from planting out, and making new beds every second year.

Unless the soil is very rich, an annual top-dressing of composted manure should be applied at the time of this overhauling. None but such manures should be applied to the strawberry bed. Avoid raw manures, as they generally contain abundance of weed and grass-seeds. Sawdust, tanbark, or even chips, are excellent for winter mulch.

We do not advise planting at this period; six weeks or two months is found preferable, but spring is the only sure time.—[J. C. Plumb, in Wisconsin Farmer.]

Ten thousand pounds of Tobacco were recently shipped to New York from Salt Lake.

"Any man that keeps busy at Work always Wins." Here's a good text for the ten thousand idle, lazy, loafing men, that are seen in every community, complaining of dull times, and the scarcity of money; yet these same men never work. They are the "Micawber" men, waiting for something to "turn up."

Wouldn't we like to be Dictator in California for a few months, how we would clear the sidewalks of Montgomery street, and every town, city, and mining camps, of a class of loafers, that are like the leech, taking the life-blood out of the community.

Our recent long tour in the mountain towns has given us an insight into the wire-working that connects the interior towns with our metropolis. This knowledge confirms us in the belief that the industrious working man is now paying a tax, and laboring to support about 25,000 men in California who never did a day's work, but live by their (we were about to say wits)—Brains.

Were we Dictator we would soon set them at work, hammering stone, or building the Pacific Railroad; as it is, we suppose this evil must be endured till after election, and then loafers and their cotemporaries will "go up Salt river," or leave the country for the country's good.

We quote the words at the head of this article, because they convey a great truth we have seen often exemplified: *Any man that keeps busy at work is sure to prosper.*

Upon one of the high hills of Amador county, while visiting the rich quartz mills of that place, we met a farmer who had come to make a contract for the sale of his wood. In a brief time we learned from this man's own words that he was a farmer, had much stock, and a good harvest, yet, amid all these cares, he had found time to come many miles to contract for supplying wood to a quartz mill. Upon our inquiring of him of his farm, orchard, and vineyard, we found everything was in good order.

When we expressed our surprise at the fact that a man with so large a farm, and grounds, could find time to attend to wood-chopping, and selling it, as a business, we remember his memorable words. Says our friend: "I always can find a few hours each day that I am not employed. Now I can prepare a cord of wood, and send it to market, which will bring me \$5 a day, or \$1,600 a year," and then this friend uttered these words with emphasis and a good deal of feeling: "Any man that keeps busy at work, always wins."

Reader, have you been "busy at work?" If not, begin to-day, and keep busy, for surely as the earth revolves, according to the law of Nature, so sure we shall see that those who keep busy will always prosper.

PREPARE YOUR TREES FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP.—Those who wish a good crop of fruit, each year, should bear in mind that the first of each succeeding year depends upon the care given to trees of the former year. Every one who has a garden or orchard should know that by a judicious system of summer pruning the crop of the succeeding year is much enlarged and improved. It is therefore highly important that the nature of the tree should be known in order to secure the best capacity of the tree to yield her fruit; prune, therefore, wisely and well, in the summer, and thus secure a crop each year.

WASH THE LEAVES.—Every garden around the house should adopt some plan by which the foliage of every tree, shrub and plant could be washed of the dust that collects on the leaf—the leaf being the lungs of the plant, should be kept clean. When the leaves of trees, grapes, plants, and flowers, become coated with dust and dirt, they must sicken and die. See to them in time.

FINE PLUMS.—We were pleased to receive from one of our subscribers in Stockton—Jas. T. Wadsworth, Esq., accompanying his subscription, a few specimens of splendid egg-plums, raised by him. They measured about 6 by 7 inches in circumference, and weighed three ounces each. Mr. W. says they were from a tree, now four years old from the setting, and which had on it about 75 pounds, these being a fair average in size of the whole.

TERRIBLE FALL.—August Santon, a boy about twelve years of age, residing near Santa Clara, fell 100 feet to the bottom of a well, on the 10th, with no other injury than that of a broken ankle. The well was curbed with boards, and contained about one foot of water. He was found sitting up at the bottom of the well, having taken the boot from his injured foot.

FLOWERS UPON THE TOMB.—They have a custom in Continental Europe of visiting annually the graves of departed loved ones, and laying upon them wreaths of flowers. The brave General Pottier followed the remains of his coadjutor, Lord Raglan, to the grave, and many a manly eye was dimmed as the gallant Frenchman placed reverently upon the bier a wreath of immortelles.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of the 11th, has a column report of a peace meeting held in that State. It continues its defiant tone against the Richmond Government.

Treatment of Vineyards.

By Louis L. Koch, Golconda, Ill., in the Valley Farmer. In order to render the description of the vine and its growth, from the first to the seventh year, better understood (a description by no means devoid of difficulty), I treated superficially the labor spent upon it, therefore an additional exposition will not seem superfluous.

Let us commence with the

Fall Trimming.—As already mentioned, the operation may be commenced in the beginning of October, without any disadvantage to the plant, even when there is foliage upon it. Should it call for a still greater amputation, which indeed should not be necessary when the vine has been correctly treated, but which cannot be omitted; for instance, when it has suffered from frost or otherwise, this amputating will be most safely executed by means of a sharp little handsaw, in such a manner that the trimming be done close to the healthy spot, so that no stump will be left, rounding off the remaining external rough bark with a sharp knife. Thus it will be the sooner surmounted the rising sap, in order to heal the received wound, and bring about a quicker healing, which, if such wound was rather severe, will be essentially advanced by daubing it over with a good tree salve. If we leave a stump, it cannot be healed over, and the consequences of such wounding enter too deeply into the stock, sometimes, perhaps, to the very root, causing disease, and often the death of the plant. Many a vine and fruit tree are frequently the victims of such barbarous proceedings.

By means of a sharp garden knife, trim smoothly the young branches at those spots already designated, about half an inch above the last eye, and not in too oblique a direction. As previously observed I totally reject the use of shears, so frequently resorted to. They bruise the wood during the trimming, rendering thereby the wound much more sensitive, and not seldom destroy the vital growth of the upper buds. To perform this work in the fall met formerly with much opposition in the wine countries of Europe; it appeared to me, however, as the most suitable, even though I had never heard or read of it.

Without noticing the time of repose upon which we have entered in the fall (in regard to the cultivation of the vineyard), or the beautiful days at that time which render this part of the labor so agreeable, or finally the sudden appearance of the spring, summoning all our powers of usefulness to action; I find the most urgent motive for this fall trimming is the very nature of the plant. I could never be convinced that the immense loss of sap caused by the wounds of the spring trimming could be without injury, and I know of no argument to gainsay it, or even pretend that such pre-natural proceeding is essential to the prosperity of the abused vine, as is so generally believed even by old vine-growers. Why then do we, in our treatment of fruit and ornamental trees, prevent the useless flow of sap by carefully closing up the wounds occasioned by the trimming, so as not to weaken the tree, but contribute to its sooner healing? On the other hand, look at the wild grape in the woods, left to itself, when perfect in its growth it is seen laden in the fall, without any such pre-natural blood-letting, and I should think there would be an end to all the vindication of spring-trimming.

My vines have been trimmed in the fall for more than twenty years, and the regard I paid so as not to subject them to the enfeebling effusion of sap, produced by spring trimming, has been rewarded by heavily laden branches, while my grapes at the same time have been known as the finest, far and near.

My vines in the fall are ready for spring treatment, and thus relying upon the regular power of production of the vine, I am enabled to determine the number of the expected bunches in the next year.

The effusion of sap from the branches just trimmed at this time of vegetable repose, is discovered to be but with a few, and those too but slightly; while in this way, save this power of production for my vines in order to apply it for the bearing wood and bunches of the next year; not, however, as is the case in spring trimming, without any use whatever, and to be wasted on the ground. Our experiments in Germany have furnished the result, that from a single vine of middle size, trimmed in the spring, as much as three quarts of sap ran out at these fresh wounds. Can it be possible that nature has provided the vine so richly with sap, merely to be wasted?

Short Trimming.—In order to name some more departures from the general treatment of the vine, spoken of in my previous description of its culture, you will permit me to make mention more largely of these departures.

It certainly cannot be called in question, that the nature of the vine, according to the different sorts, has transferred the greatest power of bearing into that part of it situate between the fourth and tenth eye or bud. A branch cut after this manner will, without doubt, furnish the most perfect grapes, while those nearer to the stock, growing but poorly, will yield but small grapes, and not rarely stay behind altogether. Wherefore, the cutting of branches of greater length may be justified by the system of cultivating the vine upon poles, or other modes. But, if in agreement with my mode of culture, I trim the branches designed to bear, no longer than to 4 or 6 eyes, I can assure the reader, that, from reiterated conviction, I am justified in this operation, thus forcing nature by this process to apply her power of bearing in aiding those buds nearest the stock, the grapes of which growing upon those tenons that have, strictly speaking, but one eye, present indisputable proof. The advantages secured by this short trimming, are so essential that I shall never depart from it. I may with approximate certainty expect that each eye left by me in the fall, will shoot and bring forth, and that the grapes grown upon them are hardly inferior to those found upon the buds further above, so that I have even received grapes from a tenon, answering all the requirements of a fine grape.

The formation of the vine is thus entirely within my power; and finally, the argument, by no means the most unimportant, is found in the fact, that the powers ordained to nourish such short branches, suffice, in the case of a healthy vine, to bring the grapes expected to a more perfect, certain, and earlier maturity, and that without exhausting the vine. So I am enabled to anticipate the greatest perfection of which the vine is capable, according to its different qualities. Even my young vineyards of 1859 and 1860, treated in strict consonance with the principles advocated, afford the satisfaction of seeing my views realized, and my efforts richly crowned. Conducted in this way, Nature's bounties exceed my expectations, and at once exhibit undoubted proofs of the correctness of my theory. If, however, it should be required by sorts (of which I have found but few), such as the so-called gigantic grape of the Orient, as the Terr Promiss, Raisin of Smyrna, and the like, which, properly viewed, do not come in consideration when speaking of vineyards laid out for the purpose of wine-growing, it is necessary to reduce each of the branches about to be trimmed perhaps to 8 or 10 eyes, as they at first develop their magnificent grapes with an invincible stubbornness, while the lower eyes are known to shoot but sparingly, sometimes not at all, to leave by the side of these branches two tenons, in order to have control over the form of the vine. The fruit branch, done bearing, is then entirely removed at the fall trimming, and one tenon is employed to fill its place, while the other is to serve as tenon of the next year.

To Fasten with Willows.—The first task in spring, is to fasten all the lateral and fruit branches, wherever they need support. To this end, I take the yellow basket willow, known here by the name of Golden Willow, which cannot sufficiently be recommended, the culture of which, I believe, may be found in a very instructive article in Patent Office Reports, 1854.

Early in the spring, I plant in bottom land well dug, of this willow, rods about a foot in length and as thick as a finger, at a distance of four feet in all directions, in an oblique position, so that but few inches of them can be seen above the ground. Keep the ground clean and mellow, and in February next I cut off the young shoots above the ground for consumption—preserving them in a cool place for that purpose. In the second summer the young shoots are seen to throw out many rods, and are treated alike during the present as well as the next year. A patch or field of the size of 200 yards, planted after this manner, and well attended, will suffice for a vineyard of four acres.

The act of tying is well known, and is performed as soon as the weather will at all permit—at all events, however, before the buds commence to shoot, and should, without fail, be finished by the end of March. The branches are now to be brought to their intended form, and it is enough thereby to guarantee the support to the burden of the later grapes, which is feasible alone on the espalier previously described.

Manuring.—It should be attended to wherever necessary, in the course of the winter, and by all means before the warm weather sets in. Not merely because the change of weather in the winter exposes the manure to the atmosphere, thus rendering it more effective, but because, should this part of the cultivation be delayed, ashes (otherwise salutary) or other substances containing alkali, would operate detrimentally by virtue of their sharp and decomposed parts, too frequently entirely ruining the plant. Hitherto, I manured but a small part of my vineyard, now ten years old, where, from former washing, the crude, ferruginous clay was visible; and I am still convinced that the original sparse growth was caused more by the first cutting of branches too long in dimension than poor soil. My manure was a compost, consisting mostly of ashes with other articles of manure, of which I had about two or three quarts scattered about each vine, either late in the fall or in the winter, and let it lay there until spring, then hoe it under with the first hoeing. True, the vines are now strong and vigorous, but I am not ready to decide whether their present condition can be attributed to the manuring or to the short cutting. Many vineyards on the Rhine are heavily manured, which there may be requisite where they have been cultivated for more than 100 years, and that frequently on a naturally poor soil. Usually a ditch is dug at some little distance from the vines, about 2 feet deep and 1 foot wide, which is filled, say about half, with good stable manure, and covered again with common earth. And, as far as I know, this experiment is repeated about every ten years, with the exception of the above-mentioned case; and, for my part, I do not intend at first to apply any manure. Although the soil of my vineyards is old, and has been cultivated some forty years, the luxuriant growth of the vines does not seem to call for any manure. Good culture of the soil and shortened branches, I regard as the safest substitute, which besides is too readily imparted to the taste of the wine.

Pinching.—This part of the subject has already been sufficiently treated in the chapter on the treatment of the vine in the seventh year. In order to be understood, however, I cannot omit to add somewhat further. If, in my statement, I come in conflict with other authors, some of whom accept but two leaves above the last bunch as sufficient to its development—many, indeed, as Mr. Husmann, of Hermann, but one leaf—I may say, that the conviction gained from many experiments, made by way of comparison, alone could induce me positively to contradict; and I must add, that I regard three leaves as indispensable to the further perfection of the young bunch. As already stated, the object of this operation is not only to carry the sap of the so-called fruit rod more toward the grapes, but also toward the so-called bearing branches; in general, however, to restrict the whole vine in its growth to the room appointed on the espalier, which, without such a proceeding, would soon be like its relative in the woods, it would run up with all its productive force, and thus render all labor on espaliers or

posts impossible. Every observer must have noticed the wonderful and rapid effect upon all parts of the vine, caused by this pinching. The bearing branches as designed for the further development of the vine in the next year, grow from this on, by far more vigorously than before, as do also the grapes and leaves upon the fruit rod. The latter do not rarely reach the double size of those on the bearing branches, while the grapes attain to a perfection, as is observed upon the wild grape abandoned to itself, as well as upon such in the vineyard that have not been pinched off. The difference effected by this proceeding is so great, that, if we should cultivate a wild grape in this way, the fruit attains to such a perfection, as to baffle a recognition of the kind. In order to obtain exquisitely handsome grapes, designed for table use, leave each fruit rod one bunch, which would then absorb all the productive force, and thus reach the highest possible perfection.

Cutting Out of Layers, Clones.—This operation, though in another direction, brings about the same results as pinching. It conducts the entire force into the fruit branches thus cut—every one of which has to nourish but two or three bunches with five or six leaves, but at the same time makes it possible, that the grapes may receive the necessary current of air. This may and should be accomplished upon the bearing branches in order to reach the same end, much later, however, and never before the grapes have attained the size of a green pea. Otherwise there is danger, that by means of the strong impulse of the sap and through the yet imperfect development, those fruit buds situate between the branch and the leaf, and ordained to bear fruit for the next year, may burst and develop their small grapes, thus destroying the harvest of the coming year.

Fastening.—If we are favored by a luxuriant vegetation, as it usually occurs in my vineyard before blossom time, according to the different sorts, say, about from the middle of May to the beginning of June, I devote all my attention to the operation of fastening—especially to that of the young bearing branches, which are to furnish my harvest for the next year, for which purpose I make use of the threads of gunny bags. A thunder storm may, if this be neglected, occasion great and lasting injury by breaking off young branches. This task is interrupted only in blossom time, when, in fact, as far as possible, all labor should cease in the vineyard. All shaking of the grape blossom hinders the process of fructification, exciting a very deleterious influence upon the future harvest. But as soon as blossom time is over, I hasten to arrange and fasten the branches frequently grown to quite a length and altogether unruly, and continue such operation with all attention until the sap thickens in the branch and the growth ceases—until, say, about the end of July. If I observe that the bearing branches are growing too long and luxuriant, covering the espalier, they may then be reduced, which at once tends to advance the formation of wood, and hasten its maturity.

(From the U.S. (New York) Economist.)
Sheep Husbandry.
(Continued.)

It is becoming more and more apparent to thrifty farmers and capitalists throughout the North that this important branch of agriculture will hereafter become exceedingly profitable to all who engage in it. In Dutchess (our native county) where wool-growing was carried with great profit from 1825 to 1840 and then abandoned for dairies and cattle raising, we learn that the farmers are stocking their farms with sheep and returning rapidly to Sheep Husbandry. In addition to the demand for wool there is a steady increase of demand for mutton, which renders the business doubly safe and profitable. The taste for mutton is a cultivated one, and is rapidly growing in our country. We well remember when a boy that we would as soon have thought of eating a piece of roast dog as roast mutton. There was a disagreeable flavor which was exceedingly distasteful to us; but now we think we have reached the extreme of good living when we can afford a dinner of "roast lamb, mint sauce, asparagus and green peas." We presume that our experience is that of a large portion of the community, for the butchers tell us they find it difficult to supply the demand for prime mutton, giving this as a reason why they charged us 20 cts a pound. Mutton is by far cheaper than beef at the same price. The choice cuts of beef constitute a very small proportion of the carcass, and the proportion of coarse meat and bone in a cut of beef is far greater than in mutton.

The philosophers who declare that "Cotton is King" simply give utterance to a self-evident absurdity. It is less than a century since the first yard of cotton goods was produced in England. That cotton is the cheapest fiber that nature ever produced, capable of being woven into fabrics, cannot be doubted; but that the world has existed without it and can do so again is equally true. It has always been considered inferior to wool and linen, and nothing but its cheapness has brought it into universal use. To say that any article of merchandise is "cotton warp" is to stamp it with the brand of inferiority.

We find nothing in the world's history to warrant the conclusion that there has ever been any difficulty in producing, with wool, flax, and silk, every fabric required for comfort or convenience, in the highest state of civilization and refinement. In the parable of the rich man we read that he was "clothed in purple and fine linen." This implies a high degree of skill and taste in the production of fabrics at this early period. In all the territory north of "Mason and Dixon's line" woolen for men and boys' wear, and worsted goods for women's, are necessary for comfort full nine months of the twelve, and are vastly more healthy. Light weight wools for summer wear are now in general use in the whole North, and fancy flannel for shirts is rapidly superseding cotton. These shirts are more comfortable a greater portion of the year, require washing less frequently, and are on the whole more economical. For women's wear, delaines, alpaccas, merinos, coburgs, etc., are far better adapted to Northern climates than cotton, and will hereafter be produced at home. The war found the manufacturing interest throughout the world based upon a steady supply of cotton, and the cutting short of the supply produced a temporary derangement, but the business will readily adapt itself to the new order of things, and the war will prove in the end to be of immense advantage to the North by producing a greatly increased demand for wool and flax. We find that commission houses that have heretofore received consignments of woolen goods from Europe, are already cultivating the acquaintance, and soliciting consignments from American man-

ufacturers, finding that their friends abroad can no longer consign goods to this market and compete with the home production.

We have heretofore been largely dependent upon England for blankets and other heavy woolsens. The protection given by that government to wool-growing has enabled them to produce these goods cheaper than it could be done here, but all this is now changed, and to-day we find those who have been importers of this class of goods buying up heavy woolsens for the reason that they can no longer be imported with profit. For years past we have been supplied with broadcloths from Europe, but now it is believed that our own manufactures will produce these goods successfully in competition with the famous productions of "Bibbly" and "Simons." We never read a threat of burning cotton that the reflection does not cross our minds, "what an increased demand that will produce for wool and worsteds," and we advise our Western farmers whenever they see reliable accounts of any considerable quantity of cotton having been burned to buy more sheep.

In most parts of the Northwest the majority of the farmers have not capital to purchase sheep in such numbers as they could make profitable. The prices of produce in the West for several years preceding the commencement of the war were so low as to leave the grower scarcely sufficient to pay the cost of production. In addition to this, in many parts of the West the people have been immensely swindled by the failure of Wild Cat banks scattered throughout the different States. Illinois alone must have suffered to the extent of from five to ten millions of dollars. The influences we have named have prevented the farmers from accumulating property as rapidly as they would otherwise have done, and, as we have said, they are not able to purchase as many sheep as they could profitably take care of. This difficulty can easily be remedied by capitalists furnishing the means to purchase the sheep and put them upon shares with the farmer. There never was so much idle capital in the country as at present, and it could not be more profitably or usefully employed than in the direction we have named. Let capitalists both West and East give this subject consideration. Sheep Husbandry is as sure to be profitable in the North hereafter as the sun is sure to rise and set; and the less cotton that is produced, the more that is burned, and the longer the war is prolonged, the more money will it put in the pockets of wool-growers.

The lowest prices that wool has reached in the Eastern markets for the last 33 years was in 1849, when fine wool was sold at 35c, medium at 30, and coarse at 23. At that time sheep were sold in Ohio at one dollar and a half a head. The growers that year received in Ohio for medium wool 25c a pound. Now supposing the theory to be correct that the increase of the flock will pay the keeping, it will be observed that the profit at this lowest price in 36 years was 50 per cent on the value of the sheep. We learn that shorn sheep can be bought at present in Ohio at \$2.50 per head. It will therefore be seen that the clip next year at 40c per pound would still pay 50 per cent on the investment, at present prices of sheep.

Into what channel capitalists put their money that will be more likely to pay a large profit, than in Sheep Husbandry?

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP BY DOGS.

The destruction of sheep by dogs has always been a great discouragement to farmers throughout the country and has led numbers to give up Sheep Husbandry that would otherwise have persevered in it. It is within the scope of our own knowledge that whole sections in both Maryland and Ohio have entirely abandoned this important branch of agriculture in consequence of the losses sustained through the destruction of flocks by these useless animals. In the State of Ohio alone it is estimated that as many as ten thousand sheep have been thus destroyed in a single year. The value of 10,000 sheep is far more than all the dogs in the United States are worth. The only practical use which we have ever seen made of them is by the ash gatherers, a few of whom hitch them to their small carts to assist in drawing the load. In Spain and other parts of Europe where sheep are attended by shepherds, dogs are made use of to keep the flocks within proper limits and to assist in driving them from place to place, but this is a peculiar breed trained to the business and were never known to harm sheep. In hunting it may reasonably be claimed that dogs are of some service in bringing in game, in discovering its whereabouts and in some other respects. Many people regard them as valuable to guard premises from thieves or to give the alarm at their approach, but making liberal allowances for all these benefits, the destruction of sheep alone far exceeds all the value of their services. More than three-quarters of the dogs in the country are kept as mere pets and are of no earthly value whatever. It is estimated by parties who have been at considerable expense and trouble in obtaining the information that the number of dogs in the country is rather over than under 3,000,000 and that the average cost of their keeping is not less than five dollars per head annually. Many of the fancy pets kept in the cities and large towns cost from fifty to one hundred dollars a year for their keeping. The owners go as regularly to the butchers for meat for the dogs as they do for their families. A gentleman living in one of the large towns in the interior of this State upon being questioned as to his opinion of the average cost of keeping dogs insisted that it could not be less than ten dollars. His own two he knew cost him over \$25 a piece each year. In the Georgia Legislature recently a bill was introduced requiring the destruction of all dogs, and in the debate it was stated that there were more than 100,000 within the limits of the State. It was estimated that the provisions they consumed would furnish rations, and the sheep they destroyed annually would furnish clothing, for at least 5,000 troops. The population of Georgia is about 1,000,000. Taking 100,000 dogs to 1,000,000 of population as a basis it would make 3,000,000 of dogs for the whole United States.

It is generally supposed that families average about six persons, and we think it a low estimate to say there are at least three dogs to every family. Averaging families at six persons it would make five millions of families in the whole country, and calculating three dogs to every family would make the number of dogs 3,000,000. At five dollars for the averaged annual cost of keeping, it will be seen that the aggregate is fifteen millions of dollars. If judiciously expended this vast sum would support all the poor in the country who from circumstances beyond their control are legitimate objects of charity. "Ye have the poor always with you," and it would seem to be quite as creditable to our humanity to expend this amount in feeding and clothing helpless women and children as to waste it on worthless creatures who endanger the lives and destroy the property of our people. We are aware that it will be said that the food consumed by dogs is generally of a character that would otherwise be thrown away, but to this it may be replied that in cities it would be very acceptable to the poor, and in the country where there are less poor, it could be quite as profitably disposed of in feeding swine.

Dogs are generally the natural enemies of sheep and have an unaccountable propensity to destroy them. They are also dangerous in all communities on account of their liability to "hydrophobia," the most terrible of all diseases. We are told by parties thoroughly informed upon the subject, that the number of deaths by "hydrophobia" has less fully increased within the past ten years, and this can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the number of dogs has greatly increased. Taking their liability to "hydrophobia" and their propensity to destroy sheep into account, dogs may reasonably be considered as a public nuisance. No man has a moral right to keep upon his premises an animal that is dangerous to the lives or property of his neighbors, and he ought not to have a legal right. No good citizen ought to desire to keep such animals. If we have among us men who persist in keeping a pack of dogs to sneak off at night and destroy the neighbors' sheep, let them be taxed heavily. It is confidently believed that with reasonable protection against the destruction of sheep, the farmer throughout the country will hereafter give more attention to Sheep Husbandry than they have ever before done. There certainly was never so good an opportunity presented to an agricultural people to lay the foundation of great wealth as this war has furnished to the people of the West by cutting short the cotton supply and thus making a market at double price for wool. The quantity of wool that was required when cotton was ten cents a pound, and it is the duty of the Governors of all the loyal States to recommend the passage of stringent laws for the protection of wool-growers against the destruction of sheep by dogs.

We are informed that a law exists in this State taxing dogs fifty cents a head. The fund raised from this tax is appropriated to paying for sheep destroyed by dogs on the certificate of officers appointed to appraise the value of the sheep. This is a simple and good law except that the tax should be five dollars instead of fifty cents.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by collecting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To all and all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references for the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 26, and continuing five days. Northern District—At Marysville, commencing Sept. 7, and continuing six days. San-Pablo-Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days. Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days. San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days. Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days. Amador County—At Ione City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days. Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days. Plumas County—At Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, three days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

Oregon State Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, will commence at Salem, Tuesday, Sept. 15, and continue four days. The citizens generally of California and Washington Territory, are invited to attend and participate in the exhibition upon the same terms as the Oregonians.

Help for the Fair time.

EVERY grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this is of the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Every one can do something—none should fail to aid.

UNBAYED.—The excitement in the upper portions of Sonoma county, relative to the discovery of rich and valuable copper lodes, is rather on the increase than otherwise. The hills, we are told, are filled with anxious prospectors, and new and valuable lodes are being daily discovered, not only in the Cloverdale and Dry Creek regions, but also on Pina Creek.—[Pet. Jour.]

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Our readers must remember that from this time on the postage on the California Farmer, and all weekly papers, will be five cents a quarter, or twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance. Semi-weekly papers ten cents; tri-weekly fifteen cents; six times a week, thirty cents; seven times a week, thirty-five cents. For any excess over four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, double the rates named, and so on for any additional excess over the standard weight of four ounces.

Copperopolis.

We briefly spoke of this fine mining district in our last, giving some leading features; we now conclude them.

There are two hotels—the Copperopolis, by Capt. Manning, long known as the keeper of the Weber House at Stockton. This hotel was built by J. W. Bean, in 1861, in three months, at a cost of \$10,000; was rented to Gardner & Stockwell, who kept it six months; it then remained vacant four months, and was then sold to, and carried on by Mr. Kelley, of the Twelve-mile House. At the end of nine months Capt. Manning took it, and now keeps it. Mr. and Mrs. Manning do all they can to make folks comfortable. But perhaps, in a growing place like Copperopolis, a young, active, energetic man at the head of such a hotel, could make it more popular and profitable.

The Keystone Hotel is kept by James Kendall, who came there in 1860, but is an old pioneer settler. Mr. K. has a good house for the working man, and can accommodate 40 or 50 boarders, and sets a good table.

The man who keeps a good hotel for laboring men does more good than the man who keeps a large and fashionable hotel for the wealthy, proud, and titled of the land.

There are two stores for general family groceries, and other wares usually found in such places.

One by Messrs. J. M. Pike & Co., is a good store and well stocked; it was the first store established; it was opened in 1861. Mr. Pike is Postmaster and Express Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The other is kept by L. Honisberger, having a good stock of general goods, and doing a good business.

There are two dry-goods stores, having a general stock.

One is kept by Simon Morris, with a stock of dry goods, carpets, clothing, bonnets, millinery, etc. He has a good stock and is well patronized.

The other is kept by Raffo Bro's. He has a good stock of general dry goods, etc. This store stands upon one of the rich copper claims, the shaft being sunk opposite their door.

There are two good stables. Beardsley & Co. keeps the pioneer stable, established in 1861. It has accommodation for 40 horses. This is the stage stable. He has excellent horses, carriages, etc. A stage goes to Murphy's every day, leaving at 7 a. m., and arriving at 12 m. Price \$3.

The other is kept by A. McLean & Co., opened in 1863, with accommodations for 40 horses. He has a good stock of horses, carriages, etc., and is always on hand. He keeps also ladies' and gents' riding horses on hand.

A good market or meat stall, by Zollner & Prince, established in 1862. This market is neat and orderly, and meats are sold at about one half San Francisco rates, and all A No. 1. Messrs. Z. & P. are deserving of patronage.

There is the Union Pioneer Bakery, by Wm. Bates, opened in 1861. Mr. B. is a business man of the working kind. For making good bread he is a genius. A good Union baker all the time! J. S. Crawford is the pioneer barber, and shaves clean. He has a good shop, pleases his customers, and does up his work well.

The Ice Cream Saloon is kept by T. T. Yeager. It was opened in 1862, and is the first and only one of the kind. He keeps good "cream," cakes, fruit, etc. Parties are also furnished with refreshments.

We have been rather minute in speaking of the stores, etc., of Copperopolis, for it is almost a new place, and occupies a conspicuous position among mining towns, and, as we intend to give a sketch of the towns generally where we go, our object will be to make all such places as widely known as possible. As our journal is circulated in all the old States and Europe, we shall be enabled to do good to all business men by making them known, and at the same time to show the rapid progress of the State, and the facilities of our towns, and induce a good kind of population to our shores.

Still More New Mines at Copperopolis.

We shall give the notes of our examinations of several new mines, not noticed before, but which we visited at the time we inspected the Union and Keystone claims, some weeks ago.

Persons who are so fast becoming interested in Copper Mines, whose very life is in their "feet," should pause and reflect upon the old adage that "all is not gold that glitters" and that in prosecuting their searches for good leads, good indications, &c., a knowledge of copper mines should be acquired; it is perfectly amazing to see how many persons are largely interested in "copper," yet who are entirely ignorant of all that pertains to the knowledge of ores or of mining. As we have said before, we desire to give rich indications, but these shall be facts in relation to mining, such as shall be an indication of the right kind of knowledge, so necessary to attain, in this new business, to the masses of men.

We took a circuit from Copperopolis to Salt Spring Valley, and report now what we saw: We first called at the "Haarlem" claim, which has been pronounced by those who know, to be one of the best claims. A shaft has been sunk nearly 100 feet, and good ore found; the croppings were good all along, and from indications a lead is anticipated that will be from five to seven feet wide. We descended the shaft and mined samples of the ore—it is good. This claim, as well as several others, are under the working control of J. C. Westbay, Esq., an indefatigable worker, who will find leads if they exist. We are confident of the Haarlem claim, 150 feet of which is now valued at \$5,000.

Near by are the claims of "Worcester"—a good lead; the "Jeffers," and the "Jeffers' Extension," also the "Perseverance;" this last has a shaft down 60 feet, with good indications. We also visited the "Comet" lead, where a shaft of about fifty feet had been sunk, with good prospects of success. The "Franklin" has a shaft of twelve feet down; the "Pleasant Valley" has a shaft of 20 feet, with good croppings, and also good indications

in descending. These three last claims are all under the care of Mr. Westbay.

There are many other good leads which we visited, with Mr. W., to whom we are much indebted for information and for many courtesies which we hope may come back to him in rich, paying ore.

We also visited the "Buffalo" claim—Judge A. G. Brown, President, of Stockton; here we found a shaft of 52 feet, with very excellent indications of copper. We think this will prove a good lead, with paying ore. These being out of town we returned to prospect again in town. We went to examine the "Inimitable," this will be a good lead, for the indications are good. A shaft of about 100 feet has been sunk and good ore found; the stock is improving. Another good claim will be the "Great Alford;" a shaft of fifty or sixty feet has been sunk, but the work has ceased for a little time.

We could record many others but must defer doing so till another week, when we will give something rich.

The Big Trees of Calaveras.

Our recent visit to the Big Trees of Calaveras enabled us to look upon them with a renewed and a deeper interest, from the many associations connected with them. They are now linked with the most interesting historical part of this State, and every year the interest for the Big Trees is increasing.

At the present time while the weather is so warm, and the atmosphere so dry in our cities and towns below, persons who have never visited this wonderful forest, should by all means go. No opportunity should be lost. August and September are good months to be there. It should be understood that the hotel at the Big Trees is kept open all the year round, and there are visitors to the forest every month in the year.

Mr. Graham and his lady will be happy at all times to make visitors feel at home. Mr. Graham has been at Big Trees four years, and now that the new road to Silver Mountain is open (see advertisement), and other stages pass and repass the hotel, it is becoming a place of general resort.

During the past year many trees have received new names. A new garden has been made, a stable has been erected, and horses and carriages provided for the convenience of visitors who wish to visit the many places surrounding.

Another great advantage to many who have business at Washoe or the new mines above will be a pleasant place for their families in the winter, as it will be 250 miles nearer than San Francisco, for them to visit their families, access being easy, and this place being so readily reached from all the upper mines.

We can assure all that there is no hotel in the State where better accommodations can be had, or at more reasonable rates, Mr. Graham having learned by long experience the art of making all enjoy themselves.

The company at the Big Trees has been constantly increasing each season, and with more interest and pleasure to all.

Murphy's Hotel (at Murphy's), by Messrs. Sperry & Perry, who are proprietors at the Big Trees, is a fine hotel and has been made one of the most popular in all the mountains, and the proprietors won golden opinions from the public, by their liberal and courteous attention to all who travel in that region.

Six Months Labor of a Genius.

When we were at Murphy's we paid a visit to a blacksmith shop to see a piece of work, or rather a congregation of work, that was indeed a curiosity. Loudon M. Sawyer, a blacksmith by trade, showed us a glass jar, holding about one quart, into which he had placed the following articles, finished in the neatest manner: A reel 4 inches long, arms 2 1/2 inches wide, with silk already reeled on it, a star on silk winder, reel put together and silk reeled inside the bottle; two puzzle blocks, 6 pieces each, these were put together inside the bottle; a miner's pick 3 inches long, with handle 4 inches long; hand ax, 2 inches long; a pair of pliers, 3 inches long; an ox yoke 4 inches long, 2 wide, the ring bolted and pinned complete. The glass jar containing these articles is 4 1/2 inches long to the neck of bottle, which is the size of half a dollar. The stopper of the bottle is made of wood, which fills the neck of the bottle and passes into the bottle, which completely fills it yet on the inside of the bottle, through the end of this stopper is a ring, this ring being fastened and pinned wholly on the inside, the ring appearing larger than the neck of the bottle; and to finish this ingenious work, this stopper is bolted on the under side in the bottle, with a wedge-bolt one-half inch wide and twice the width of the neck of the bottle, this is again pinned so as to show almost an impossibility to have done the work without being inside the bottle, or something like untying the rope of the famous spiritualist—as this is a bottle, we think there must have been some spirits about it. This curious specimen of ingenuity will be exhibited at the approaching Fair, at Stockton, in the "Ladies' Department."

SECESSION TIMES IN TEXAS.—We have received from the author, James R. Newcomb, formerly editor of the *Alamo Express*, at San Antonio, Texas, a copy of a pamphlet of 33 pages, just issued by him, being a sketch of Secession Times in Texas, and Journal of Travel through Mexico to California. It is the personal observation and experience of the author, and an interesting as well as valuable record.

INTERESTING TO MILITIA COMPANIES.—The Board of Examiners, including Attorney General Pixley, decided on Wednesday, that the Militia Law passed by the last Legislature, is not, as was supposed, defective. They therefore allowed claims, filed under it, and all just claims under the same law, will be allowed by the Board hereafter. The militia companies of the State can therefore organize and equip without delay, resting sure that their expenses will be settled by the State, provided they do not exceed what the law allows.

State Agricultural Fair.

The State Board of Agriculture are making energetic preparations for the Fair to be held in Sacramento, the last week in September. The premiums offered amount to \$10,000, in addition to which the State bounties of \$100,000 are to be dispensed, or so much as is successfully competed for. The mineral department is expected to be an important feature of the exhibition. We refer our readers at this time to an official announcement in another column for further particulars of the Fair, and the order of business.

Agricultural Fair at Ione.

We have visited Ione City and many of the pretty homes, fine farms and vineyards around this city, and we are glad to know the citizens are fully determined to have a good Fair this year. We call attention to the notice we publish about the Fair—this is but a part of the work we have to do for Ione. All the citizens should take an interest in the matter and be up and doing. There are no finer grapes grown than will be shown at this Fair Ground upon the soil near town. We hope everybody will begin now to do what they can.

San Joaquin District Fair.

Much interest is being excited for this Fair, and the Board of Managers are actively engaged in preparations. It is announced that all of Williamson's fine thoroughbreds, mares, and stallions, will be at the Fair. The stallions consist of Belmont, Owen Dale, Gladiator, and California. The mares Liz Gervens, Molly Rogers, Bonnie Belle, and Pete. Such fine horses, and so many of them, would almost make a horse-fair worthy the pencil of Herring or Rosa Bonheur themselves. The Board of Managers have added to their list of premiums already published, the following: For the best jack, \$20; best jecket, \$15; best pair of mules, \$20; best single mule, \$10; best single mule, two years old, and best single mule one year old, a framed diploma for each.

Northern District Fair.

We have received handbills with the announcement of the Fourth Annual Fair, of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, to be held at Marysville, Sept. 7th to 12th, and containing the premium list and rules; also, programme of exercises for the six days. The premium list appears to be liberal, and a good Fair is expected. The Executive Committee are G. N. Swezy, President; C. M. Gorham, Secretary; N. D. Rideout, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The preparations for the Fair of this Society, which commences in Pacheco on the 21st of September, are progressing finely, and when the time arrives the building and grounds will be in excellent condition. The management is in careful and energetic hands, and we have no fears for the success of this exhibition. A great deal of pains has been taken to put the track in first-rate order, and all other arrangements are now being attended to, says the Gazette.

J. Ross Browne's Lecture on Iceland.

On Tuesday evening last the lecture on Iceland, by J. Ross Browne, was delivered, by the author, at Platt's Music Hall. The lecture was a success, all parts of the house being full, even the aisles and reserved space in front of the stage being filled with extra seats. Nearly half the audience were ladies, presenting a gay and fashionable appearance. The lecture was a well-told story of life and character, incidents and adventure, by sea and land, embodying wit, humor and sentiment, of genuine merit. The lecturer opened with an extempore apostrophe to San Francisco, reviewing fourteen years of her astonishing history, more wonderful than the fabled stories of the Arabian Nights; but within the past three years the city has out-grown the speaker's recollection—railroads, telegraphic systems, and a newspaper press unsurpassed.

In May, 1862, the lecturer left Frankfort-on-the-Main, for Copenhagen thence to sail 1,700 miles due north to the mystic realms of Odin and Thor, as depicted within the shadows of Mount Hecla. Arriving in Iceland, at the capital—a place visited by Columbus in 1477, just fifteen years previous to his discovery of America—clouds of spray covered the rocks and swarms of eider duck and sand geese flit in the air. Landing, at the capital, the tourists proceed to purchase an outfit to the Great Geysers four day's journey from Reikiavik; paid 12 silver dollars for each horse, they were small, shaggy animals looking as if fed on train oil and dried codfish. The island contains a population of 65,000 souls—a brave and generous people—scarcely scattered over as many square miles, living in huts and caves, without any wood and but little fire to cook their scanty allowance of fish; the lower classes of men are rough and uncouth, of a lower type than the Galla of Africa or the Digger Indians in California. It is remarkable that there is no sickness on the island, unless attributable to the fact that but three Physicians have ever practiced in the place. Two newspapers are published semi-monthly at the capital. The higher classes are educated, and nearly every morning and evening the family unite in prayer. The description of the Stroher, Great Geyser and hock of Laws, as pictured and painted, was the crowning feature of the Lecture. Mr. Browne is a rapid lecturer but not a pleasant speaker sticking too closely to the text, and not being sufficiently varied or prompted in the thread of his discourse. The subject is interesting and deserves the patronage of the public, and as the Lecturer "Lifts his eyes to the Mountains," and will soon visit "Silverland," and other points more distant, on the Pacific coast, we commend him as a genial, clever gentleman, and his lecture and panorama as deserving great success.

THE RIGHT SORT.—The drafted men at Plattsburg, N. Y., to the number of 300, celebrated their good fortune, by a procession, with music, banners, and repeated cheers, for Gen. Meade, President Lincoln, and Provost Marshal.

ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT IN CALIFORNIA.—A special Washington dispatch, to Chicago, 26th, says the draft has been ordered in California. This is supposed to be a mistake. The following circular has just been issued from the War Department.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21st, 1863.

Circular No. 75.—By direction of the President of the United States, the State of California is divided into three Enrollment Districts, as follows: The Counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath, Merced, Mendocino, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba, and Yuba, to constitute and be known as the Northern District, headquarters at Marysville.

The Counties of Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne, to constitute and be known as the Middle District, with headquarters at Sacramento.

The Counties of Alameda, Buena Vista, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Tulare, and San Francisco, to constitute and be known as the Southern District, with headquarters at San Francisco.

JAMES B. FAY,
Provost-Marshal General.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association gave an entertainment at the Metropolitan Theater, on Tuesday evening last, on which occasion the "Lady of Lyons," and "Michael Erle," or the "Manic Lover," were presented to a small but select audience. Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Burrell, and several others volunteered for the occasion. The whole performance was a credit to the Association, and gave satisfaction to those present. R. Fulford, considering his age and slight experience in the "stage business," rendered the leading character very well indeed—we have heard the "garden scene" in the Lady of Lyons, "done" worse by those who pretend to "star" it. Most of the others, among whom we would name Messrs. Harrington, Deffeness, Gale, St. Clair, Bove, and Garrick, displayed a great deal of talent, while Mr. Hayne—always good—played the character of "Pauline" better than we ever saw her play it. We must say that we were very much gratified with the entertainment, and prophesy success to the Association.

AMADOR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Second Annual Fair

Cattle Show, WILL BE HELD AT IONE CITY, ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
The 23d, 24th, and 25th of September, 1863.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. F. PATTEN President.
A. B. ANDREWS Secretary.
ISAAC TRIPP Treasurer.
E. A. CHASE Manager.
With one Vice President for each Township in the County, of which there are seven.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Will be awarded in PREMIUMS for the Encouragement of

AGRICULTURE,
STOCK RAISING,
MANUFACTURES,
MECHANICAL INDUSTRY,
and MINING, in Amador County.

The Board of Managers will award PREMIUMS, or DIPLOMAS OF MERIT for all articles exhibited, worthy of commendation, that may not have been mentioned in the Premium List.

EXHIBITIONS OF STOCK,

Trials of the Speed of Horses,

And other interesting exercises will be had to make this Fair worthy the Citizens of Amador County, and the Directors call upon all the people within the County to give their influence to make this Fair what it should be.

The citizens of other Counties adjoining are cordially invited to join with Amador, and every attention shall be paid them.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS

Will be delivered during the Fair, and suitable Festivities will be had, of which notice will be given in additional Programme, or "Order of Exercises," which will soon appear.



New Singing Book

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Chorus, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Tenth Annual Fair,
TO COMMENCE IN THE
CITY OF SACRAMENTO,
Friday, September 25, and end on Friday,
October 2, 1883.

\$10,000
APPROPRIATED FOR PREMIUMS.
LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For all Worthy Articles not mentioned in the Schedule.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1883.

ISAAC DAVIS, President. Yolo.

Directors:
WM. H. PARRS, Sutter.
D. E. CALLAHAN, Sacramento.
N. L. DREW, Sacramento.
C. H. GRIM, Sacramento.
ROBT. BECK, Sacramento.
R. J. WALSH, Colusa.
G. R. WARREN, San Joaquin.
MIKE BRYTE, Yolo.
C. J. LEONARD, Sacramento.

Treasurer:
E. B. RYAN, Sacramento.

Secretary:
I. N. HOAG, Yolo.

\$100,000 IN PREMIUMS

Offered by the STATE "for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures." Articles to be exhibited and Premiums awarded at the State Fair, by the

STATE BOARD OF JUDGES.

PRESIDENT: LELAND STANFORD.

Judges:
ISAAC DAVIS, Yolo.
E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton.
GEO. N. SWEZEY, Marysville.
JOSEPH BRITTON, San Francisco.

Persons competing for the State Premiums, are required by law to exhibit samples of their productions at the Agricultural and the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute's Annual Fairs in 1883 or the next year.

See the Statute of 1882, Page 419.

GENERAL ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, September 25th.
Entry and final arrangement of animals at the Park, and articles at the Hall.

Saturday, September 26th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. all the members of the Awarding Committee, and Superintendents of departments will meet at the Secretary's office at the Hall to receive instructions and award books, after which the several Superintendents will conduct the committees to their appropriate departments for work.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened for exhibition.

At 10 a. m. first Grand Parade of Stock, as follows:

HORSES.
1st. All thorough breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. All graded horses preceded by red and pink flag (mixed).
3d. All roadsters, preceded by pink flag.
4th. All "horses of all work," preceded by blue flag.
5th. All draft horses preceded by yellow flag.
6th. Saddle horses.
7th. Carriage horses, roadsters, and all others exhibited in harness.
8th. Males, jennys, and jacks.

CATTLE.
1st. Thorough-breeds, short-horns, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, Jerseys, and all other thorough-breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. Graded or mixed breeds, preceded by red and pink flag.
3d. All cattle of unknown stock, work oxen, etc.
The above will be in the order of march in all the parades of Stock unless otherwise specially mentioned, or changed by order of the Board.

After the parade, all saddle horses and carriage horses, single and matched, will be exercised around the track under the direction of the Marshal and inspection of the Committee of Award.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Two mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. in the Hall,
OPENING ADDRESS

LELAND STANFORD,
GOVERNOR, and PRESIDENT of the State Board of Judges for the distribution of State Prizes.

Sunday, September 27th.
Park and Hall closed.

Monday, September 28th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened.

At 9 o'clock the members of all Awarding Committees will again meet at the Secretary's office with their books and report vouchers, if any, and the Board will be present to fill the same, after which the committees will go to their work.

At 11 a. m. second Grand Parade of Stock. After going around the ground, the one and two year old colts will file off to the proper colored flags, where they will find the committees awaiting to examine them.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Best running Stallion or Mare, 3 years old; Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$100 00

Tuesday, September 29th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. all examining committees whose departments of work are at the Hall will meet there practically and finish their examinations and determine finally upon their awards, before 12 o'clock noon, when, and not before, the Hall will be open to the public.

At 8 a. m. at the Park, all three-year-old colts will assemble at the proper colored flags for examination by the committees—followed by the four-year-olds and over, and they by brood mares and colts.

Then will come the Families.
1st. Rams and their colts—three or more.
2d. Sires and their colts—ten or more.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors—stallions and mares.
2d. Lots (see No. 7, Class A), from County Fairs.
3d. Lots from District Fairs.
4th. Lots of California-raised stock from the State at large.
5th. Males, jennys, and jacks.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters in single harness.

At 2 p. m. Best pacing stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Wednesday, September 30th.
Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will return all the award books to their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At 10 a. m. the Superintendents of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:
1st. Calves and one and two year olds.
2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors.
2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 17) from County Fairs.
3d. Herds from District Fairs.
4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.
5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.
At 11 o'clock a. m. Grand Parade of stock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters in single harness.

At 2 p. m. Best pacing stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Thursday, September 30th.
Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will return all the award books to their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At 10 a. m. the Superintendents of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:
1st. Calves and one and two year olds.
2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors.
2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 17) from County Fairs.
3d. Herds from District Fairs.
4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.
5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.
At 11 o'clock a. m. Grand Parade of stock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters in single harness.

At 2 p. m. Best pacing stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Friday, September 30th.
Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will return all the award books to their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At 10 a. m. the Superintendents of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:
1st. Calves and one and two year olds.
2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors.
2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 17) from County Fairs.
3d. Herds from District Fairs.
4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.
5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.
At 11 o'clock a. m. Grand Parade of stock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters in single harness.

At 2 p. m. Best pacing stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Saturday, October 1st.
Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will return all the award books to their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At 10 a. m. the Superintendents of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:
1st. Calves and one and two year olds.
2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

**At 8 o'clock p. m. at the Hall,
ANNUAL ADDRESS
—BY THE—
REV. T. STARR KING.**

Thursday, October 1st.

At 8 o'clock a. m. at the Hall, the Superintendents, under the direction of the Committee of Award, will attach cards to all articles awarded premiums designating the grade. And all the books of committees at the Park, not before returned to the Secretary, will now be so returned with the committees' final reports, and all the animals except horses and cattle will have the premium cards attached, and the Superintendents and keepers will take special pains to show them to the public.

At 12 o'clock a. m. a Grand Parade of stock at the Park, and counter-march in front of the stand, so that all who desire to see good animals can be gratified.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final exercise and examination by the committees, of matched carriage horses and roadsters in double harness—both trotters and pacers.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Best trotting stallion, to harness; Mile Heat, Three in Five, three or more to enter, and two or more to go—Patched to wagon—for.....\$300 00

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, announcement of premiums.

Friday, October 2d.

The upper Hall will be cleared of all articles on exhibition. At 9 o'clock a. m. at the Park, announcement of premiums, and last Grand Parade of all the Stock, halting in front of the stand to receive the premium flags, and when attached all will march triumphantly around the ring and retire. Then will come the final grand

At 2 o'clock p. m.—
SWEEPSTAKE RACES, free to all Trotters to Harness; Mile Heat, Three in Five, three or more to enter, two or more to go—Patched to horse, to wagon—for.....\$200 00

After which, free for all Trotters, double team, Mile Heat, Three in Five, three or more to enter, and two or more to go—Patched to horse, to wagon—for.....\$300 00

A n Entrance Fee of ten per cent, on the premium offered for each of the above races, must be paid to the Secretary at the time of entry, for the use of the Society. All entries must be made by the 15th day of September; but the particular horse or horses to go, need not be named until the 23d, the opening day of the Fair.

All races will be strictly to rule, and the rule will be rigidly enforced, so as to insure fair and honest races in all cases.

At 9 o'clock precisely, the SOCIETY'S ANNUAL BALL will open in the Hall.

TO MINERS!
There will be at the Hall, the various kinds and patterns of quartz mills and amalgamators, etc. running by steam and electric engines, prepared to crush amalgam, and separate the precious metals from the rock, and all persons owning claims and desirous of ascertaining in a reliable manner, and at little expense, the true value or richness thereof, can do so by sending in specimens of from 50 to 200 or more pounds, for that purpose, and they can see the work done with their own eyes.

By order of the Board.
I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

3rd

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON, HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New

Odd Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of

SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW CAPS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED OF

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Front and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

2-3m

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY,

God made Beer, and Beer made Money;

Men and Money, and Money and Beer,

There are spurious kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey, Come to Washington Market with your Money,

In all shapes you'll get it if you call, At HOWARD & KELLER'S HONEY STALL.

'Tis said, some folks like Honey mix.

But it is always pure at 75.

Now when your friends to market you bring, Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.

By order of the Board.

15

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

AND EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A
Sewing Machine,
AND EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE SHOULD BUY THE BEST,
As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides— all acknowledged to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT, v19.20

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.

ZORN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, AND

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

421 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

11 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Blanes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,

421 Washington street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

10

CALLAHAN & SANDERSON,

WHOLESALE

Crockery and Glass

WAREHOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOTEL AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

No. 418 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

2

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

15

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,
121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

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[For the California Farmer.]
CONTRABAND.

Loud and long the battle thundered,
Clashing steel and muttering drum,
While the serried ranks, though sundered,
To the fear of death were dumb;
When our banners, dim and tattered,
Shone an emblem of our land,
And the foe were widely scattered,
Leaving us war's Contraband:

In the hush of after battle,
Came a negro old and gray,
Years of toil had lent the rattle,
And obscured his reason's ray;
Bent and feeble, proud in freedom,
Emblematic of his band,
From afar he said he "seed 'em"
Battling for the Contraband.

And a woman, yes, a mother,
Wandered to our silent camp,
Shedding tears she could not smother,
Telling how she heard the tramp
Of our army drawing nearer,
Kissing off our soldiers' hands,
For her children—woman's dearest
Blessings—too, were Contrabands.

Yet a maiden told her story,
And our hearts with grief were mute,
The new empire of our glory
Did its pathos oft dispute,
And our souls were sick with seeing,
In the downcast of our land,
Virtue ravished—all for being
Color of the Contraband.

God of nations—black the faces
That appealing look to thee!
But thou seest not these traces
In the souls that would be free,
Loose their shackles, and the sorrow,
And the curse upon our land,
Will be broken, and to-morrow
There shall be no Contraband.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

LOVE BY MISHAP.

[We give the following admirable sketch of "Love by Mishap," from Harper's Magazine, because it pictures a noble character as the heroine of the piece. This noble lady should be an example to woman. What a contrast between her conduct and character and the frivolous action of the mass of young women of the present day! She was a true woman, thought truth, felt truth, and acted truth, and received the reward of truth! This noble heroine acted from a noble impulse and that impulse was right. We present this story to contrast it with the host of those weak minded women who claim to be strong minded, who scatter their silly sentiments of mock modesty, and fear that terrible "Mrs. Grundy," while their only aim is to seek like other "adventurers" to ensnare, decoy, and win husbands, with a heart alike selfish and base. We know the sketch will be read with interest.—Ed.]

One Saturday afternoon in June a group of cavaliers had assembled on the "Concourse" at the Central Park. The musicians were taking their places, and the crowds were gathering about them. The terrace was a picture of grace and animation. There had been no finer day during the season. There were no threatening clouds, and so the bonnets were ravishing. There was no dust, so coats and collars were undimmed. There was dazzling sunshine, so parasols flashed like large butterflies, or like feathers plucked from the peacock in the Rumble.

The cavaliers had stationed themselves upon the most commanding spot accessible to horsemen. They watched the carriages as they swept past below, and criticised with freedom. Gradually other visitors ascended to the Concourse. Our group broke into parties of two and three and conversed less audibly.

"There's a beauty for you!" said one, directing attention to the foremost of two young ladies, who, apparently unattended, advanced nimbly from the lower road.

"Where? Oh, yes. What action! Just look at that step. 'Tis a beauty, to be sure!"

"Here's a fellow who has no eye for anything but horses. I mean the rider, Fred; look at her."

"Yes, she does sit well. Nobody could have a better seat. That girl can ride, Harry."

"I should think so! There are two of them, and they are coming up here. So much the better."

As the ladies moved leisurely up the ascent each of the gentlemen shrugged himself into an attitude, after the manner of the youthful male under anticipation of being inspected. Each gave a glance at the rose in his button-hole, and pulled his gloves tighter over his hands. But the ladies passed by them wholly unconscious, and took a position nearer the unfinished bank.

They were, however, in full view of the gentlemen, who straightway commenced inventories of their exterior.

They bore a subdued resemblance to one another. Both were pretty, one a little more. Their figures justified the compact riding dress, which is a serious test. Their complexions denoted uncompromising health, and risked nothing by contact with the sunshine. Their faces were partly shaded by round hats with curling rims, beside which the monstrous masculine turbans, with which some ladies had rashly disfigured themselves, shone in resplendent deformity. Their dark blue dresses were piquant, yet not too eccentric. Double rows of buttons, from the throat downward, made brigadier-generals of them. Their hair was massed in nets, after the English style. They wore in uniform, even to the pink gloves, and feminine uniforms, though execrable for the street, or at an assembly, are ever charming in the saddle.

The taller, and apparently the older, was all fair. The other was neither fair nor dark, but had many of the advantages of each quality. The one was serious and self-possessed; the other a playful and a little nervous.

"They are alone," said Mr. Harry Stafford, speaking softly to his companion.
"Why not?" said Mr. Fred Timmeron. "Why not? They know a bridle from a bunch of radishes, take my word for it. No fear of them."
"Radishes have nothing to do with it, Fred. Of course they can ride; but ladies don't come out alone, you know."

"We ought to thank them for setting the example, then. Look at that tall girl. She sits as if she were at the piano. But the little one is the beauty."

"Don't speak so loud. As you say the tall one is the beauty."

"No, the little one."

"Fred, don't provoke me! I say the tall one."

"Now, just observe that profile. Do you mind the nose? It's a great nose. Not in size, man! What are you laughing at? I'm not a fool!"

"The other nose is better."

"Nonsense!—and examine that dress. Did you ever see such taste?"

"The dresses are precisely alike."

"So they are, to be sure. But that doesn't alter my conviction that the little one is the real beauty."

The gentlemen regarded one another with compassion, each at his neighbor's failing in fine appreciation. The inspection was not, however, interrupted.

"The tall one is the better horsewoman," said Harry Stafford.

"I'm afraid she is," answered Timmeron, reluctantly. "But you can't have everything. The little one rides well enough. And has the best horse too," he added with sudden inspiration, as if the modern equestrienne were a species of centaur, to be considered only as the superior part of the animal which sustains her.

The ladies turned, and their faces were more openly revealed.

"I tell you, Harry," resumed Mr. Timmeron, "you're all wrong. She has fine regular features; but look at the expression! It's positively stony! That's a woman to do you a cruelty and then laugh. She hasn't a beam of feeling in her face. It's a splendid eye, but it glitters just like ice!"

Mr. Stafford was shaken. There was something in what Timmeron said. The beauty was indisputable, but it was accompanied with a certain bearing which, at that moment, he thought haughty and forbidding. The severity of her features was inconsistent, he imagined, with the cheerfulness of the scene and the occasion.

"She is very stately," he said to his companion, "graciously stately."

"Undoubtedly," said Timmeron; "but the other is an original package of pure gentleness; I am sure of it."

"I could overlook all but the mouth; but I am quite uncomfortable about the mouth, it's so firm!"

"I am uncomfortable about my own heart, it isn't firm at all."

"You are right, Fred; she is not a woman—she's a statue. She hasn't an emotion about her you be sure. Let us get away."

But Mr. Timmeron strongly resisted any such proposition. Not that he cared specially about the girls, you know—nothing of that sort; because he never expected to meet them again, so, what was their presence to him? But the music was about to commence, and there was no place so well worth occupying as that on which they stood—unless, indeed, it were a certain point which, strangely enough, was a little nearer to the fair riders. Mr. Timmeron would not hear of going, and it would have been unfriendly in Mr. Stafford to leave him. It is just to add that Mr. Stafford betrayed on this occasion no spirit of unfriendliness.

Never were ladies more apparently unconscious of the interest they had so suddenly excited. They conversed quietly apart, fixing their attention upon the general view, and giving no eye to details—not even when details hovered near them in the guise of two well favored cavaliers, each with a rose in his button-hole.

Mr. Dodworth shook his wand, and the obedient tubes sent forth their welcome to the multitude. Every body was quiet—if not from inclination, from necessity; for good taste is enforced at the Central Park by officials clothed in blue authority, and the avenues are not allowed to clang with hoofs and wheels while the charms of music are soothing the cultivated breast.

II.

The overture ceased; the performers reposed for their benevolent exertions, and the spell of blue authority was broken. The carriages began to circle in their orbits, and the gay confusion was every where renewed.

A pony bearing a lad of thirteen galloped up to the Concourse. At sight of these ladies of whom we have been speaking this lad began to shout explanations, showing that he had been detained, that his courier was voluble of temper, and that there had been a disagreement between it and himself near the Rumble.

The grave young lady remonstrated against the loud voice, and gave cautious counsel against the risks of inexperienced horse-boys.

"Oh, Julia, that's always your way!" answered my young gentleman. "You think I can't ride and try to frighten me. Wait, now, and I'll show you by-and-by."

"So they're not altogether alone, you see," whispered Mr. Timmeron.

"Charles," said the young lady whom he had called Julia, "you have no need to hold the curb so close. Let it loose; the pony is restless!"

In fact the little animal had grown quite nervous, and impatiently pelted the Park with his fore-feet. But Master Charles, with a self-confidence not inconsistent with the age of thirteen, persisted in the endeavor to manage everything in his own way. From dancing the pony went on to prancing, and presently executed movements so eccentric as to alarm his rider, who suddenly dropped theory and curb with one accord. Unexpectedly released, the pony furthermore sprang forward full against the stately young lady's horse, disturbing her balance and jostling the reins from her hand—a mishap that would not have occurred but for the anxiety with which she was watching the adventure of Master Charles.

Now two animals were moved from their propriety, and people began to turn and gaze. The lady's position was awkward, for, losing the reins, she lost also the power of control. Mr. Timmeron started to her aid. But, springing sideways, her horse touched the edge of the uncompleted bank. A misstep here would be perilous. The younger

lady whimpered. Master Charles cried aloud without helping matters. Mr. Stafford took a quick view of the emergency, and with a single motion turned his horse toward the declivity, pushed his spur vigorously, and darted beyond the limit of the Concourse. As he passed outside the lady her horse was crowded back to a firmer position, and by a sudden gesture he restored her reins. Her safety was secured, but Mr. Stafford was less fortunate. His effort to turn abruptly back was unavailing. The loose stones slid, the horse plunged once or twice, then fell upon his side, rolling half-way down the bank, and crushing his rider among the jagged stones. There was a great outcry, then a rush and a crowd; and every thought of the pleasures of the day was chilled for all who saw the handsome gentleman's torn and bleeding frame as they carried him inanimate away.

(To Be Continued.)

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VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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The Contrast.

"What builds up? What pulls down?"

The position of many of the interior mining towns is somewhat critical, and business men should look to it and meet the crisis. The mania for mining stocks has unsettled the people of the whole State. Everybody is either out upon a prospecting tour or upon "change" selling stocks, or in some way deeply interested in them, so much so that it is difficult to find one man in fifty that is not interested in mining stocks.

In many of the mining towns business is very dull, the towns quiet and look as if they were deserted. The cause for this is plain. The excitement at many points of new discoveries of copper, silver, and gold, has drawn away hundreds and thousands of young men that had no ties to bind them to a place, and often the heads of families have left their homes, thus stripping a place of its best workers. In many places we have noticed stores and workshops closed, but in all the towns we found an abundance of saloons, drinking places, cigar stores, and billiard rooms. These seem to flourish though all else suffers; the reason is obvious—they live by others dying. We give as an illustration of this fact, the very words of two persons, one a hard working, industrious mechanic, the other the proprietor of a saloon. Their words show already why business is dull in some places, and why and what builds up and pulls down. In addressing two persons in relation to the interest they each felt in endeavoring to revive and build up the place and restore the business.

Says the mechanic, "I stay here because my family is here, my property is here, and I will do all I can to build up the town, for I wish the place to prosper."

Says the saloon keeper: "I only stay here so long as I can make money. I don't care for the place. I want only to make money, and when I can't make money, I go."

Need we ask who builds up, and who pulls down? Comment is unnecessary.

Copper.

The Mercantile Gazette of yesterday says: Holders of good copper stock are firm in prices, and we hear of but little offering. The ship Washington, for Boston, carried 700 tons of Ore, averaging 20 per cent.

A sale of one claim in the Lancha Plana Company was made last week to a resident of Stockton, at \$6,000. It is stated that \$8,500 has since been offered.

The Keystone has about 60 feet on the market here, held at about \$130. The mine is being developed with a large working force. Shipments have been limited for the last two weeks, and machinery is being erected for more effective operations. The shaft is now 280 feet.

The Napoleon is regularly sending down from 175 to 200 tons per month. Ore is now taken out at a depth of 165 feet. The main shaft has been sunk 185 feet.

In Placer county the different companies are vigorously at work, and a considerable amount of capital is being expended.

The Copper Hill Company is shipping good ore. The Newton (Amador county) sends down about 100 tons monthly. This Company is not incorporated and has no stock in market.

In Eldorado county some rich strikes are reported, and the Home Copper Company are said to have found good ore at a depth of 75 feet.

The press of Victoria, V. I., are calling attention to copper discoveries in that section. They warn their readers that gold deposits must soon cease to be remunerative, and that more reliable minerals must be sought for.

To illustrate the enhanced value of the copper interests of California, we can state that one year ago an interest in the Union Mine could have been purchased for \$25,000, or \$110 per foot. The advance since that time is owing to the development of the mine, not to any new discovery.

The time required in opening out a copper mine, for sinking shafts and running levels, is as important to the mine as a paying lode, and mines held to-day at \$60 to \$80 per foot, if well wrought, may advance within the year to much larger figures.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO 6

Camp of 4th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Ossabaw Island, Geo., June 25, 1863.

Summary of Army Movement: since Landing at Port Royal in 1861, to June 25th, last.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I think I have already informed your readers that though we arrived at Hiltonhead on the morning of the 3d of November, 1861, the battle did not take place until the 7th, and that our regiment did not land until the 10th. From that time until the 9th of February, we spent the time as best we could, as intimated in my last, having nothing to vary or enliven the usual monotony of camp life, except the impromptu flashes of fun and frolic, as before stated, and the New Year's call we made, at Port Royal Ferry, leading from Port Royal Island to the main land, which was a sort of brilliant dash of about five thousand men, to take a battery erected by the rebels at the above named place. We left Port Royal December 21st, in company with the 48th New York, to cooperate with four or five other regiments, under the late General I. I. Stevens, we were successful and returned in four days, after a pleasant New Year's call upon Palmettoedon.

On the 9th of February, we embarked on the United States transport, "Ben. De Ford," for Edisto Island, about twenty miles from Charleston, and sixty from Hilton Head. This is a most beautiful island, one of which any State, even California might be proud. It hangs like an emerald set with pearls around the neck of the proud and haughty Palmetto State. It is to Charleston, what Staten Island is to New York. Some of South Carolina's noblest and most gifted sons have summer residences on this island, where they lived in as much splendor as the nobility of the proudest European nation. Their houses were large, roomy, finished and furnished many of them in the most magnificent manner, surrounded with lawns and gardens, interspersed with lakes, ponds, and artificial streams, with the gorgeously brilliant foliage of trees of every clime. Libraries—private and public—carriages of the most elegant description, and negroes swarming in hundreds on every plantation, cultivating, principally, the famous Sea Island cotton. The silver plate, the China ware, and the furniture, of most of those plantations, fully attested the wealth, refinement, and taste, of the former owners and occupants of those lordly mansions. Truly, I often thought in looking around me, that men, who could, and would, abandon such homes and become wanderers and outlaws, with their families, must have been left to blindness as strange and fatal as it is unaccountable and melancholy.

The island is low and level, the soil rich and productive. There is not a pebble upon the whole island; indeed I have been pretty well over eight or nine of the famous Sea Islands, in South Carolina and Georgia, and I have never seen a pebble, or the sandy soil any coarser than ordinary Indian meal, consequently the soil is very easily worked and is certainly of the very richest kind.

Our stay on that island was nearly four months, part of the time no other regiment was with us, but, there were two or three gun-boats in the Edisto river. On the opposite side of the river or inlet, on Wadmalaw island, and further up on the main land, we could almost daily see the rebels keeping a good look-out for our pickets. On or about the 25th of March the 55th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, came to join us, one or two companies of which were sent about fifteen miles to an island called Little Edisto, only separated from the main island by a very narrow stream, but very deep at high water. At day-light on the 29th of that month, those two companies were attacked and the bridge leading from Edisto Island burned. After a brisk skirmish, in the dense fog, one man was killed, several wounded and some twenty or thirty taken prisoners, but it was so very foggy that most of them secreted themselves, and finally by swimming across the stream reached their camp safely. About ten days previous to this a battalion of the First Massachusetts cavalry, arrived, and were on picket near the 55th, as from that point we were expecting an attack. A dispatch was immediately sent to our headquarters of the state of affairs. We sent four companies in the morning with one 12-pounder, plenty of shell, grape, and canister. The other six companies followed in the afternoon. There we were for several long and terrible days, expecting an attack every moment. Both regiments could muster only about sixteen hundred men fit for duty; seven or eight regiments could be plainly seen on the other side of the stream, but as we had two pieces, both 12-pounders, we were able to prevent them building a bridge. Our men slept upon their arms for one whole week, when the Third New Hampshire regiment with a section of the Third Rhode Island Battery came to our relief. If men ever truly and heartily rejoiced the 47th New York and 55th Pennsylvania regiments did on that memorable day.

The whole month of April our forces had but little rest, yet but few of the enemy really landed. Had they known our exact force they would probably have made a desperate effort to get over the stream, and if they had, they would, or could, easily have taken us all prisoners, for we were about three thousand to seven or eight.

April passed and early in May General Wright, with several regiments landed here, ours was placed in his brigade. On the first and second of June all embarked for Seabrook Island on the opposite side of the river from Edisto Island. On the fourth we marched to St. John's Island where our whole brigade bivouacked for the night. About 12 o'clock (midnight) it began to rain; at 5 o'clock, a. m., the advance started, the 47th fell into line at day-light, the rain falling in torrents, my clothing was wet perfectly through in five minutes after I was seated in the saddle. That march will never be forgotten by any one, who waded nearly twelve miles, ankle deep, sometimes knee deep in mud and water, nor will any who, when Legareville appeared suddenly in view, as we emerged from a dense wood within a mile of the village, ever forget the joy that thrilled through every heart. Then, too, the sun came out, and when our men were halted, in five minutes nearly all were stretched upon the damp earth, to rest their weary bodies. For four nights they had slept upon the ground, the rain falling every night. They were now completely exhausted, even the horses, many of them, laid down to rest. About 4 o'clock, p. m., we marched into the village containing some twenty-five or thirty houses, most of them large mansions; and two churches, situated beautifully upon the west side of Stono Inlet, or river. Here we rested four days, continually hearing the guns of our artillery on James Island, or the opposite side of the inlet, about three or four miles further up, towards Charleston. On Monday the 9th and Tuesday the 10th, the 47th Kentucky regiment went to James Island, leaving only a part of one regiment, at Legareville.

I had not been there fifteen minutes, scarcely before I knew by experience something about the terrible nature of shells, and can never blame any one for feeling a dread of them. I had just seated myself under a large oak, to rest awhile, under its wide-spreading, and brilliantly-green foliage; when crash went a gun mounted on the parapet of the fort at Secessionville, some two or three miles off, but in plain sight. In a moment the whizzing, screaming noise of the shell rushing along its fiery path, gave us to understand that we were near where there might be trouble soon, unless the track was clear.

If the words of the song "Get out of the way old Dan Tucker" had been addressed to that venerable personage, on that occasion, there would have been no need of the repetition, but where to get out of the way was the question. It is over your head with its ominous unearthly scream, if you dodge forward your head may come in contact with a fragment, if you turn to the left you may be blown to atoms, or to the right you may step just where it is to strike; you know you will be safe in a second or two, or be numbered with the dead, or your mangled body quivering in every nerve stretched upon the cold earth, just long enough, it may be, to send a kind, last message to the loved ones far, far away, to those homes that must hereafter be sad and desolate. All this and more, much more, passes through the mind quickly as the lightning flames out from the lowering sky. But, thank God, that shell, though it passed through the higher branches of the tree, scattering a few leaves around us, struck about 100 yards from us in the water, to the great fright of the fishes no doubt.

Within an hour from that time, as before stated, an attack was made by the Georgia 47th upon a portion of two or three regiments, about 1,000 men in all. Then another chance to learn by a close proximity the power of bursting shells, cutting the entire tops from large trees, some of them, twelve or fourteen inches through; when the shells struck them were cut off entirely. Our men were in a cornfield, the corn being full size and nearly advanced enough for eating. The enemy were in the woods. From that time until the 16th there was a nearly continuous shelling of our pickets or fatigue parties, night and day. At guard mounting, at 4 o'clock p. m., they kept up a brisk fire daily, until they had all been stationed at their posts. Not a day passed without one or more of our men being brought in dead or wounded, and not a night passed that some of our pickets were not killed and others wounded. I have already described the fierce and bloody contest of the 16th. Then, indeed, I could see the effects of shells upon men and horses as well as upon trees.

From that time, having been detailed as the general mail agent for the division, I was, except a day or so, absent from the island until we left on the 2d of July 1862, for Port Royal. There we remained until the first of Sept., when we were ordered to Lawton's plantation twelve or fourteen miles from the Head. Two of our companies were stationed at the house in which the late John O. Calhoun was born, and where he spent the earlier part of his life, and where the darkies say he used to spend some days each summer. From there we returned to the Head, the last of Oct., were detailed to do provost guard and post duty. About the middle of Jan. 1863, we were relieved from that duty; on the 13th of February, were ordered to this island, arrived here the 19th of the same month, found that our company ground would be a sand bank with most miserable water, with plenty of rattlesnakes, oysters, alligators, and turtles. Of the latter we have now in camp some seven or eight, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds each, four brought in last night, or rather this morning.

June 25.—So you see we are not likely to start just yet. Those turtles are decidedly of secesh tendencies; as they were caught trying to run by our pickets, they would not or could not give the countersign, and so they were put into a cart and sent up here as contrabands, or spies, or a first rate article for making soup for "Uncle Samuel's boys." All right, it is after tattoo and I must stop.

As ever yours,

J. BUTTS.

We don't want to spend our existence ferreting out such subjects as the origin of evil. It is bad enough to have to encounter evil and recognize it when we meet it. Who cares to be always going backward like a crab to find out where "things come from?"

A young lady was asked how she could possibly afford, in these hard times, to take music lessons. "Oh, I confine myself to the low notes," she answered.

(For the California Farmer.)

On Board the Constitution.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

It was a lovely day when our good ship left the dock at San Francisco, and our spirits were consequently elated at the prospect of the voyage before us. To praise the ship, and her officers, would be a simple repetition of what has been said so often. A word about the passengers will come in aptly here: We have four or five Sea Captains, whose humorous yarns and hearty laughs are, happily, infectious; some merchants, whose business, for the time, is forgotten; a few lawyers, a couple of medical men,—and the assortment of people of all trades known to the directory. Among the pleasantest gentlemen are Robert C. Rogers and our Ex-Mayor. On the principle of leaving the best things to the last I have avoided speaking of the ladies until fairly started in my letter, but now the conviction occurs to me that I may reveal my own partiality in a description, so "mum" is the word. After the first few days out the weather gradually changed,—and after passing Cape St. Lucas we entered into a climate hot enough to satisfy even the most enthusiastic admirer of the tropics. The passengers walk about, restlessly, in search of a breezy place, and in their anxiety to keep cool they work themselves into a fever-heat. The constant use of iced water and wine serves to add to their discomfort. The man who can lazily lounge on a bench on the hurricane deck, under the awning, and take the heat as a necessary change, is the happy one. He watches "the deep and dark-blue ocean" with a quiet feeling of awe that does not disturb his philosophy, he enjoys "the rocking in the cradle of the deep," and occasionally takes a soothing nap that does him a world of good; he avoids all political discussions and allows each man who approaches him to ride the hobby that seems to occupy each mind to the exclusion of all the real delights of our ocean life.

We have had an unusually placid sea all the way and very few of the passengers have suffered from sea-sickness. We have had the customary "man overboard" and "a shooting affray," so well known to Californians who have traveled by the way of Panama; but the excitements of these events have soon passed away, and even the nervous ladies who rushed around in a state of anxiety have subsided. I must say however that few would care to have repeated the melo-dramatic effects of the shooting scene. Comedy would abundantly satisfy the most restless of our crowd.

At Manzanillo the monotony of the voyage was broken, and the lively tints of the water, the richness of the tropical foliage, the temptations of the golden fruit, afforded pleasant themes for conversation; but the pleasures of Acapulco soon erased all other remembrances, and we are never tired describing our adventures in the nearest of Spanish towns. For myself, the beauty of this land-locked harbor will serve to freshen the staleness of a long trip and will often recur to me when I am dreaming of the past. I shall see, vividly, the picturesque streets, the lovely children, the hideous women, and the ugly men, when I am quietly reposing again on shore. The old church, the private gardens of the consuls, and the ruined fort, each would make a pleasant picture, while the excitement of landing, the antics of the divers and the curious experience of bartering with the natives give one a good idea of the life one could lead in the harbor of Acapulco. As we sailed out we exchanged salutes with the war vessels that lay at anchor in the bright-green waters of the harbor. Gradually we learn to know each other, and the pleasant people who interested us in the beginning of the voyage are apt to be exchanged for others more congenial. I have thoroughly examined every part of the ship and expect to know the peculiarities of a steamer life as well as I do those of our own cabin.

I feel ungovernably indolent, and write with difficulty, these lines. Eating and drinking occupy the most of our time, and I am beginning to think that the energy I used to possess has gone forever. But I am occasionally roused to a fit of admiration when I witness the dumb intelligence of our monster engines. The chief engineer was kind enough to pilot me through his department, and I feel a happy security in knowing that his vigilant attention keeps the monster in amiable obedience to the work of carrying our good ship to the wished-for port.

The latter part of the voyage has been stormy, but the sublime spectacle of the mountain-like clouds, flashing with the lightning and echoing back the deep-toned thunder, has aroused us to a consciousness of the power of the God of storms. We have been constantly passing lovely islands, that in the occasional sunshine glitter like emeralds in a setting of lapis lazuli. The rain, in the evening, had driven us all under shelter, and we have amused ourselves stargazing. The children, too, have afforded amusement to me, particularly one little angel, that liaps, "Tommy," in the sweetest tone possible. There have been cases of sea-sickness, too, that have been funny enough to all but the amiable surgeon of the ship and the patients themselves. However wrong it may be to

laugh at the misfortunes of others, there are times when we cannot control our feelings.

The weighing of the baggage has been the warmest work of the trip, and to an unfortunate *hombre*, with a lady and two children under his charge, your readers will comprehend his feelings, when he speaks of hunting up five trunks in a place hot enough to frighten the most hardened sinner—when told that it is a foretaste of hell. The soft, blue eyes of my neighbor, however, soon laughed me into a good humor.

What a blessing is woman, whose eye is bright with the sunshine of good nature—when circumstances around are all disagreeable! Even this inveterate old bachelor-nature, is thawed into a realization of woman's precious influence.

Panama is in sight—borrah! And as one's head is lowered in silent prayer, the thankfulness to God which is swelling up to the heart is all felt.

M. A. S.

(For the California Farmer.)

Death of Infants.

LOWER LAKE (Calif.), August 15th, 1863.

Why, tell me why, must the little ones die? How often are we pained to see the helpless child cut down in innocency like a flower before it matures, and consigned to an early grave. And, alas! how often do we hear the bereaved mother exclaim "it's so decreed; the Almighty is not willing I should keep my children;" and language of like nature. O that we could learn her to consider well before she charges the Infinite God with such partiality, and learn that God has fixed Laws, whereby He governs the universe and even is a God of Order. That she might try, and live up to the laws that govern her being, or if she breaks them, might see the penalty attached; and turn speedily towards the right path, and thus heal the wound, before it is too late. But no, she must send for a learned Physician, and he perhaps will tell her that her child must have medicine, and she willing to do all she can now, perhaps deals it out even in larger doses than she would for an adult, and over-feeds the poor babe, besides; not knowing that the whole system requires rest, more than anything else, the consequence is, it grows rapidly worse and soon the heavy eyelids droop in death's last sleep. Now, at this season of the year the children are subject more or less, to bowel attacks, and mothers oftentimes think that they must deny them fruit, which they so much crave, and yet they will feed them largely with meat; not knowing that God is so good and wise that he sends us all things in their proper orders, and there is nothing better than good, juicy fruits for summer complaints and biliousness, when taken in proper quantities. And surely the safest way is, if a Physician must order something, to order something that would not injure a well person. I heard an old Physician (since dead), express his opinion that medicine did no good, yet he said to quiet the mother's fears be ordered medicine sometimes, such as peach-leaf tea for dysentery, thinking it could do no harm; so if you will have medicine, try it. But I will say, give your children or infants plenty of good air, and clean clothes, often, next to the skin; and bathe them often in soft water and feed them coarse bread made of wheat meal, at regular times, and plenty of ripe peaches, and last but not least, keep no late hours, and they will do well enough.

Rosa.

A WORLD OF PEACE.—There is a world where no storms intrude—a haven of safety against the tempests of life—a little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspicions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander. Peace embatheth it with outspread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man entereth it he forgets his sorrows, cares and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure not mingled with remorse. This world is the home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

DEAN SWIFT, in traveling, once called at a house. The lady of the mansion, rejoicing to have so great a guest, with much eagerness and flattery asked him what he would have for dinner.

"Will you have an apple pie, or a gooseberry pie, sir, or a cherry pie, or a plum pie, or a pigeon pie, sir?"

"Any pie but a magpie," replied the Dean, in his usual sarcastic manner.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Addison has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with the design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have, in that very action, bound themselves to be good humored, and agreeable, joyful, forgiving and patient, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

GOOD REFORM.—"You mustn't say your prayers to-night, my child," said a mother to a little girl of four years, who had been somewhat refractory for a time, previous to putting her to bed. "Well," said the tiny sinner, "if, when I die and go to Heaven, God asks me why I didn't say my prayers to-night, I shall tell him you wouldn't let me."

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 149 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Aug. 28, '83.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Professor John Carl Ed. Boschmann, of Berlin. The Munich, Bavarian, correspondent of the S. F. Evening Bulletin, vide issue of that journal 2 July, 1883, makes the following note on the great student of the Indian languages of this coast:

"I don't know whether your State Legislature has done anything to get copies of the numerous documents for the ethnography and history of California and the other countries along the Western Pacific coast, which exist in different parts of Germany. I had yesterday a long conversation with a very learned man, Prof. Dr. Boschmann, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, who spent at least twenty years on his disquisitions on the languages of the Western American continent. He has already published several works to our California libraries. Those which have been published are not to be had in this State. The labors of this eminent savant in the field of the Alta California and West Mexico philology have been often noticed in the series of the IndianoLOGY, and more at large in the authors' Bibliographia Californica in the Sacramento Union of June 1883.

There are said to be great numbers of Indian grammars and dictionaries still preserved in the libraries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which it is very desirous should be printed by the assistance of governments or the learned societies of Europe and America. The great enterprise of Mr. Shea, if encouraged, would completely effect this object; if not in his life time, at least by his volumes on the interesting subject, and a grammar by him of the ancient Sonora language is passing through the press. If there are any gentlemen in your money-making country who take an interest in these learned matters, I can send them copies. Perhaps I shall send you a particular report on the works of Dr. Boschmann concerning Western America. He is the same savant who was the right hand of Alexander Humboldt in finishing his celebrated last work, Kosmos, and is the sole author of the Index to the Kosmos, which comprises more than 800 pages. The eminent statesman and linguist, William Humboldt, the brother of Alexander, bequeathed to Dr. Boschmann his large collection of old grammars of the Indian languages, which will be published at the expense of the Royal Academy."

The eminent correspondent of the Bulletin would confer no greater favor to our libraries than to forward a few copies of Boschmann's Indian successors.

Sta. Inez Indians.

The Monitor says: The Rev. Juan Comapla has lately made a discovery at the old Mission of Santa Ynez, in Santa Barbara county, pertaining to the languages of the Indians of those parts. This was a translation from the ritual in their idiom of the administration of the Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction, and also of the ceremonies of Baptism and Matrimony. These were found in a copy of the Ritual Romano of 1758, and made in the handwriting of one of the old missionary fathers of 1813. The manuscript will shortly be published.—[Oct. 1862.

Digging the "Span-och." The Victoria (V. L.) Chronicle of 14th May, 1883, remarks: "A curious and beautiful custom is observed at this season of the year by the Songhai Indians. A plant, called in Indian the 'Span-och,' is found growing wild in the fields about the 15th of May. The root of this plant is about the size of that of a tulip, and being nutritious, and closely resembling in taste the sweet potato, is highly esteemed by the natives as an article of food. So, about the time of the year that the Span-och is expected to bloom, each of the marriageable young bucks in the village invites his sweetheart to accompany him to the fields and see if the roots of the plants are sufficiently advanced to admit of digging. The young folk (who are supposed to be no judges in such matters) wander through the fields hand-in-hand, and wherever a Span-och flower peeps its head above ground it is plucked, until large bouquets have been obtained, when they bear them to the village. In the evening the heads of families meet at one of the lodges and examine the bouquets. If the roots are ripe for digging, a general turnout occurs. Men, women, and children, provided with baskets and short wooden spades, proceed to the fields and pass the day in digging for the Span-och. The day upon which the first digging occurs is known as the *Lalla-met Span-och*, or 'day on which we dig the roots,' and the succeeding night is made the occasion of much rejoicing and feasting. The digging for this year commenced yesterday, and the fields in the vicinity of Victoria contained numerous groups of men, women, and children, busily engaged in the hunt. The Span-och season will last about four weeks."

Note.—A similar plant is found in the mountains of South California.

Mission Church in Arizona. One of the California Volunteers, writing from Tucson, Arizona, to the Marysville Appeal, says: "I lately visited the old Jesuit Mission of San Xavier, ten miles distant, and could tell all that might be told of its magnificent appearance. I could furnish 'outside' for the Appeal for a month. It is a strange sight to meet in this desolate country. It stands on a little rise of ground in the center of a fertile valley, through which the river Santa Cruz makes its way, and is a prominent landmark for a long distance up and down the valley. Major Emory, in his report on the survey of the Sonora boundary line, says of the Mission: 'A beautiful church, with its exterior walls richly ornamented, carved, and stuccoed, and the interior handsomely decorated and painted in bright colors, with many paintings in fresco,

still stands as a monument to the zealous labor and religious enthusiasm of the Jesuits of the last century."

I found no records to tell the date of the erection of the building, but I found a register of deaths, which commenced in 1732 and ended in 1768. I tossed the last leaf which I brought away as a relic. The place is nearly deserted now, except by the few Papago Indians who live there, and guard the property of the church with a jealous care. The building is in a good state of preservation, and will stand for many years a monument of mechanical skill and ancient architecture, a wonder to behold.—[August 1882.

An Indian Watchtower.

On the extreme summit of a tall, sugar-loaf shaped peak, situated a short distance south of the principal mines of Palmyra District, is a curious stone building, evidently the work of the Pi-Ute or Washoe Indians. This structure is of a circular form, and some 8 or 10 feet in diameter at the base. It is a dome in shape, the walls being constructed as they rise till they meet and form the cone. There is a rude door on the north side of this hut, but it is so small and low that to enter by it one must go in on all fours. Some who have seen this singular hut have supposed that it enclosed the grave of some Indian chief or brave, but the most probable conjecture as to its use is that it was built as a sort of watchtower, or place in which a sentinel might find shelter while watching for the lighting of signal fires on the peaks of the distant ranges. This peak is eminently calculated for a signal station, as from the watchtower on its summit, fires burning either on the hills beyond the Truckee Meadows, or on the Walker River Mountains might be plainly seen, or a fire lighted on its top might call in the scattered bands of the tribe from these and other distant places. The Palmyra country contains splendid orchards of nutpine, and was formerly a favorite place of resort for the Pi-Utes. Palmyra is on the border of the territory claimed by the Washoes, and until about ten years ago the two tribes were constantly at war—therefore it is most probable that the tower was built as a lookout from which to watch the motions of the Washoes. [Territorial Enterprise, Nov. 1882.

The Jesuits in Canada and China.

Shea, in his Catholic Missions, relates the following very curious account of the wanderings of a Canadian Indian woman: Father Grelon, who had served in the Huron Missions of Canada in 1640-50, was afterwards sent to China and traveled extensively in that country and Tartary. "Words cannot describe the thrill of joy which filled the heart of Grelon, when years after, traveling through the plains of Tartary, he met a Huron woman whom he had known on the shores of her native lake, and who, sold from tribe to tribe, had reached the interior of Asia. There on the steppes (of Mongolia or Manchouria?) she knelt, and in that tongue which neither had heard for years, the poor Wyandot confessed once more to her aged pastor. This fact first led to the knowledge of the near approach of America to Asia." This singular account is also noted in Charlevoix's works, in the History of Span. America, London, 1742, and in Navarette's account of the Chinese Jesuits.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

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Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other

persons than the Judges and Members of the Press are in the stand.

Punctuality in the commencement of the performance will be strictly required. Parties desiring stalls for animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22d.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.
At 12 o'clock m. the Cattle and Horses will be ordered out and paraded for a grand display.
At 3 o'clock p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all 3 year olds, 2 or more to start. \$30
At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all 3 year olds, to go as they please, 2 or more to start. 20
At 5 o'clock p. m. Sweepstakes, Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, 3 to start.
At 8 o'clock p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

Members of the various committees will please report themselves at the office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive orders for their various duties.
At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Cattle; after which the Horses will be paraded.
Society's Premiums for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:
At 1 p. m. a Running Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. \$50
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 15
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 15
At 4 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 15
At 5 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 15
At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 24th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.
At 9 o'clock a. m. Draft Horses and Teams will be tested.
At 10 o'clock a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Cattle will take place; after which the Horses will be paraded.
At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Horses:
Best Span Carriage Horses in Harness. \$20
Best Span Roadsters, in Harness. 10
Best Single Horse in Harness. 5
Best Saddle Horse. 10
At 1 p. m. a Running Race, single dash of two miles, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District. 100
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District. 50
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District. 50
At 4 p. m. Double Teams, Trotting Race, mile heat, best 2 in 3, free for horses and mares in or out of the District. 100
At 5 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District. 50
At 8 p. m. the Annual Address will be delivered at the Hall by Hon. T. N. Machin.

Friday, Sept. 25th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Cattle and Horses, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting Show and Saddle, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize animals receive their awards; after which all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Hackers and Running Horses will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.
At 10 a. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.
At 1 p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, 3-year olds. \$25
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, mile heat, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 25
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 25
At 4 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 25
At 5 p. m. a Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares. 25
At 8 o'clock p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

The following are among the *Præsent* Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.

Among the list are the following extra valuable Premiums, IN OR OUT OF THE DISTRICT:

APPLES.
Best collection of Apples, 50 named varieties. \$25
Best collection of Pears, of 50 named varieties. \$25
GRAPES.
Best collection of Grapes, of 50 named varieties. \$25
Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 21 best Cultivated Farm, a book; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, Orchard, Kitchen Garden, and Flower Garden.

Best 10 acres or more of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, best 5 acres of Rye, best 5 acres of Corn, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.
Best 5 acres of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.
Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, each \$10.
10 lbs of Rice and 50 lbs of Cotton, each \$20; 50 lbs of Flax and Hops, each \$10; 5 acres of Broomcorn, \$25, sample, \$3.
10 acres of Chinese Sugar-cane \$10, 10 gallons of Molasses from \$5, 10 lbs of Sugar from \$10; 10 lbs of Sugar from Sugar-Beets and half acre of Flax, each \$10; 1 lb of Flax Cotton \$25, and 1 lb of Hemp and 50 lbs of Hemp seed \$10, half acre of Beans \$5; half bushel of Grass Seed, cultivated, for each kind \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July. Premiums on all kinds Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Palatings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabbages, Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thoroughbred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Herd; also, Thoroughbred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with Sweepstakes; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleece Wool, Swine and Poultry for all, which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Pigeon Shooting, for which, and for numerous details, see large posters.

*NOTE—Those who receive Premiums of Books, will be entitled to their choice of either of the following named:

Daddy's Horse Book, Youatt on the Horse, Dadd's Cattle Doctor, Youatt on Cattle, Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, Youatt & Martin on the Hog, American Farm Book, Dixon's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, American Poultry Yard, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, American Farmer's Encyclopedia, Fruit Culture, J. F. Allen on the Culture of the Grape, Harshbath on Grapes.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE

principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Grocers, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED OF

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Front and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

23m

STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
Tenth Annual Fair,

TO COMMENCE IN THE

CITY OF SACRAMENTO,

Friday, September 25, and end on Friday,

October 2, 1863.

\$10,000

APPROPRIATED FOR PREMIUMS.

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For all Worthy Articles not mentioned in the Schedule.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1863.

President.

ISAAC DAVIS Yolo.

Directors.

WM. H. PARKS Sutter.
D. E. CALLAHAN Sacramento.
N. L. DREW Sacramento.
C. H. GRIM Sacramento.
ROBT. BECK Sacramento.
R. J. WALSH Colusa.
G. R. WARREN San Joaquin.
MIKE BRYTE Yolo.
C. J. LEONARD Sacramento.

Treasurer.

E. B. RYAN Sacramento.

Secretary.

I. N. HOAG Yolo.

\$100,000 IN PREMIUMS

Offered by the STATE "for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures." Articles to be exhibited and Premiums awarded at the State Fair, by the

STATE BOARD OF JUDGES.

PRESIDENT.....LELAND STANFORD.

Judges.

ISAAC DAVIS Yolo.
E. S. HOLDEN Stockton.
GEO. N. SWEZEY Marysville.
JOSEPH BRITTON San Francisco.

Persons competing for the State Premiums, are required by law to exhibit samples of their productions at the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural, at the Northern District Agricultural, and the San Francisco Mechanical Institute's Annual Fairs in this or the next year.

See the Statute of 1861, Page 419.

GENERAL ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, September 25th.

Entry and final arrangement of animals at the Park, and articles at the Hall.

Saturday, September 26th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. all the members of the Awarding Committees, and Superintendents of departments will meet at the Secretary's office at the Hall to receive instructions and award books, after which the several Superintendents will conduct the committees to their appropriate departments for work.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened for exhibition.

At 10 a. m. first Grand Parade of Stock, as follows:

HORSES.
1st. All thorough breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. All graded horses preceded by red and pink flag (mixed).
3d. All roadsters, preceded by pink flag.
4th. All "horses of all work," preceded by blue flag.
5th. All draft horses preceded by yellow flag.
6th. Saddle horses.
7th. Carriage horses, roadsters, and all others exhibited in harness.
8th. Mules, jennys, and jacks.

CATTLE.
1st. Thorough-breeds, Short-horns, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, Alderneys, and all other thorough-breeds, preceded by red flag.

2d. Graded or mixed breeds, preceded by red and pink flag.
3d. All cattle of unknown stock, work oxen, etc.
The above will be the order of march in all the parades of Stock unless otherwise specially mentioned, or changed by order of the Board.

After the parade, all saddle horses and carriage horses, single and matched, will be exercised around the track under the direction of the Marshal and inspection of the Committees of Award.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Two mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. in the Hall,

OPENING ADDRESS

LELAND STANFORD,

GOVERNOR, and PRESIDENT of the State Board of

Judges for the distribution of State Prizes.

Sunday, September 27th.

Park and Hall closed to all visitors.

Monday, September 28th.

At 8 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened.

At 9 o'clock the members of all Awarding Committees will again meet at the Secretary's office with their books and report vacancies, if any, and the Board will be present to fill the same, after which the committees will go to their work.
At 11 a. m. second Grand Parade of Stock. After going once around the ground, the one and two year old colts will file off to the proper colored flag, where they will find the committees awaiting to examine them.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Two mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$100 00

Tuesday, September 29th.

At 8 o'clock a. m. all examining committees whose departments of work are at the Hall will meet there to examine and

followed by 12 o'clock noon, when, and not before, the Hall will be open to the public.
At 8 a. m. at the Park, all three-year-old colts will assemble at the proper colored flag for examination by the committees—followed by the four-year olds and over, and they by brood mares and colts.

Then will come the Families.

1st. Bams and their colts—three or more.

2d. Sires and their colts—ten or more.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.

1st. Individual competitors—stallions and mares.

2d. Lots (see No. 7, Class A), from County Fairs.

3d. Lots from District Fairs.

4th. Lots of California-raised colts from the State at large.

5th. Mules, jennys, and jacks.

At 2 p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

At 4 p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Wednesday, September 30th.

Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the

Hall will return all the award books to their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At the Park the Superintendent of cattle will call out to the proper colored flag, where the committees will be assembled,

1st. Calves and one and two year olds.

2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for sweepstakes.

1st. Individual competitors.

2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 12) from County Fairs.

3d. Herds from District Fairs.

4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.

5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.

At 12 o'clock p. m. Grand Parade of stock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

At 4 p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, Free for all Trotters, to Harness, Mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$200 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. at the Hall,

ANNUAL ADDRESS

—BY THE—

REV. T. STARR KING.

Thursday, October 1st.

At 8 o'clock a. m. at the Hall, the Superintendents, under the direction of the Committees of Award, will attach cards to all articles awarded premiums designating the grade. And all the books of committees at the Park, and before returned

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paper, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by sending subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful ideas, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisements to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1883.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 25, and continuing eight days, to Oct. 2d.

Northern District—At Marysville, commencing Sept. 7, and continuing six days.

San-Pablo-Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days.

Amador County—At Ione City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days.

Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days.

Plumas County—At Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, three days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State.]

Oregon State Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, will commence at Salem, Tuesday, Sept. 13, and continue four days. The citizens generally of California and Washington Territory, are invited to attend and participate in the exhibition upon the same terms as the Oregonians.

Help for the Fair time.

Every grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Everyone can do something—none should fail to aid.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with another of those very interesting sketches from our valued correspondent from Port Royal, S. C.

We also give welcome to a letter from one who has left our shores for the east, to greet his kindred and friends, M. A. Scales, Esq., whose genial thoughts have graced our columns often in years past. Mr. Scales has truly triumphed here as a professor of music; has made a host of warm friends who deeply regret to lose him from the social circle, but who still hope to meet and welcome him again in our midst. We wish him a happy time homeward, and trust to welcome him back again to our shores ere long.

We have received "Relics of the past," by F. J. Faria, too late for this issue. Also, another letter from our Port Royal correspondent, all of which will have due attention.

We are Saved.

Every lover of the Union, every friend of this State, every true man, who values peace and good order, breathes freer, feels happier, to-day, and blesses God for the victory just now gained, by the triumph at the ballot box, which has proclaimed in thundering tones, OUR STATE IS SAVED! No man in his right mind could look about him at the polls at this election, and scan the features of the men who were distributing votes against the Union, and not see the mark of Cain written upon their features; the worst passions of men, of low and sordid minds, were stimulated by money and liquor bribes, to carry measures, which, if they had succeeded, would have ruined this glorious State.

Thanks be to God now for the victory! It has been nobly won; and let those who now shall rule our State, remember their high and solemn duties, and responsibilities.

There is no State in our glorious and prosperous Union, that is destined in coming years to exercise a greater influence than California; and the remembrance of her future and certain greatness, should stimulate those in power to act nobly, and set an example that shall be worthy of imitation by those who come after them, in all time.

San Francisco, the Emporium of our State, has done nobly indeed. All honor to her, and to those that have instituted the new era in politics.

San Francisco is destined in twenty years, or less, to rank as the first city in our Union, eclipsing even New York; for, by our position, Destiny marks her for this honor—and, as goes the city, so goes the State.

Glorious indeed is the news, that has already been heralded east, west, north, and south, among the Free States. Echoing among the green mountains and the granite hills, goes the battle cry, California, the Golden State, is *sound for the Union!* And from Maine to Georgia, the news will make the life-blood of the soldier beat with a quicker and nobler impulse.

With the triumph of Union principles, and the safety of the State, a balm of healing will also go with the news East, in the form of twenty thousand dollars more for the bleeding soldiers. Thus California makes her mark in the history of the times.

What a contrast in the feelings of men of California at the present time—those who have labored hard to overthrow a good and glorious work, and have so signally failed; and the inward conscientious thrill of satisfaction, of those who have performed a noble duty for the salvation of the State, and triumphed!

The contrast is so great between such men, that further comment is unnecessary. God has saved our commonwealth!

Report of Rambles to Come.

We hope our friends whom we have visited will not think we have forgotten them. We can, by travel, collect items faster than we can publish. All shall have a remembrance. We have on file reports from Copperopolis to Murphys, Murphys and its surroundings, Vallecito and Angel's Camp, Route to San Andreas and that place, Mokelumne Hill and vicinity, Route to Jackson and vicinity, Sutter Creek, Amador, Drytown, Route to Ione Valley and vicinity, Route from Ione to Stockton. In all these places we have received many kind favors, and have witnessed the rapid progress of these mountain towns; and in all these rambles we can premise much of interest to all our readers, if they will kindly indulge us, for we shall publish as fast as possible.

A Splendid Specimen of the "New White Tomato." We receive a note from John Hill, Esq., of Fourth Crossing, Calaveras county, in which he says that he picked a fine tomato weighing 2½ pounds average weight, and if any one can beat that they can beat him. Mr. Hill has a very beautiful spot for a garden, of which we shall speak in detail in due time, in our "Rambles" in that region. This tomato was, as we state, the New White Variety.

Seasons of Fairs.

Everybody that is interested in Fairs can learn the time of holding them by referring to our first page or editorial columns—it is important that this be kept in view, as it will enable them to attend several Fairs. Let all go that can.

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN MINING.—We shall send this journal to many persons who are not subscribers, in order to call their attention to many articles we are publishing, about the mines and the mineral wealth of the State. We kindly invite the attention of all who are engaged in mining, to this journal, as we shall be in constant communication with the mines of our State, and shall publish valuable information for every miner. Any one engaged in mining, who will send us specimens of ores, equal in value to the subscription of this paper, shall have it forwarded. We wish the influence of all who are conversant with the mines.

A VERY RICH QUARTZ LEAD.—While we were at "Drytown," we witnessed the pouncing out of some rich parcels from the newly discovered lead of the "Drytown Quartz Mining Company," a small company composed of Mr. Ritchmeyer, two brothers King, Judge Seaton, and Mr. Williams, only five. The samples of quartz-rock were taken from the lead and pounded up in a mortar, for some three hours—the sum of the pure gold, in pieces of \$5 to \$20, amounted to \$397 44; another lot, 1½ hours' pouncing, amounted to \$170; another lot, 1 hour's pouncing, amounted to \$96; total, \$663 44; all done by hand in a few hours. We visited the lead and found it a very rich one, indeed, and promises a fortune to each and all.

SAN FRANCISCO FRUIT MARKET.—Fruit is abundant, of all kinds, and cheap enough for everybody to feast upon it. Our long absence of many weeks prevented us noticing as minutely as usual; but no market in the United States can surpass ours for extensive variety, quantity and beauty.

Great Sale of Blood Stock.

During our sojourn in San Joaquin county we visited the fine farm and stock ranch of W. L. Overhiser, Esq., (of which we have noted the orchard part), and also called on Dr. E. S. Holden, President of the District Agricultural Society; these gentlemen furnished us with the particulars of their purchases of the splendid herds of Devon and Durham cattle, recently owned by J. D. Patterson, Esq., the well known stock-raiser, whose importation of sheep, cattle and swine into California has done so much to improve the stock of our State.

Dr. Holden has become the sole owner of the splendid Herd of Devons, and he may well be proud of them, for more handsome or better animals were never exhibited. The Herd of Durhams, is owned by Mr. Overhiser and by J. D. Patterson, Esq., yet they are to remain with Mr. O., and to be used in San Joaquin for the benefit of that county; this will give to this District the benefit of having the best Herds of Devon and Durham cattle in the State. We give the names, age and origin of each animal; the sire and dam and a brief sketch of them. Were we to give the pedigree of each it would require our whole sheet:

THE DEVON HERD.

Tempest (bull)—Calved June 15th, 1858; sire imported Washington (130); dam Fairy (1260). The sire of Tempest was bred by the celebrated breeder, James Quarterly, Esq., of Molland, Devonshire, England.

Young Tempest—Calved February 4th, 1863; sire Tempest, by imported Washington (130); dam Lady Kate (1359).

Tornado—Calved March 27th, 1863; sire Duke by Don Pedro (349); dam Fairy 2d, she by Don Pedro.

Hurricane—Calved May 8th, 1863; sire Tempest, by Washington (130); dam Sappho 16th, she by Don Pedro (349).

Duke of Airdie (Holden's)—Calved April 26th, 1863; sire Fourth Duke of Airdie (4224); dam Rosette by Harold 4th (2954), he got by Harold 2d (1638).

Lady Kate (1359)—Calved December 1852; sired by E. P. Beck's breeding bull, of 1862, recorded in Dary's Devon Herd Book of Vol. 2d; dam Lady (1354), she by imported Dibble (176).

Lady Kate 2d (1360)—Calved May 1854; sire A. Stevens sire of imported Candy (163); dam Lady (1354), she by imported Dibble.

Lady Kate 3d—Calved August 11th, 1861; sire Duke by Don Pedro (349); dam Lady Kate (1359).

Sappho 6th (1492)—Calved January 24th, 1855; sire Quarterly (284); dam Sappho 5th (1491).

Sappho 15th—Calved June 12th, 1860; sire Don Pedro (349); dam Sappho 8th (1494).

Sappho 16th—Calved May 9th, 1861; sire Tempest by imported Washington (130); dam Sappho the 9th.

Fairy 2d—Calved June 1860; sire Don Pedro (349); dam Fairy (1260); she by imported Dibble (176).

Blenco—A white heifer calved April 26th, 1863; sire Fourth Duke of Airdie (4224); dam Rosette by Harold 4th (2954).

We have thus given the names and pedigree in part, of these fine animals; they can all be traced as thoroughbreds and in perfect line in the Dary's Devon Herd Book; we have given numbers to indicate leaders, and pronounce this Herd as fine for breeders as any in America or England. The value of this Herd is \$6,000.

THE DURHAM HERD.

The first is **John Bull (3025)** bred by F. W. Stone, Guelph, C. W., a red and white bull calved July 1, 1857. This bull was imported by Coburn Bros., of Santa Clara, and was sold to W. L. Overhiser, who is now the sole owner. John Bull was sired by John O. Gaunt 2d (13089); dam Bianca, she by Minstrel (11818). A very noble animal—valued at \$3,000.

The following is the Herd owned, jointly, as above named, by Overhiser & Patterson:

Flora Temple—Calved May 1852; sire, Rough and Ready (2154); dam Lady Lockhart, she by Marcock (1844).

Mary Ann 2d—Calved September 24th, 1857; sire Ivanhoe (1638) by imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Lucy, she by Bonaparte (273).

Miranda 2d—Calved April 22d, 1857; sire Ivanhoe (1638) by imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Miranda, she by Kossuth (1752).

Lucy 2d—Calved September 24th, 1857; sire Ivanhoe (1638); by imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Lucy she by Bonaparte.

Curiosity—Calved July 4th, 1856; sire imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Trickett by Oriole (2320).

Snow Storm—Calved May 10th, 1858; sire Young Splendor (3011); dam Victoria by Oregon (773).

Fancy—Calved August 12th, 1858; sire Ivanhoe (1638) by imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Rosa by imported Harold 2d.

Rosette—Calved July 2d, 1859; sire Harold 4th (2954); by imported Harold 2d (1638); dam Rosa by imported Harold 2d.

Tulip—Calved September 30th, 1859; sire Ivanhoe (1638); dam Trickett by Oriole.

Lucy 4th—Calved April 5th, 1860; sire Young Splendor (3011); dam Lucy 2d by Ivanhoe (1638).

Duchess of Argentine—Calved June 3d, 1861; sire Duc d'Argentine (2837); dam Mary Ann 2d, she by Fairfax (2837).

In addition to the above list of Durhams there are 3 yearling heifers and 4 spring calves not named yet.

We have given the leading particulars of this fine herd, their direct and immediate connection, with sire and dam, so that all stock-raisers who may hereafter breed from them, in San Joaquin District, may make record, and then be able to trace back in the English and American Herd Books the full pedigree of whatever they breed; such a record we know must be valuable to them. In thus giving this record, we can, in justice to Mr. Overhiser and to Dr. Holden say that they have done nobly, in securing to their own county and districts such noble Herds of stock. The value of the latter Herd is \$10,000.

THE TAHITI BEAN.—We distributed from this office a large number of packages of the Mangia Beans during the past Spring, and feel desirous of hearing of the success of this variety, as it comes to us with a high repute and of being almost a perpetual bearer, or capable of bearing continuously for ten or more years. We shall be much obliged to any one that has been successful in growing it for a small parcel of the seed sent to us by express.

A Picture in the Mines.

The location of the rich copper mines, the Union and the Keystone, of Copperopolis, is one peculiarly picturesque. Situated on a narrow plain between two ranges of hills, from both of which the jutting rocks indicate other rich mines not yet developed, with the sides of the hill slightly covered with oaks and wild shrubbery, make it a romantic spot indeed. But there are other beautiful spots in this picture that we delight to notice. Many neat little cottages begin to dot the hill-sides and the plains as the "indications" of treasure homes. The "click" of machinery, the rattling of hammers, the whistle of the steam-engine, the numerous teams with many mules coming for the ore or going away with heavy loads, all tell of the wealth beginning to be revealed, while the immense heaps of rock and masses of shining ore brought up from the vast depths below, together with the groups of miners, show the amount of labor done and the expenditure of money and means now at work, which will make this spot as celebrated as any mining place in the world.

But our vision is not wholly absorbed by the mineral wealth thus revealed, for here and there we see another source of riches that must tell of contentment, peace, and happiness, in the future. These hill-sides are dotted with neat little cottages with a garden spot in front, and around it will twice those emblems that make home beautiful. These evidences of a love of home are a convincing evidence of a prosperous future.

If the tolling miner could but be induced to keep away from those places of temptation that rob him of his hard earnings, and buy a little home spot and cultivate it in those leisure hours otherwise wasted, and worse than lost, what a glorious result of labor could be shown; for the soil in all the mining districts, the coarse red land, the slate, granite, and limestone ledges, now waste land, almost, could be readily converted into garden spots, and made happy homes for the hardy miner; for these waste places, these wild barren spots of the present time, will, in the future, be covered with orchards and vineyards, giving the luscious fruits to these daily workers in our mines, and no class of men deserve the rich products of the earth more than those that labor to reveal our wealth.

Penmanship.

No accomplishment is more desirable, especially for a lady, than that of a beautiful handwriting, and yet how few write beautifully, although it costs but little in time or money.

In our Rambles in the counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Amador, we very frequently met those who had been under the tuition of W. H. Tripp, Esq., of Sutter Creek, who has, as a teacher of penmanship, done a wondrous work, having converted many poor writers into splendid scholars, and not only done this, but he has prepared seventy young teachers of penmanship, and sent them out to teach the art.

Having had the pleasure to make the acquaintance of Mr. Tripp at Sutter, we gathered the following facts, and we feel that in giving them to the public, we shall be the means of inducing many very poor writers to make the trial, become pupils under Mr. Tripp or his teachers, and become experts with the pen.

In 1859, Mr. Tripp was a miner, worked at the quartz mills, chopped wood, and did as many hardy miners have done, to "strike the lead." With a desire to become a good writer, he addressed a letter to Mr. Spencer, of Ohio, the author of the "Spencerian" System, and by means of correspondence he became his pupil, learned the art in two years; by samples of his hand then, and his beautiful artistic work now, the change is wonderful. Two years since he commenced teaching the art, and has been remarkably successful, and given great satisfaction wherever he has taught.

Mr. Tripp now holds a diploma from Mr. Spencer, with authority to act as the authorized teacher of the system on the Pacific Coast. The Spencerian system is written by a series of forms, which, when well understood and practiced, give beauty and grace to the style, which can be easily acquired by any pupil.

We have seen the result of the teaching of Mr. Tripp, and can most heartily commend him as a teacher of high merit.

BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—We have received from the Hon. George Washington Warren, President of the association, a copy of the proceedings of the fortieth anniversary of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, containing the report of the President, together with the reports of the Treasury, receipts and expenditures. The Report contains an able eulogistic notice of the Hon. Nathan Hale, the late able editor of Boston, who had been for 50 years editor and proprietor of a daily newspaper, lived a useful life, and died full of years and honors.

The work has been got up in beautiful style, worthy the cause it represents.

The International Hotel.—This long established hotel continues to draw crowds of patrons, and to make them all satisfied. Mr. Weygant is ever at hand to receive his guests, and make them feel quite at home. The International and the Tremont, both being under his entire control, he can always make the hundreds that come, not only welcome, but to provide for them in such a way as to win their favor, and do himself credit and honor.

Rebel papers say, that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of rebel States, to call out half a million of black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

Gold advanced 2½ per cent., opening at \$1 28½, advancing to \$1 32½, and closing firm at \$1 32½. Government Securities quiet, without decided change.

Stockton District Fair.

There seems to be quite an excitement abroad in San Joaquin county and the surrounding region, and they say they will make the best show in this State this year; this is the right feeling, and the only way to make a *Triumphant Fair* is to let the people of the whole District take hold and cheer the *working Board*. Let members secure their Season Tickets and then Life Memberships now, and this will show their interest, and help make the Fair what it should be.

In this connection we refer to the following letter received in reply to our inquiry relative to horse premiums:

Stockton, Aug. 28, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully direct your attention to following rule of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, as the most intelligent reply I can make to the inquiry published in the last issue of the FARMER:

"All animals exhibited for premiums must be long to this District, and have been owned in the District for one year." Respectfully, etc., J. C. Reid, Secretary.

San Pablo District Fair.

This district hold their Annual Fair very soon, commencing on the 15th of this month. Everybody should be wide awake in the district, and see what can be done. Sonoma should give a good account of herself. As she is a rich wine making district, she should strike to be the "Banner County."

STATE AG. SOCIETY.—Just as we were going to press, we received from the Secretary, a report of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, at meeting held on Tuesday. Some changes were made in the programme of the Fair, which will give in our next. We call attention to the time of holding the Fair, as corrected in our list.

COUNTY SCHOOL HOUSES.—We are often surprised at the utter disregard paid to the health and comfort of the pupils of many of the schools in our county towns. The location of the school-house itself is bad, instead of selecting some beautiful, shady grove, away from the dust of the road, and sheltered from the sun, the school-house is "squatted" down on some low flat, the most exposed to the burning rays of the sun and subject to a cloud of dust. Can it be possible that the comfort and health of children are of no account. We shall cite instances of the good and the bad.

The Camphor Tree.

It is something more than a wonder that a tree in itself so valuable, in productions a necessity so absolute, and so entirely susceptible of successful cultivation in the United States, should long be totally neglected by our agriculturists. As the camphor tree is quite as hardy as any of our apple trees, there is, perhaps, no good reason why it should not succeed well wherever the apple tree will grow. It is indigenous to all parts of China, Japan, Formosa, Burmah, Chinese Tartary, and flourishes even as far north as in Amoor country; but it is found in the greatest abundance along the eastern coast of China, between Amoy and Shanghai. In the district of Kwang-tung and Fu-chien it grows in dense forests, the trunk attaining a size equaling that of any of our North American forest trees. The principal market for camphor lumber is Amoy, where some boards are 30 inches in width. The Camphor gum of commerce does not in any way exude from the tree, as has been so generally supposed, but is obtained from the leaves, twigs, and smaller roots, by distillation.

AN AMERICAN SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.—An excellent substitute for tea grows in large quantities in Tioga county Pennsylvania. It is said to resemble Chinese tea so much that merchants buy it to mix with the genuine. In Clinton county, Pennsylvania, the genuine article is claimed to grow in abundance, and the citizens thereabout are jubilant at the prospect of becoming independent of the "pig-tails." One gentleman, who owns a farm on which the herb is indigenous, says the attention was first called to it by a pair of Chinese, who declared it to be the genuine Chinese tea-plant. The gentleman uses it on his table, and no one suspects it as not being the imported article.

FALLEN FRUIT.—Never permit green fruit to decay on the soil beneath the trees. In every apple, pear, plum, and cherry, which is prematurely fallen, there exists a minute insect, which eats its way out in time, and becomes the source of evil to the succeeding crop. Gather up, and either feed them to your domestic animals, or dispose of them in some way which will secure you against the results which must necessarily ensue from neglected fruit. Swine turned into orchards the last of June, are permitted to have access till the fruit is gathered, afford a good protection against insects, by destroying the wormy fruit that produces them.

GOOD NIGHT.—How common-place is this expression! and yet what volumes it may speak for all the future time! We never listen to it in passing, that this thought does not force itself upon us, be the tones in which it is uttered ever so gay. The lapse of a few fatal hours or minutes may so surround and hedge it in with horrors that of all the millions of words which a lifetime has recorded, these two little words alone seem to be remembered. Good night! the little child has lisped it as it passed, smiling; the brighter morn than ours; the lover with his dreams of the nuptial morrow; the wife and mother, all the tangled threads of household cares still in her fingers; the father, with the appealing eye of childhood all unanswered. Good night! that seal upon days past and days to come—no hand so rash as to read aside the veil that covers its morrow!

The man who needs a law to keep him from abusing an inferior animal, needs a prison to prevent his violating that law. It ought to be easy to deter any man from cruelty, that the object it cannot speak for themselves—cannot bear witness against them—are dumb.

The State Election.

The State election for State officers (other than judicial,) and members of the Legislature, passed off quietly, and resulted in a glorious triumph for the Union cause. County officers were also elected—except in San Francisco—in most of which Union officers have been elected, even in some cases with handsome majorities, where the result was considered doubtful. In this city there were two Union [Legislative] tickets in the field, besides the opposition, yet the Independent Union ticket is elected, entire, by a plurality, of over 2,000 votes; the average vote being for the Independent Union 4,012; Convention or "Boys" Regular Union, 1,853; Copperhead, 2,960. The total vote of the city is 14,731. Low gets 9,539, and Downey, 5,448, giving Low a clear majority, from the unofficial figures, of 4,091, in this city.

In the State complete returns from only four counties—Contra Costa, San Mateo, San Joaquin and San Francisco—have been received up to this morning; other counties are more or less complete; and as far as received Low leads Downey 13,843 votes, and it is probable Low's majority, in the State, will be from 15,000 to 20,000. Sufficient returns have already been received to show that the Union party have elected at least three-fourths of the members of next Legislature. We take from the Call, of this morning, the following summary of the returns, so far as received:

County	Low	Downey
Alameda	5,182 majority	1,430
Amador	1,964 majority	400
Battavia	1,400 majority	300
Calaveras	300 majority	500
Colusa	1,164 majority	534
El Dorado	1,882 majority	1,227
Los Angeles	3,352 majority	426
Monterey	499 majority	419
Napa	300 majority	300
Nevada	200 majority	300
Placer	300 majority	300
Plumas	272 majority	300
San Francisco (complete)	9,539	5,448
Sacramento	15,000 majority	15,000
San Joaquin	540 majority	340
San Mateo, complete	1,341	1,467
Santa Clara	1,885 majority	1,467
Siskiyou	219 majority	900
Santa Cruz, complete	894	403
Shasta	720 majority	434
Salas	229 majority	300
Sierra	32 majority	300
Tehama	454 majority	304
Trinity	662 majority	497
Tuolumne	653 majority	100
Yuba	653 majority	100
Total	27,883	14,000
Low's majority	13,843	

The Bulletin says: From every corner of the State that news comes in from, the election was quiet, the vote large and the Union ticket ahead. The following, then, is the list of State officers triumphantly elected to serve for the next four years:

Frederick F. Low, of San Francisco, Governor; T. N. Machin, of Mono, Lieutenant-Governor; B. B. Redding, of Sacramento, Secretary of State; Romualdo Pacheco, of San Luis Obispo, State Treasurer; George Oulton, of Siskiyou, State Controller; John G. McCullough, of Mariposa, Attorney-General; W. D. Harriman, of Placer, Clerk of Supreme Court; O. M. Clays, of San Joaquin, State Printer; J. F. Houghton, of Solano, Surveyor General; Charles L. Taylor, of San Francisco, Harbor Commissioner.

The Congressmen to represent California for the next two years are:

Thomas B. Shannon of Plumas; William Higby of Calaveras; Cornelius Cole of Santa Cruz.

The Senators, of whom those who draw the long term are to represent San Francisco for the next four years, and the Assemblymen to represent her two years, are as follows:

Senators—Horace Hawes, Joint Senator for San Mateo and San Francisco; James McEl. Shafter, John H. Redington, H. L. Dodge, and John P. Buckley.

Assemblymen—George J. Brooks, C. F. Mebus, Jas. Bowman, Thompson Campbell, Joseph Wood, Charles Clayton, Nathaniel Gray, John S. Hittell, John Lynch, J. W. Cherry, Henry Dutton and, T. W. McCollum.

Every name above written is that of a thorough, unconditional Union man.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—A dispatch dated at Salt Lake, September 3d, 10:40 a. m., says: The soldiers' vote at Camp Douglas yesterday was, for F. F. Low—Infantry, 121; Cavalry, 86. For Downey—Infantry, 11; Cavalry, 3. At Fort Bridger 91 votes were cast for the Union ticket. No Downey votes.

VISALIA.—A Union man, named William Lawless, was murdered on the night of September 3d. On the previous evening he expressed fears of being killed for voting the Union ticket.

At Clintonville Precinct, the Secesh set upon and drove off the only Union man present, firing several shots at him. They declared "no Black Republican should vote there."

Volunteering in New Jersey is proceeding briskly, and it is thought that the quota will be filled in a few days, thus doing away with the necessity of drafting.

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New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Chorus, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

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Music Dealer, San Francisco.

THE FIRE AT VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—In the fire at Virginia City, Aug. 28, 180 houses were burned and sundry others scorched. The daily papers estimate the loss at \$500,000, but the general opinion is that it will reach \$800,000. Business of all kinds continues active. Teams for Reese river and the Humboldt are scarce. Freight for there ranges from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

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To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

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SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL, LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

THE NEW STYLE HAT, COME AND SEE.

HATS! HATS!

JAMES C. COLLINS, AGENT FOR G. ROSENBERG, EAGLE HAT STORE, New Old Fellows' Hall, 343 Montgomery street.

Our old friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call, and see our

New Spring and Summer Style of SILK HAT FOR 1863.

We also keep on hand a full assortment of the latest style Men's, Boys', and Children's FANCY CAPS. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Children's STRAW HATS.

Our many years' experience as well known manufacturers and dealers in this city will, we trust, secure to us a generous share of public patronage.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discovery, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 634 (old No. 187) Clay street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Valentine's Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1. sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established three years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, Full Hives and well stocked for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing where there is a garden or field than a few swarms of bees, as the present low rate of purchase the annual produce of honey will pay the first cost and leave the increase of Bees a gain.

Apply at FARMER'S OFFICE, or address EDITOR OF FARMER.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

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And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

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As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

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—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

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AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

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They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Hayes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, at

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ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

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CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

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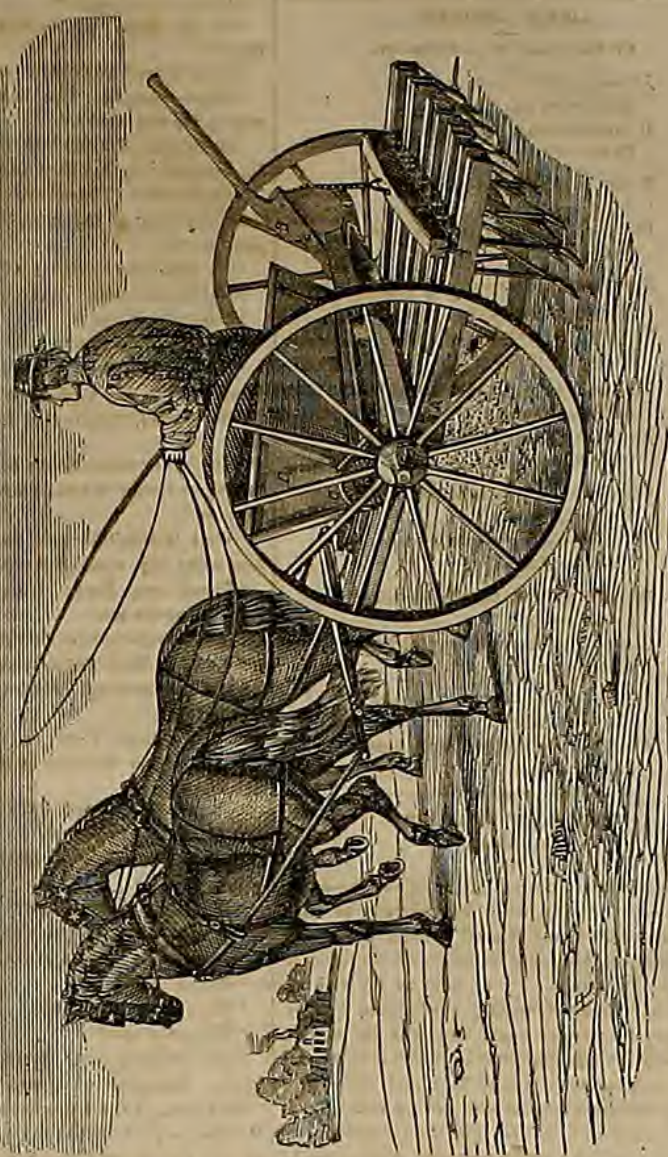
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Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-
SAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED
in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.

This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order. The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more Grain to every 80 acres, to pay for the Machine.

It can be seen at 530 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

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A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

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Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.

I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor.

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This fire proof building possesses many advantages to the traveler for convenience. It is only half a block from the Post Office and Custom House, and about the same distance from the principal places of amusement.

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The prices for Board and Rooms are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

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For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their Baggage, FREE.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

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Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

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TUBBS & CO.,

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The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

22 3m

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Attention Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

22 3m

JONES & HEWLETT.

Home Miscellany.

LIFE'S ANSWER.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

I know not if the dark or bright
Shall be my lot;
If that wherein my hopes delight
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
Till's heavy chain;
Or day and night my meat be tears,
On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee;
Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
Be strange to me.

My barque is wafted to the strand
By breath divine,
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One who has known in storms to sail
I have on board;
Above the roaring of the gale
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smile;
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long 'tis light;
He tempests all.

Safe to the land—safe to the land;
The end is this;
And then with him go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

LOVE BY MISAPP.

(CONTINUED.)

WAS Mr. Stafford opened his mind's eyes—or, to put it more formally, when he returned to consciousness—he found himself where, under the circumstances, he would naturally expect to be, in his own apartment. For an hour he lay with his senses half unclosed, weakly questioning himself as to why he was at home, and why he was in bed; why his legs and arms hurt him if he stirred them; why the room was so dark and still; and why the people whom he saw moving softly about did not speak to him. He was too languid to ask aloud for any information. It was pleasant to conjecture tranquilly, and wait for recollection to shape itself before him. Gradually the outlines of the accident arose in his mind; dimly at first, afterward more clearly. He remembered the two ladies and their opposite characteristics, the impending danger and his effort to avert it. Having remembered this much, he felt a little curiosity as to the sequel, but had not energy enough to make inquiries. He therefore turned about and went to sleep.

He awoke presently with a great appetite, and cried out in a voice which he intended to make loud, but which denied his intentions, for food. A gentleman approached him cautiously.

"Why, Timmerton, glad to see you," said Mr. Stafford, recognizing his friend; "but what's the matter? Just look at you. What a guy! What are you so solemn about?"

"Hush, Harry," answered Mr. Timmerton, "do not talk much. You have been very ill."

"Ill! I'm not ill. I'm only sore. I want to get up!"—and he made a futile attempt to lift himself upon an elbow.

"Lie quiet, Harry—do!" said Timmerton. "You can't get up. You have been sick a fortnight. This is the first time you have known me."

"Have I been sick a fortnight?" said Mr. Stafford. "Well, that is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard in my life. I didn't know it."

"No, indeed. You haven't known much since you fell."

"Oh yes, to be sure, I fell," interrupted Stafford. "Tell me about it. What happened?"

"Not now. To-morrow."

"But I insist on knowing what became of the fall!"

"Hush; if you talk now I'll never tell you. Your doctor says you must keep quiet."

A person who had been seated at a little distance rose and moved toward the door.

"Who's that?" said Stafford.

"That's your nurse," said Timmerton.

"Well, send her away. I don't want any nurse. I'm well enough now."

"Does he seem better, Mr. Timmerton?" asked the nurse near the door.

"I think a great deal better," said Timmerton. "Not flushed; no signs of much fever, and he knows what he is about you see."

"Then I shall go," said the nurse. "I will send to inquire this evening."

"Hello," said Stafford, as the door was opened, "there are two of them. I saw them both. I distinctly saw a pair. I haven't got two nurses, have I?"

"One is an assistant," said Timmerton, as they went out.

"An assistant! Why, have I been so bad as that—and for only a fortnight? Well, I shan't want them any more. Tell me about the Park. No, you needn't; I'm sleepy."

He had forgotten the hunger which he woke up, and did not consider it until the next morning when, after a long slumber, he awoke feeble but unmistakably convalescent.

"You are a lucky fellow," said Mr. Timmerton. "I should think so," said Mr. Stafford. "My legs and arms are constantly reminding me of it."

"Nevertheless," continued Mr. Timmerton, "I would care less for the chances of getting an occasional pitch-off, if I could feel sure of such capital treatment as you have had."

"My doctor is a clever fellow," acknowledged Mr. Stafford.

"It's not the doctor. He says himself that he could have done very little without the constant and patient care your nurse gave to you. The case was serious, my boy. Few men ever get a second rap on the skull like that of yours."

"You don't tell me so. There's nothing the matter with my skull."

"It's over now; and you feel the lighter bruises

the most. Do you know, Harry, that you talked stuff for a week?"

"What sort of stuff?"

"Oh, the worst; poetry, and politics, and every thing."

"Why, then, I was out of my head."

"Miles—leagues. You haven't been in it or near it for two weeks."

"Bless me! It's too late to be frightened now. Do no good. It was very bad, then."

"Monstrous! You needed uninterrupted attention, and that of the most delicate kind. And you had it."

"Oh, that's my 'luck,' is it?"

"That's your luck; and now about the nurse."

"What about her?"

"What will you do?"

"Why, hasn't she been paid? Send her something extra to buy pipes with or snuff."

"Harry, one thing is very sure. She saved your life."

"That's her trade, Fred; at least one-half of it. Saving or losing it makes no difference to her, I suppose."

"Well, it didn't seem so to me. I have been here every day, mind, and seen the whole."

"Thank you, Fred; I know you have done every thing for me."

"Will you go and thank your nurse when you get better? That would be more to the purpose. I have done nothing. A man is of no use when you are sick."

"What should I go and thank a nurse for? Well, have her brought here some day and I'll thank her."

"She can't come any more, she says, now that you are nearly recovered."

"Dear me; what's the matter? she has another place, perhaps."

"Possibly. Will you go?"

"I suppose I must, since you make a point of it. Fred, whatever became of the beautiful icicle?"

"Which one?"

"The one that upset me."

"The little one?"

"No, she upset you; moreover, she was not an icicle. The grand one I mean. The Minerva."

"Oh yes! I don't wonder she is in your mind. You had a good deal to say about her last week. In fact you talked about very little else."

"Good gracious! Did I devote my precious delirium to her?"

"Exclusively."

"Now, Fred, she isn't worthy of it. But you said I talked politics. She is not politic."

"I said 'poetry and politics.'"

"True, so you did. I wonder what the devil she thought of me spinning over those sharp stones. I dare say she laughed."

"Perhaps she did; I was too busy about you to notice."

"No, I don't believe she laughed. That would be too extravagant an emotion for her to betray. I have no doubt she thought it was a highly indecorous caper of mine."

"What to preserve her life? Oh, do her justice, Harry."

"Was I her life-preserver? Come that's good. Minerva and her life-preserver. That's poetry; but don't be afraid, I'm not delicious again."

"Day after to-morrow, Harry, we may get out and see your nurse a minute."

"Bother the nurse."

"So you did abundantly, when she had you in charge. She's your life-preserver, remember."

"That's all very well; but when I am recalling the vision of the most beautiful woman in the world why conjure snuffy nurses and all sorts of abominations? Let me alone, I want to think."

Mr. Timmerton went away laughing.

V.

A day or two later, on a Saturday, Mr. Stafford was able to creep into a carriage.

"We will ride up to the Park, Fred, and look at the Concourse," he said to his faithful escort, Mr. Timmerton.

"Why the Concourse?" asked Mr. Timmerton.

"I am curious to see the spot of my accident. There is one stone especially to which I desire to apologize. I almost broke it with my head. Besides, we might—"

"Might what?"

"No matter."

"I tell you what, Harry, we will stop on the way and give your nurse a little call."

"Can I never get rid of that eternal nurse? I hoped you had forgotten her. Well, for the sake of peace, let us go and have it over with. Take me where you please."

The carriage rolled through Fifth Avenue. Turning a corner it stopped before a mansion too elegant to appear the fit abode of nurses.

"Why, Fred, is the creature in attendance upon somebody? I can't go into a stranger's house to see a nurse."

"Come along," said Mr. Timmerton, "I've fixed every thing. She rather expects you."

Mr. Stafford languidly suffered himself to be conducted up the steps, his countenance expressing some wonder and more impatience. They entered, and cards were given by Mr. Timmerton. Impatience gradually faded from Mr. Stafford's face, and wonder grew as they stood within one of the most charming drawing-rooms he had ever entered. He was about to question his friend with some eagerness when steps resounded in the hall. The door opened.

I do not know whether it was "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" that Mr. Stafford exclaimed, or some more familiar phrase of astonishment and awe. Probably it was something more modern and less classical. But whatever it might have been it indicated a state of feeling at least as acute as that of Hamlet when confronted by the late respected.

For, look you, Hamlet had been warned of the apparition, and had armed his senses beforehand. At least he had the opportunity of doing so. But here, without a sign of premonition, was poor Harry Stafford thrust into the presence of the very woman upon whom his thoughts had rested, in sickness and in health, since the first moment he beheld her—into the presence of the frigid beauty, of the lady whom he had saved from an ugly danger, taking the catastrophe upon himself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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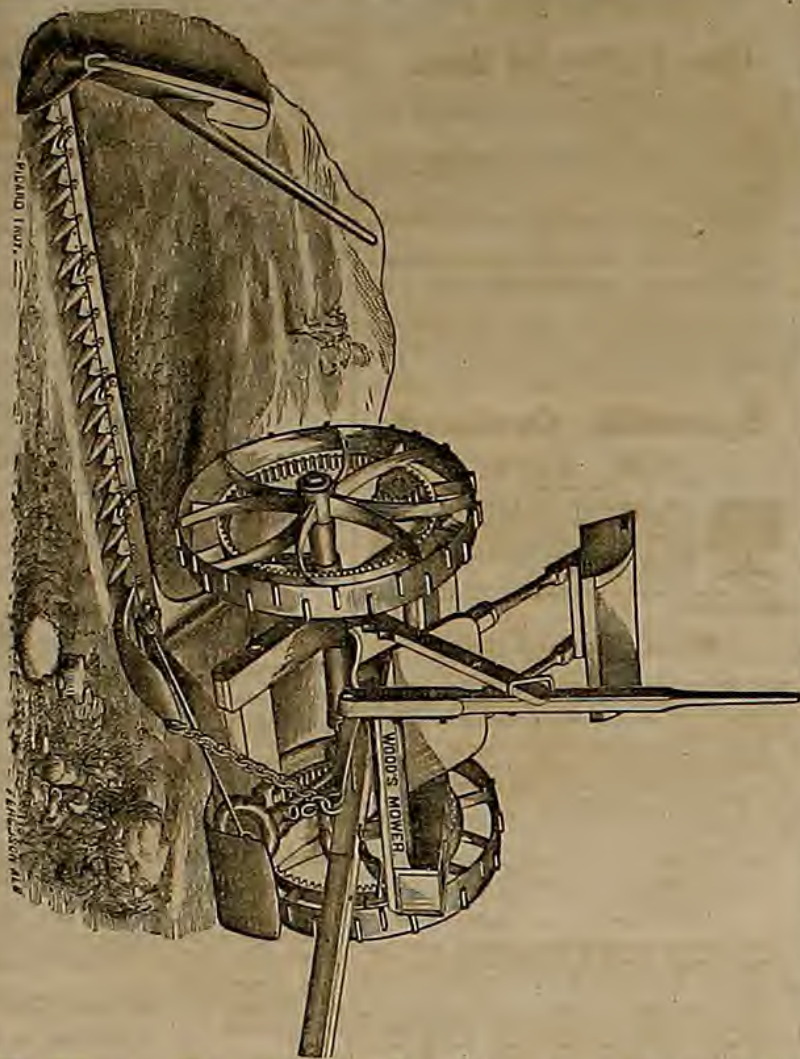
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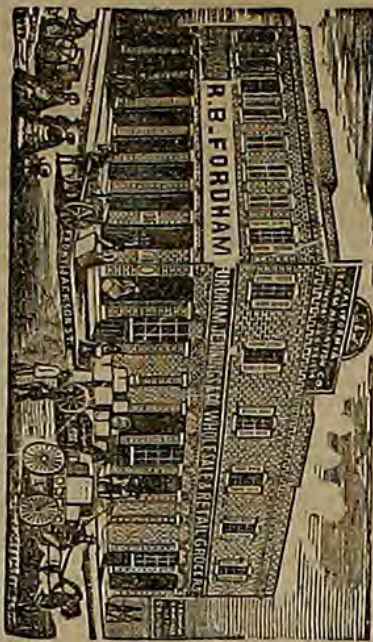
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BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 122 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 153 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. DEE, Agent C. P. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons. The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAM'L McCULLOUGH & CO., Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livestable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines. Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livestable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging
Board per week.....\$5 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 \$4 60
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TOMALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the orders of patrons will be carefully attended to.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

.. AND...

Cider Vinegar.

The Trade may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

DIPPING UP THE WATER.

KNEELING by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinklog—in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare were arm and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her;
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder.

And I said, "The poet tells,
Life is like a river;
Shall we not its waters sweet
Always drink together?"

Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
And I drink life's stream to-day
With Kate, the farmer's daughter.

DIAMONDS.—We heard rather an amusing statement the other day, of a recent sale of a diamond set, by one of the large Boston houses.

A countryman and his daughter, both apparently rather rough specimens, entered, and asked to be shown some "dimons." The clerk, thinking they came to see the wonders of the establishment politely showed them a nice set of jewels, but the countryman expressed a desire to see something better. He was accommodated; but on referring the articles to "Sal," thought he would like to see something "better still."

The handsomest article was then passed to him for inspection. He threw the elegant diamond necklace around "Sal's" neck, and asked if it met her approval. It did so, and he said he would take it. The astonished proprietor here stepped up and remarked:

"Sir, do you know what that set is worth?"

"No," said our country friend.

"Well sir, that set is worth \$11,500."

"Indeed," was the reply; and out came an old greasy pocket-book, and strange to say, out came \$11,500.

Sal put the "stuns" in her pocket, and left the merchant, who hasn't got over his astonishment yet.

A nobleman wished Garrick to be a candidate for the representation of a borough in parliament.

"No, my lord," said the actor, "I would rather play the part of a great man on the stage, than the part of a fool in parliament."

"Don't you think my son resembles me?" inquired an apothecary, as he introduced his greasy faced boy to the witty Dr. H. "Yes," replied the doctor, pretending to scan the physiognomy of each, "I think I see your lineaments in his countenance."

A man who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience every morning, is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the world at any other time of the day.

In contemplating your misfortunes, always look beneath you—in thinking of your virtues and wisdom, always look above you—thus shall you be kept from despair and from pride.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
v18-13

C. E. COLLINS,

602 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

 THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS will be dispatched
In the Month of August, 1863

Sept. 4—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commandr.
Sept. 13—ORIZABA, Geo. H. Bradbury, Commander.
Sept. 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm. F. Laidge, Commandr.

From Folsom street wharf
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Splendid Orchard
FOR SALE,
BY REASON OF A CHANGE
of Business, the owner offers for
sale one of the most productive Or-
chards in our State, and most ad-
mirably located.



The Orchard contains SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, and
numbers about

Fifteen Thousand Trees,

All of the best quality, in good order, full bearing and thrifty. This Orchard yields a clear income above all expenses of more than 25 per cent of the price at which it will be sold.

An elegant ENGLISH COTTAGE HOUSE, fine Barn and Stable, Silos, and Outbuildings, a very beautiful Rotary Pump of high cost and value, a handsome Garden with pleasant surroundings. In order to show certain value the following is a low estimate of the bearing Trees.

3,000 Apple,	6,000 Peach,
1,000 Plum,	1,000 Pear,
1,000 Cherry,	1,000 Apricot,
1,000 Grape,	1,000 Various.

The Crop of Fruit this year is excellent, and a responsible purchaser would do well to examine the Orchard, now in full fruit, as it would be an assurance of its true value.

TITLE PERFECT A good portion of the value can remain on mortgage at a low interest. This is one of the best chances that has been offered. For all particulars, address the Editor of the FARMER. 21 3/4

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence all divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 50 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, or of this paper. 13-3m

A LARGE and FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER
fence, Land of the best kind, Good Build-
ings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain
to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to
leave for a distant part of the midwest region. This is a
grand Ranch either for Grain and Stock, or Orchards
Crops already in 300 acres. It can be purchased at a Bar-
gain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This
is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to ED-
ward Farmer.

HE WANTS A PLACE.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND GOOD qualifications wishes to find a situation in a Farming family where he can give a part of his time in educating his children, and for compensation receive his board, etc., and a piece of land to cultivate for his own good. Any farmer wishing an educated man of this kind will write to Editor of the Farmer.

22

370 Acre Farm for Sale.

A good Ranch of 370 acres, in Sutter county, with good fences, inclosures, and improved. A Reaper and good farming utensils will go with the Ranch and be sold at a bargain or exchanged for one nearer the Bay of San Francisco, in a cooler latitude. For particulars, inquire of the Editor.

THE FARMER.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt
Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment
on the Pacific Coast,
Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Salts, 5's and 7's
300 do do Los Angeles do 5's and 7's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Storing

.....ALSO.....

300 tons	SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do	CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do	SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street
SAN FRANCISCO

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers
AND
General Commission Merchants

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amount \$5000, 2½ per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. Amount on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, amounts under \$3000, 5 per cent; over \$3000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the lowest market rates.

Bee Keeper's Directory
By J. S. HAMILTON, Apianist, Sacramento.

 THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of some time. From the experience of many years as an apianist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who love the Hive. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This Book is for sale by the Author at SACRAMENTO, and

THE FARMER OFFICE. 14

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 20 Montgomery street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is removed to No. 320 Clay street [2d story], below Battery, and opposite the Railroad House.

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 11.

From Copperopolis to Murphy's, by moonlight, is a very beautiful drive; the roads are generally good and the scenery so varied as to make it ever interesting; but of course our editorial notes cannot be of very minute character, of farms that we only see as we pass. These we shall particularize on our return trip.

Huckle's ranch, a few miles from Copperopolis, is now and has been carried on, since 1852, by J. L. Gibson; it is a stage-house and hotel; has 30 acres of grain and pasture land, for home use; also 40 head of stock—5 milkers, and makes 80 pounds of butter per month; this was the only ranch we noted, as it was the late horse of travel chosen for the refreshing cool of the evening.

On the route we pass Altaville, Angel's Camp, Vallecito, and other mining towns, while all along this route the hill-sides and gulches bear evidence of the miner's labors that for years past has turned the golden earth up-side down; leveled mountains and filled valleys, changed roads, etc. The denizens of our cities can have no conception of the face of the mining districts unless they should visit the thousands and tens of thousands of acres that was once level plain or pretty hill-sides, all covered with mountain flowers are now heaps of stones and gravel; but even these rough places shall be made smooth, for we see in this work that the preparation of coming vineyards and orchards that will be long make these now waste places bloom again.

We are at Murphy's—at the Hotel of Sperry & Perry, whose well-earned fame has made their Hotel synonymous with good living and a good home. From thence to the "Big Trees," on this route, the scenery along the road is full of natural beauty; the rapid rushing waters along the roadside, like miniature cataracts, afforded food for thought. In coming days these little streams will be the power for our manufactures; here and there are some lovely meadows, with their living-green foliage—meadows of as rich grasses as were ever seen.

Gunn's ranch comprises 100 acres, of which 30 acres was herbage, yielding a noble crop of 60 tons of hay; 20 acres of potatoes averaging seven tons per acre; splendid cabbages, the season not long enough for corn by reason of early and late frosts. Here we saw barns highly creditable, which was an evidence of good farming. Hay was worth—at Angel's—\$35 per ton; this pays; this was a fine garden spot; they plant in May.

N. L. Graves has 80 acres, a young orchard planted this spring; has good ground for a vineyard in a new loamy soil suitable for the Catawba grape. This is on the road to the Big Trees, near Murphy's.

John Matthews, some six miles from Murphy's; 160 acres; has a few cows, a dairy ranch and fine land for grapes. The whole of the ranch can be made profitable, if only well cultivated, the land being rich and the soil productive.

The Half-way House, eight miles from Murphy's, by J. M. Goodell, is a pleasant spot. Mr. G. has kept this house four years, and it is a neat way-side house, where travelers to the Big Trees can always procure a good broiled chicken breakfast, and just as pretty a ride from Murphy's before the deflower. Mr. G. has a "snow house," he packs fifty tons of snow in winter and has his ice in summer. Snow falls two feet deep, on an average. We advise travelers, when here, on their way to the Big Trees, to take the road directly opposite this house, as it is the best and smoothest road—a splendid drive.

There are several small ranches on the two routes to the Big Trees, but owing to the early and late frosts there has not been that attention given to experimental gardening that should have been. The soil is very good, very appropriate for orcharding and vineyards. The season is long enough, and no better soil could be found for grain-growing than the light red and sandy woodlands when cleared.

J. C. Green has a farm of 160 acres for grain and pasture, and also raises some vegetables, and gives some time to raising swine; will plant an orchard this fall.

G. M. Millar, a gardener—formerly of Smith's Garden, Sacramento—has a pretty location; claim 300 acres, situated near Murphy's; has 7 acres in garden, raising vegetables for marketing at Murphy's; has labored to improve his grounds for four years; has 700 trees and 2,000 vines. The garden has been made from the wild chaparral ground and has now the foundation of a good garden; he irrigates, which we think an error in such soil. Mr. Millar has some experience as a gardener, and can accomplish much by close application to his business, without which no enterprise can succeed.

[Murphy's next week.]

Northern District Fair at Marysville.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society of the Northern District of California, began at Marysville, on Tuesday last, September 8th. As we were unable to be present we copy from the Daily Appeal, an account of the opening and some report of the Fair. Monday and a portion of Tuesday was occupied in receiving and arranging articles for exhibition in the Pavilion, and entering stock at the Cattle Grounds. But by Tuesday evening the Pavilion was well filled with objects of interest, and was first thrown open to visitors, while the Cattle Show was a great attraction all the afternoon. The weather was clear but breezy and delightful, and the large number of strangers in the city could not but have been pleasantly impressed with the appearance of our tasteful and orderly city. The arrangements of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Swery, Gorham and Rideout—were thorough and systematic, and the commencement of the Fair was smoothly managed.

IN THE PAVILION.

The scene presented in this well-known and spacious building is very attractive. The walls and stands are gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes, with numerous paintings, engravings, and other works of art, and with the parti-colored handwork of woman. The fountain leaps in the centre, amid lilies and roses, and under a dome of glass, and makes soft tinklings in the intervals of the music poured forth by the Marysville Brass Band. The gay throngs moving about, and the pleasant chatter of women and children, are features to make up a good tout ensemble. But the first object that commands attention on entering the front door through a row of locust trees surrounded by an extensive flower garden, is such a display of fruit as can be seen nowhere else than in California, and seldom out of the Fairs of the Northern District. There are nine tables forty feet long each and four feet wide, crowded with the blushing and odoriferous trophies of Pomona. H. T. Hutchinson, of the New England Nursery, and Briggs & Haskell, both of Marysville, occupy two tables each, on either side of the main promenade leading from the front entrance to the fountain.

THE FRUITS.

Hutchinson exhibits 72 varieties of grapes, embracing the following, among other choice varieties: Queen of Nice, a ruby-colored oval grape, as large as the wild river plum of Ohio; several varieties of the Chasselas—large and luscious, and growing in heavy clusters; Zinfandel, Wortley Hall Seedling, White Nice, Peruvian Rose, white and black Hamburg; white and black Portugal; the Bowker a monstrous white grape, in clusters that weigh several pounds; Portuguese Muscat and Muscat of Alexandria; the Bishop, a very large seedling, supposed to be of California origin; violet Muscat, Wilmore's new black Hamburg, Malvoisin, Decan's Superb, Grizzly Frontignan, violet Malaga, Royal Muscadine, Victoria Hamburg, Cannon Hall Muscat, Prince Albert, black Tokay, flame-colored Tokay, white Buell, Palestine, Isabella. Although this has not been a very favorable grape season, this exhibit of Mr. Hutchinson is a very fine one, and remarkable for the great number of foreign varieties, to which he pays great attention. He also exhibits 32 varieties of pears, among which are the Easter Beurre, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Bartlett, of great size, five of them making a pyramid on a plate nearly a foot in height, and many of them weighing from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds each. He exhibits also six varieties of figs, and four specimens of dried figs in drums, as follows: Black St. Michael, brown Turkey, white Ischia and white Smyrna.

The tables of Briggs & Haskell contain 50 varieties of apples, 3 of pears, 12 of plums, 4 of nectarines, 20 of peaches, 5 of almonds, besides quinces, figs, and grapes. The apples comprise some very choice varieties, such as a black Detroit (a mammoth red-streaked beauty, 12 inches in circumference), Dutch Mignon, Phillips' Sweeting, yellow Boll-flower, Gloria Mundi, Fall Pippin, Black Boal of Ohio, Marston's Red Winter, Chandler, Pound Sweeting, Rhode Island Greening, etc., etc. It is a singular fact that the varieties named, which are winter apples in the East, or when grown near the snow line in the mountains of our State, become fall apples in the valley. It is evident that Briggs & Haskell make the best exhibit of peaches in the Fair, though the season for that fruit, as for nectarines, is nearly over. They also exhibit the best California grapes. Among their peaches are several new seedlings of good quality. They show seven different kinds of dried fruits—apples, peaches, prunes, figs, nectarines, plums and apricots. They have dried 20 tons of peaches this year, and could have dried 50 tons from fruits that wasted, had they been able to command the time from picking and packing for market. They have dried two tons of nectarines, which make a fine preserve in that form.

J. R. Nickerson, of Auburn, Placer county, one

of the most useful and industrious men in the State, fills several tables with the wonderful product of his mountain farm. He exhibits 191 varieties of apples—many of them of large size and superior quality; 63 varieties of grapes, second only to Hutchinson's, 91 of pears, 41 of peaches, 4 of quinces, 12 of plums, 2 of almonds, 3 of figs, 1 of English walnuts, 4 of dried peaches, 3 of dried nectarines, 2 of dried apples, 1 of dried pears, 3 of dried figs, and 4 of raisins. His dried fruits are especially worthy of notice, for they are remarkably clear, bright, and toothsome. The business of drying fruits he has merely commenced, having dried but a few thousand pounds, but he says it is profitable, as it can be easily conducted in the open air, without much labor. Nectarines lose very little in weight, and are exceedingly fine. Mr. Nickerson also exhibits some sweet home-cured hams and bacon, with lard and sweet potatoes produced on his model mountain farm. His whole exhibit is a remarkable and gratifying specimen of the capacities of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Dr. Tegarden, of Marysville, shows some beautiful Summer Bellflower and Squaw apples, and a fine lot of Carolina sweet potatoes, large beets and squashes, and the best Irish potatoes in the Fair. J. Friend, of West Butte, Sutter county, exhibits some magnificent pears—Flemish Beauties, Bartletts, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Vicar of Winkfield. Of the first three varieties, the majority will measure from eight to twelve inches in circumference, and weigh from a pound to one and a half. He also exhibits 2 varieties of figs and 12 of apples. Among the last named are Gloria Mundi of a foot in circumference, Roxbury Russets, the King apple—blushing like love—Fall and Newtown Pippin.

G. N. Swery, of Marysville, contributes from his well-stored garden some fine apples, pomegranates, figs, grapes, and pears, all of choice varieties. Among the grapes are the Rose of Peru. His Bartlett pears show to what perfection that fruit reaches in this valley. Among the apples are the Holland Pippin and the Esopus Spitzenburg.

Chandon, of Sutter county, exhibits half a dozen varieties of monstrous pears, which are not labeled, and some big Gloria Mundi apples, two-pounds.

Mrs. D. Hartman, another Sutter contributor, exhibits twelve varieties of excellent pears, and nine varieties of almonds, the best exhibit of almonds in the Fair. We shall have occasion hereafter to allude to other articles exhibited by this lady in another department.

Flanking the fruits at several points are some handsome plants and flowers, which will be noticed hereafter. And here, this enumeration of articles in the Pavilion must be discontinued for to-day, to be resumed daily until full justice has been done to each department in all its details.

THE STOCK GROUNDS.

A good number of entries of stock were made at the Stock Grounds up to five p. m., Tuesday. That part of the ground devoted to horses was pretty well filled up. Other departments meanwhile had been receiving large accessions, and now presented a fine appearance.

About three o'clock the horses and horned cattle were ordered out and paraded around the track. They made a fine display. The exhibit of horned cattle is not as large as it has been some previous years, but for quality, those on exhibition can hardly be beaten by the whole State.

The scene at the Pavilion in the evening, when the opening exercises took place, was a brilliant one, although the vast chamber was not crowded, as in former times, ere Washoe had drawn away so much of our population. The hall was handsomely decorated, and the bright mingling of colors was heightened by the presence of many ladies, clad in the gay hues of summer; all lit up by a blaze of gas, which shone on 1,140 square feet of splendid fruit, and on the rich stuffs and fabrics that adorned the other tables and stands. The Marysville Brass Band discoursed excellent music at intervals, and the Fair was formally opened by a prayer, and an address by President Swery.

[We hope to give further particulars of this Fair next week.]

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK.—Every one who takes a newspaper which he, in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see a number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is the use of a scrap-book.

One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant, familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which would long since have been destroyed had it not been for your scrap-book. There is a witty anecdote, it does you good to laugh over yet, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable recipe you had almost forgotten, and which you had found just in time to save you much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time, when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials. Indeed you can hardly take up a single paper without republishing. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the close of the year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

CROPS IN PLACER COUNTY.—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat and barley have been raised this season in Township No. 10, in this county. This is an extraordinary yield over previous years' production. The wheat of this section is eagerly sought after by mill men, as being superior to any raised elsewhere in this State.

Estimating the Capacity of Barns.

Very few farmers are aware of the precise amount of shelter needed for their crops, but lay their plans of outbuildings from vague conjecture or guessing. As a consequence, much of their produce has to be stacked outside after their buildings are completed, and if additions are made, they must of necessity be put at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be adapted to the size of the farm.

Suppose, for example, that the farm contains 100 acres, of which 90 are good arable land, and that one-third acre is devoted to meadow, pasture, and grain. Ten acres of the latter may be corn, stored in a separate building. The meadow should afford two tons an acre, and yield 60 tons; the sown grain, 20 acres, may yield a corresponding bulk of straw, or 40 tons. The barn should, therefore, besides other matters, have a capacity for 100 tons, or over one ton an acre, as an average. Allowing 500 cubic feet for each ton (perhaps 900 would be nearer) it would require a bay or mow 40 feet long and 19 feet wide, for a ton and a half, to each foot of depth. If 20 feet high it would require about 40 tons. If the barn were 40 feet wide with 18 feet posts, and eight feet of basement, about 45 tons could be stowed away in a bay, reaching from basement to peak. Two such bays, or equivalent space, would be required for the products of 90 well cultivated acres. Such a building is much larger than usually allowed; and yet, without it, there must be a large waste, as every farmer is aware who stacks his hay out, of large expenditure of labor in pitching and re-pitching sheaves of grain in thrashing. In addition to this, as we have already seen, there should be ample room for the shelter of domestic animals. In estimating the space required, including feeding alleys, etc., a horse should have 75 feet square, a cow 42 feet, and sheep about ten feet square, each. The basement of a barn, therefore, 40 by 75 feet in the clear, will stable 30 cattle, and 150 sheep, and a row of stalls across one end will afford room for eight horses. The 30 acres each of pasture and meadow, and the ten acres of corn-fodder already spoken of, with a portion of grain and roots, would probably keep about this number of animals, and consequently a barn with a basement of less size than 40 by 75 would be insufficient for such a farm in the highest state of cultivation.—[Register of Rural Affairs.]

Jerked Beef and Meat Biscuit.

A cargo of preserved beef has lately been forwarded to Scotland from Montevideo, as an experiment, by a company established for the purpose of introducing this article into new markets. If this production suited the tastes of the "canby Scots," other shipments were to follow. It is thus described, "The beef consists of the finest grass-fed ox-beef, from which the bone is separated before drying, thus reducing the weight to about one-half, i. e., every pound of dry represents two of fresh beef. This food is in general used in Brazil at the tables of both rich and poor." It is nearly similar to the dried beef so much used in the United States. In all likelihood, it will not meet with much favor in Scotland; not being prepared to suit the long established tastes of the people of that country for "spiced beef," which is prepared by rubbing the meat with dry salt, ground pepper, and cloves, regularly for five or six days before it is hung up to dry. The mixture used consists of an ounce of pepper, and half an ounce of cloves, to each pound of the best salt. If American dried beef were prepared in this manner it would be much improved, and considerable quantities might be exported to Europe at remunerative prices. Such spiced beef would undoubtedly be beneficial as part of the rations of our soldiers, if substituted for some of the pork now supplied. We are informed that the spices in such meats tend to prevent scorbutic diseases. But superior to all these beef preparations, as a convenient article for long marches, is Gail Borden's meat-biscuit. This consists of an extract of the best beef, baked with flour, into biscuit. A few ounces of it will afford nourishment to a soldier for a whole day. The late Gen. Sumner, while colonel of dragoons, in Texas, used it; four ounces made into soup, being sufficient for his daily food in field operations. At this rate, two pounds carried in the haversack of a soldier would sustain him for eight days. What a great advantage it would therefore be, to supply this as part of a soldier's rations during long marches, in place of salt junk and hard tack.

In the lectures delivered in London by scientific personages, on articles in the great exhibition of 1851, Dr. J. Lindley, F. R. S., Professor of Botany in University College, said this article was more important than all other preserved food substances in the exhibition. And Dr. Playfair, to whom it was referred for analysis said, "it contained 32 per cent of flesh forming principles, and was in all respects excellent."—[Scientific American.]

MEASURES, Barron, for the owners of the New Almaden Mines, have made a contract with Mr. Samuel Butterworth, now in this city, representing the interest of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, selling to the latter the New Almaden mines, etc., for the sum of \$1,700,000.

[For the California Farmer.]

Straws.

A man without an opinion is like a ship without a compass. Let every man determine what is truth according to his own judgment, and maintain in a gallant manner his own convictions. I have seen men contending with minds much their inferior in mental caliber, lose everything in an argument, because they had never formed a settled conviction on the question in debate. They have so accustomed themselves to the sway of the opinions of others, that it has become habitual to their minds to remain in a lazy torpor—subject to the opinions that other brains have wrought from the forge of thought, and beaten with the hammer and anvil of truth and reason into shapeless truisms. They resemble an idle ship, listlessly floating hither and thither, rudderless, on a sea of human thought, itself as fickle as the winds of heaven. Does the wind blow from the north? Like a weathercock they wheel on a pivot, resistless as the vane. If from the south, they tack about with the rapidity of the changing compass. I have met them in the higher circles of social intercourse, men whom I knew were gifted with natural talents and intellectual graces, and have promised myself a repast on which my hungry spirit might feed with zest. Alas! when I attack them for their "opinions," I speedily find that they either have formed none, or else ask bluntly, in Yankee fashion, "What's your opinion?" Silly cowards, afraid to let down the drawbridge and allow me to look inside the grand old walls, that I know contain bold thoughts and valiant ideas, if the keeper of that castle would only marshal them, and send them forth in line of battle. I like boldness—boldness of opinion. Don't be afraid of your opinions; out with them! If you have formed none, you ought to do so; for, of what avail is a confused chaotic mass of ideas, without they be mastered under a leader.

Then, if I should condescend to give my opinion, setting it out in bold colors, buckling on my shield and preparing eagerly for the conflict, I find my supposed and hoped for opponent, or rather foe, wheel about suddenly and declare flatly, "Those are my opinions, Mr. Jones, exactly!" O, what a result, when you have worked yourself up to the fever-head of expectancy, loaded your guns, posted your sentinels, sent out pickets, and guarded yourself carefully from the expected assault—just the things that would invite a bold opinion out from its hiding place to join in the combat. Of course you are willing to hang out the white flag, and surrender, if you are vanquished, surrender yourself up to what your opponent convinces you is truth, discarding your old and false opinion forever. Therefore I say, every man should have an opinion, and if it is not worth maintaining, then it is not worth having, and he had better adopt his neighbor's.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

WHY HOGS EAT ASHES.—Mr. Mechi, of Tip Tree Hall, England, has discovered that pigs, when shut up to fatten, are very fond of cinders, and improve in condition by eating a certain portion of them every day. Some persons are unable to account for this singular propensity in swine. Poultry are very fond of egg shells, lime, sand, etc., and it is well known that these substances are necessary in order to form the shells of eggs, and to furnish material for the bones of fowls.

Now, it is reasonable to suppose that swine eat ashes and cinders for the purpose of supplying the material for their bones, and this singular instinct in animals so low in the scale of intelligence, is truly wonderful, for ashes contain the ingredients which are necessary to form bones, viz: carbonate and sulphate of lime and magnesia, clay, silica gelatinized and made soluble by the fire.

When hogs are at large, they take in clay and silica with their food, and eat bones and roots, which contain the necessary ingredients; but when they are pent up, they endeavor to supply the materials necessary for keeping up their frames by devouring ashes and cinders. Let them have plenty of them.

DEPTH OF PLOWING.—A writer in the Agricultural Review, says: "Deep cultivation is inapplicable in the case of sandy soils, except when they rest upon a stiff subsoil, which, however, is rarely the case. If there be simply a thin stratum of stiff clay beneath the sandy soil, it should not always be broken through, as it may prevent the moisture passing away too rapidly as drainage. When friable soil rests on chalk, gravel or sand deep plowing should not be performed. We have often known manure to be plowed in so deeply that its decomposition took place only after the lapse of several years. Manure, to be efficient, must be as close to the surface as possible, in order that the nourishment afforded by it may be within easy access of the rootlets of the plants."

TAPWORM IN A COW.—Our neighbor, S. Jackson, a butcher of East Winthrop, says the Maine Farmer, informed us the other day that he found in the intestines of a cow that he had slaughtered, a tape-worm fifteen feet in length. This species of worm not unfrequently troubles man, the dog, and flesh-eating animals, but we never before heard of them in herbivorous animals.

Castrating Animals.

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF CASTRATING COLTS. There are several considerations which have been mentioned, with reference to the castration of bulls, which hold good in castrating colts, and full grown males of the horse kind. But it may not be superfluous to notice them, with special reference to that animal.

The question is very often asked, and especially by young farmers, "At what age should colts be castrated, in order to make the best horses?" This will depend entirely on certain circumstances and conditions. But many men who are accustomed to go about the country, seeking animals to castrate, will answer this question to suit their pecuniary interests, rather than to answer it with reference to the interests of the proprietors of the animals to be castrated. And many farmers will say it is just as well to emasculate a colt when he is a week old, as to wait until he is one, two, or three years old.

But this is not so, except in certain instances. In some instances it would be very wrong, while in some others it would be very right. It is very important to know what is right and what is wrong on this point.

Let us keep the leading idea in mind, which has been brought out in a preceding paragraph, that allowing a bull or a colt to go ungent, tends to develop and enlarge his fore parts, while castrating at an early age, tends to the development of his hind parts. There is no uncertainty about the correctness of this statement. Now for its practical application in improving the form and symmetry of colts.

I have my mind on a class of animals which are heavy and narrow forwards, and light behind, and which will always breed like themselves; their colts will be heavy before and light behind. Now, the sooner such colts are castrated, the more desirable will be the form and symmetry of the horse, when he is four or five years of age. The longer castration is delayed, the greater will be the disproportion between his forward and hindmost parts.

On the contrary, there is another class of mares with heavy hind-parts, and fore-parts of fair proportion—but not too light—which will almost always breed colts much more like their sire than their dam, which colts will, many times, be very plump and square behind, when young, and rather too light forward. Should such colts be castrated when very young, they would be very liable to be too light and narrow forward, to be of good proportion for their hind parts. Such colts should not be castrated until they are from one to three years of age. It is very important to keep an eye on the development of the form of the animal. No man can tell without seeing the colt, how long it would be best to let him go ungent. They will make tougher and stronger animals to allow them to go ungent until they are three or four years old; and if their forward parts do not develop faster than their hind parts do, they will be better horses not to castrate them until they are three or four years of age. But as soon as the neck begins to thicken and the chest to deepen, and the animal is as good forward as he is behind, if he is one or two years of age, he should be castrated. Delaying this for two or three months, will impair his beautiful form and symmetry.

It is a very common occurrence to see good geldings with square and beautiful forms behind, but too light forward to be of good proportion. Such a horse would have been more beautiful, more valuable, and better every way, had he been allowed to go ungent one or two years longer, in order to permit his fore-parts to develop, so as to be of good proportion with the hind-parts. A great amount of good judgment is very essential, in order to determine when is the right time, and when is the wrong time to castrate a colt, in order to secure any of the objects which have been alluded to.

Colts should never be castrated when they are in a low condition, or recovering from sickness; and it is not good policy to castrate them when they are spring poor. It is far better to defer it until they are improved in condition, even though it is delayed until autumn, or until they are strong and healthy.

It is contended by many men; and it is usually correct—that the older a colt or stallion is before he is castrated, the slower he will be in his movements or gait. This is so with bulls and steers, and it holds good with colts and horses. Steers are quicker on foot than they would have been had they not been castrated; and castration when young, usually makes colts more agile and quicker on foot than they would have been were they ungent.

EFFECTS OF CASTRATION ON THE DISPOSITION. Stallions are usually fearless of harm, even when there is danger on every side. For this reason, officers, and especially generals in the army, prefer them to geldings, as they are ready to dash forth undaunted, where the missiles of death are flying thick and fast on every side. Early castration tends to render colts more timorous and shy, and afraid of the rustling of every leaf, than if they were ungent; and it sometimes renders them very "spunky," obstinate, and fretful. I have never known a kicking stallion after he has been broken in the harness; but kicking geldings may be found wherever colts are castrated when they are young.

When the sire and the dam of a colt possess much spirit, and are "high strung," and require an extra amount of nice care in driving them in order to manage them, if their colts are castrated when very young, they possess many times more ugliness than most men know how to manage; and are often so full of dancing and prancing, that they are very undesirable for the ordinary purposes of agriculture; and if their sire or dam is at all disposed to use their heels whenever anything comes near them, we need not be surprised if they give everything—whiffletrees, traces, and everything else—due notice that they can use their heels about as well as a mule. Early castration exerts far more influence on the disposition of a colt than most people are accustomed to

think of. By delaying that operation for a year or two, the disposition of the horse will be very different, more tractable, than if castrated very young.

THE EFFECTS ON SHEEP AND SWINE.

Let us keep the leading idea distinctly in view, that castration is attended with effeminacy and imbecility; but at the same time there is a very desirable compensation for the losses sustained in the vigor and stamina of the animal, by the superior form and quality of the animal and his flesh.

Lambs grow faster, their frames are better developed, they make more hardy sheep, and they endure the winter better by delaying castration until they are from three to six months old, than to do it when they are quite young.

Lambs that are designed for the butcher should not be castrated at all, as they will not be as large by more than one-fourth in many instances, as they would have been if they were going ungent. If they are designed for wethers, they will make better and larger ones by not castrating them until they are four months old. By allowing them to go ungent for so long a period of time, their horns often commence growing much more than they would have grown had they been castrated. But this is no very objectionable feature in a valuable wether.

Most farmers castrate their lambs all at one time, whether they are three months or three years old. But whoever will take observations on this point, will see that those lambs that are castrated when very young, are very liable to be more puny and effeminate, especially during the next winter, than those that were not castrated until they were three or four months old.

Sometimes a lamb will not be dropped until late in the season. He will endure the rigors of winter better, and make a larger and more valuable wether, not to castrate him until the next spring, than he will to perform the operation when very young.

Swine.—Some men castrate their male pigs when they are only a few days old, while others think it is better to delay it until they are a month or more old. If pigs are strong and healthy, and they are to be fed right along for pork the same season, it will make but little, perhaps no difference, whether they be castrated at four days or four weeks old. But when pigs are to be kept as store pigs, simply in a thrifty condition for one or two years to come, they will make more hardy and larger hogs not to castrate them until they are about two months old. If they are castrated when very young, their flesh will make a little nicer pork than it would if that operation were delayed any considerable length of time.

Young farmers frequently ask, "why the flesh of a boar that is from one to four years old, will not make good pork?" The flesh of such animals is usually coarse and brawny; and sometimes it will require double the amount of feed to fatten them that is necessary to fatten a barrow.—[S. Edwards Todd, in Country Gentleman.

SWISS AND FLEMISH COWS.—William Carr, of Stackhouse, England, writing to the Farmer's Magazine an account of a late visit to the Imperial Farms of Vincennes and Fontenelle, gives an interesting description of the Swiss cows, eighty in number, which he saw in Vincennes. He speaks of them as "those picturesque iron-grey cattle which take their name from the Canton Schwytz, and the music of whose bells greets so pleasantly the ear of the traveler in the high Alps. These are very handsome, full-shouldered cows, yielding rich milk and butter, and capable, it is said, of eventual conversion into good beef. They are capital agricultural laborers, too, and four of them daily take their turn in the cart, to convey out manure and bring in supplies; while two bulls, installed at each end of the cow-house, labor daily in ponderous collars alternately, morning and evening. These cows yield, when in full milk, from 18 to 25 English quarts per day; and cost, when delivered at the farm, from 500 to 600 francs, or from \$100 to \$120.

Next in value for the dairy, came the long-legged, light-bodied Flemish cows, of which there are thirteen or fourteen. Unlike the Swiss, which are content with the commonest fare, these are very dainty feeders, and therefore less valuable; and they have little or no aptitude for beef-making. The prices of these range very low—from \$4 to \$6.

NOTES AND TIMBER VALUES.—We have been experimenting a little in the way of introducing our best timber and nut-bearing trees and shrubs from the East, with fair success. We have growing and now looking well, the butternut, chestnut, elm, hickory nut, black walnut, honey locust and buckeye, beside some other minor sorts. We have also alberts, almonds, peanots, chufas, etc. With a little attention, patience, and a small outlay for seed, we may, in a few years, have plenty of nuts, also timber for ax-bellies, ox-bows and other necessary articles. Timber seeds should be ordered at once, so as to be in time to plant the coming fall. The nuts and hard seeds should be soaked in warm water from four to six days before planting. Nuts for seed would be far more valuable and safe to take them at the period of dropping and covered with moss or moist leaves, then sent through in the winter in sealed cans, surrounded by moss, and not allowed to dry. Received in that style they need no soaking, and they are sure to grow. The seed of the elm should be planted at once in moist ground.—[Farmers' Oracle, Utah.

HAY AND CORN SHRIKAGE BY DRYING.—The loss upon hay weighed July 20th, when cured enough to put in the barn, and again February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27 1/2 per cent. So that hay at \$15 a ton in the field, is equal to \$20 and upward when weighed from the mow in winter. The weight of cobs in a bushel of corn in November ascertained to be 19 pounds, was only 8 1/2 pounds, in May. The cost of grinding a bushel of dry cobs, counting handling, hauling, and miller's charge, is about one cent per pound. Is the meal worth the money? This is a question long debated, and the general decision has been in the affirmative.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1893.

We have to report a dull market in Domestic Fleeces during the past month, caused by the extreme figures at which farmers have held their Wools in the country, and the unwillingness of manufacturers to pay such prices, even in this market, while there exists so much doubt as to what goods will bring when made. In such a state of affairs we cannot expect much activity, and should this dullness continue growers may have to accept considerably less for their Wool than they could have obtained in the early part of the season; still, while everything is so unsettled, and so many and various causes are operating upon the interests of the trade, it is almost impossible for any one to predict with any degree of certainty the state of the market in the future, and those best acquainted with the business confess themselves at fault. We are of opinion, however, that extreme prices will not prevail this year, on account of the large stock of foreign Wools now in market, which are being brought considerably more into use than ever before, thus lessening, in a corresponding degree, the demand for Domestic Wools.

But little of the new clip has come to market; what has been bought in the West has been chiefly for manufacturers, and they now wish that their purchases had been smaller.

The market for Pulled Wool has also been dull, and although the stock is light, prices have declined. There has been but little done in California Wools, the stock in market is now quite liberal, and manufacturers will do well to turn their attention to them, as they partake largely of the character of our Domestic Wools, and for many kinds of goods answer equally well.

There has been more activity manifested in foreign Wools, and some large sales have been made at reduced prices. By our foreign circulars just received, we notice that the regular auction sales of Australian and Cape Wools are now in progress, having commenced on the 15th ult., and are expected to continue until the 26th of the present month. The quantity to be offered was 93,473 bales of Australian, and 10,727 bales of Cape, to which was added 5,000 bales left over at the May series, making in all 104,700 bales; at the time our advices left, the sale was progressing favorably, the prices realized being fully equal to the highest point of the May series, with a prospect of further improvement. We notice that a sale of English Wools, the first of a regular series, which took place on the 15th ult., went off with good spirit—about 800 bales were sold. On the 6th and 10th ult., sales took place at Antwerp; about 10,000 bales were offered, of which over 9,000 were sold at full prices. Sales were advertised to commence at Liverpool on the 29th ult.; the stock to be offered was light, while the demand was good.

We give our quotations as near the market price as possible, still they are to a considerable extent nominal, and prices favor buyers; but should Gold advance, Wool will no doubt be held firmer.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 300,000 lbs, 68@75c; Pulled, 15,000 lbs, 65@78c; 113 bales California; 1,800 bales Cape; 150 bales Mexican; 1,600 bales Mesita, 28@32c; 11 bales East India; 70 Cordova; 250 bales African; 50 bales Adelaide; 10,000 lbs Smyrna. At Auction, 184 bales Cape, 26@33c.

In Boston, 1,350,000 lbs Fleeces and Pulled, 68@80c; 4,336 bales Cape, Mediterranean, and South American; 150 bales Mesita.

In Philadelphia, 102,400 lbs Fleeces, 70@75c; 2,500 lbs Foreign 37c.

In Providence, 90,600 lbs Fleeces, 65@75c; 26,800 lbs Pulled, 70@80c; 56,200 lbs Foreign, 37c; 250,000 lbs Cape, 36@39c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 349 bales; Marseilles 2,095; London, 295; Buenos Ayres, 710; Matamoros, 264; Montevideo, 620; Alagoa Bay, 748; Cape Town, 357; Antwerp, 470; Havre, 34; Aspinwall, 234; Leghorn, 11; Morocco, 1,152; Bombay, 208; Kingston, 18; Oporto, 25; Curacao, 15; Rio Grande, 94; Matanzas, 7 bales. Total, 7,677 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL. California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 30@55. California Washed Pulled, 40@55c. California Common Washed Pulled, 25@35c. California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 30@43c.

THE GRAFT AND THE STOCK.—We find the following in the Columbia Republican, published at Bloomsburg, Pa., and reprint it as a matter of curiosity to pomologists at least, though we have known of similar instances. It is, as the editor says, "a clear case of compromise between the root and the graft."

We have on our table some splendid cherries, nearly resembling the Black Tartarian, which were grown on a noteworthy tree, in the yard of Rev. D. J. Waller, of this place. This tree presents the singular phenomenon of two buds from a carnation cherry tree producing black cherries. The natural fruit of the tree is an ordinary small English cherry—black and heart shaped. The tree by its side, from which the buds were taken, is now full of the lightest and most delicious carnations—a cherry of the Morella family in shape and acidity. We are informed upon indubitable testimony, that the buds in question bore carnation cherries during two or three years, and gradually changed in color or shape, in that time until now they appear like a wonderful improvement in size and flavor of the original fruit. Another fact is worthy of notice, viz: that a third bud, which was set at the same time with these, and upon the same tree, never grew at all, but continued to bear carnation cherries after the others had become black, and until it was broken off by accident, some three years since.

This seems a clear case of compromise between the root and the graft, in which the graft made large concessions, and yielded its claim to absolute dominion, which has been undisputed, so far as we know, in the lapse of centuries.

The Enthusiastic Teacher.

AN earnest soul—it works like magic. It kindles every one around it. It makes truth sparkle, like glowing metal on the anvil. It wins, it attracts, it starts up other souls with god-like potency.

Who, that frequents the recitation room, has not felt the witching power of a live man? When some dead Professor of dead literature or occult science, has been, by some means, exhumed and brought to life, what a speedy metamorphosis he effects in those who sit under his instructions. The parrot-like rehearsal, the stereotyped phrase, the dreamy inarticulate drawing, vanish. The enthusiasm of the instructor is contagious. Seized with it, as the student reads "Old Homer" he glows with Achilles' martial fire, and bows his head in reverence before sage Nestor, or sacred Priam. On "Livy's pictured page" he fights over again the battles of Rome, and his spirits dance to the clash of lance and shield, and the music and shout of the onset. Under the wand-like power of an earnest instructor, he finds beauty and poetry in the labyrinthine problem, or the subtle network of geometrical demonstration.

The ice must melt, the buds must unfold, under the quickening rays of the sun; sluggishness must disappear, and powers leap forth, when brought under the concentrated beams of a living soul. He that awakens others, must himself be awake. He that would lead others on to the sublime heights of Astronomical science, himself must walk, lie, among the stars. He who expects his pupils to follow him through the mysteries of Chemistry, must himself flame with all the ardor of those who first found the key to those marvels. Not merely should the terminology of the science wag on his tongue, but his life and poetry should shine through his eyes, those "windows of the soul." The truth is not uttered, unless the soul speaks as well as the tongue. He, only he, who teaches any branch of knowledge from love of it, can his pupils awaken love for it. This truth-emitting power, so akin to the Divine, is too precious a boon to be vouchsafed to any but the pure, hearty worshiper of truth.

REARING CANARY BIRDS.—A correspondent of the London Field says: "My pair of lizard canaries have very successfully reared every bird that hatched this season, and out of fourteen eggs they hatched eleven. This was my management: I kept them in a common breeding-cage, in a small room that faced the morning sun (an important matter for the young birds), and from the time they paired gave them daily a mixture of finely chopped very hard-boiled egg and moist bread, sprinkled with maw-seed, taking special care that this food should never be given in a sour state. They had also a plenty of water-cresses, old mortar to peck at, and canary, rape, and linseed, both boiled and raw, with groats occasionally. They fed their young ones at their own discretion with this food. I kept them very clean, as they were tame enough to bear a good deal of well-meant disturbance. My birds were never troubled with insects; if they had been, I would have put them into a new cage, and given the old one a good scalding in boiling water, and then a thorough scrubbing with soap. I think the chief points to be attended to in the management of breeding canaries are these—plenty of fresh air and light, (shutters are fatal), variety of food (always fresh and good), cleanliness, and avoidance of unnecessary disturbance, unless the birds are tame. Any one that is fond enough of birds to wish to breed them, ought to be too fond of them to entrust them to any care but his own. He should clean them, feed them, and prepare their food himself. I never bred canaries until this year.

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.—Havana—the capital of the Island of Java—according to the description of a newspaper correspondent, is a brilliant specimen of oriental splendor. The houses—which are as white as snow—are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, which is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, etc., whilst rocking-chairs, lounges and ottomans of the nicest description, furnish luxurious accommodations for the family, who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight and ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower-gardens, etc. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets and but few curtains. Meals are served up the same as at first-class hotels in the United States although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and again at 8 o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven, dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 82° all the year round.

SPRUCE BEER.—Spruce is a powerful anti-scorbutic, and should be used freely by persons who have a tendency to that affliction. It acts with some as a diuretic. Here is a receipt for making it: Provide sixteen gallons of water, boil half of it, and put the other half of it into a barrel, pour the boiling water to the cold in the barrel; then throw in six table-spoonsful of essence of spruce, and sixteen pounds of molasses; when sufficiently cold, add half a pint of yeast, and roll the cask about, or shake it well. Keep it in a warm place for two days, with the bung open; by this time the fermentation will have subsided sufficiently for bottling. Bottle it, or put into stone jars well corked, and it will be fit for use in a week. Another: Add eleven gallons of boiling to ten of cold water; to this put thirty pounds of molasses, and one ounce and a half of essence of spruce; work with yeast, and bottle as above. If you sugar instead of molasses.



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues. I have been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and reliable knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many other new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

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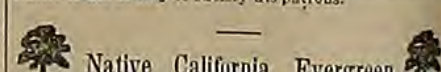
FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

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LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Gladioli, Iris, Peony-roots, &c., &c., &c.

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon. In case their Orders should be filled by some irresponsible establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Cal Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nurseries business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

... AND ...

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES, just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

... AND ...

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pac. & Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below BALMT, SAN FRANCISCO.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 139 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Sep. 28, '83.

XXIII.—VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

The Pima Nations of Arizona and Sonora.—Note of 30 August, 1863.

Mr. Shea has lately published in his series, two excellent works on the Pima language extensively spoken in Arizona, Sonora, Sinaloa, and the Western Cordilleras of Northwest Mexico, copies of which have just been received. The first is a treatise on the Heve dialect, of some fifty pages, compiled in the latter part of the 18th century. It would appear the Heve were tribes on the head waters of the rivers Yaqui and Sonora, which are not now easy of strict location. The second work is a lengthy and excellent grammar, with catechism and confession of the Nerome language, written seemingly by a Franciscan friar about 1785, and not by a Jesuit priest as it has been assumed, of over 100 pages octavo. These two works were brought from Spain by Mr. Buckingham Smith in manuscript, a few years ago.

It appears from the present Mexican and American with the old Spanish authorities, civil, military, and religious, that this Pima language extended from not far north from Caliacan in Sinaloa, to the Yuma tribes of Southern California, and, as conjectured by others, as far up as the Moquis and Zuñis of New Mexico, also west from the Tarahumaras of the Western Cordilleras of Chihuahua to the Gulf of Colorado, i. e. it included the Mayos, Yaquis, Tarahumaras, Eudeves, Seris, Opatas, Papagos, etc., that is nearly all the tribes of the Arizona, of the Gila, all of Sonora, one-third of western Chihuahua and one-half of Sinaloa, or a district of country about 400 miles long by about 400 broad. The Mayos bordered on the Coras of Central Sinaloa, who are well known, from grammars in their language, to have strong Aztec affiliations. The number of the Pima tribes in 1863 is probably from 75,000 to 100,000 souls, but in the last century when civilized by the Jesuit and Franciscan Missions (1650 to 1830), they must, from all accounts in the numerous missions and villages, have numbered not far from 200,000 souls. These tribes still constitute the bulk of the peon and laboring population of the districts named. At their first knowledge of the Spaniards, in say 1535, they were all found to be agricultural Indians, settled in small villages, as we now see the Pimas and Maricopas of the Gila, and the present Yaquis and Mayos, and not in large castellated buildings, like those of Zuñi and Acoma of the Rio Grande country. Grammars, dictionaries, catechisms, etc., of all the languages of the nations above named were written by the Catholic Missionaries between 1650 and 1800, of which Ludewig in his 1853 bibliography gives an account, as may be seen abbreviated in the 141st number of the Indianology, vide Farmer of 10th of July ulto. The researches (1850 to 1862), of the learned Borchmann of Berlin, who is said to be the custodian of William Humboldt's library of Indian philologies, have thrown a flood of light on the connections and affiliations of the Pima language and its dialects with those of Mexico on the south and east, and California, New Mexico, etc., on the north and west. The great desideratum now of Borchmann and his brother savans is, grammars of the Apaches, Uthas, and Nabajos, and of the two pueblo Indian nations of New Mexico, to compare with those already named of the Pimas of Sonora. Shea's series will supply him with two grammars and dictionaries of Alta California, and also two of the same of Old Oregon, with several of Puget Sound, besides some 200 tribal vocabularies of the same districts, by which he will now be able to institute a rigid basis of analysis and comparison. The door will thus be opened to an immense telescopic view of the past migrations of the Indian races of this continent.

The New Mineral Explorations, June 1858 to May 1861.

SANTA BARBARA, May 1861.

The old world grows and swells space, and treats crowd the stage of the Pacific drama in these 1861 days. Men get confused and perplexed at the daily infusion of contradictory events impelled by the propulsion and repulsion of the eccentric gyrations and vibrations of the California magnet. The Providence of God moves, indeed, in a mysterious manner in the affairs of our United States since the first of the new year. Let us be patient and learn how impotent we are when left to ourselves—how little capacity we have to divine the destiny he assigns us.

Now we shall note what has dotted the composed surface of our little lakelet since the Frazer gold Raba of 1858. The discovery of the precious metals by May 1861 since that period have been consecutive, persistent, and advancing. From the parallel of 49°, the Cordillera of the North Pacific has been superficially traversed by the silver and gold hunters from the North to the South, to the Eastern and Western declivities, and the existence of these minerals in wealthy quantities has been demonstrated to a most enlightening fact throughout a length of twenty-eight degrees of latitude, or say about 2,000 miles, and that altogether by Anglo Saxon energy. Great stores of silver have been found on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada of California, and of the adjacent boundaries of New Mexico and Arizona, and of Utah and Oregon. There is only a space of about 50 miles between the silver discoveries of Arizona and California in May 1861. The Washoe and Arizona *gambusinos* and explorers are meeting each other in the desert wilds of the Colorado mountains. Yet greater developments await us.

Mining camps are being established by hardy, rugged, laborious, enterprising, intelligent men, along the whole line of the immense distance indicated. The last mineral camp established on the Virgin of the Colorado shows no diminution in the display of silver, gold, copper, and mercury. In one single year more, the connection of the mineral ranges of the old Alta California with

the Sierra Madre of Mexico will be completely demonstrated to the satisfaction of all—we shall then begin to fully realize the status of our present realities, and we can frame conjectures of what influence the immense mineral deposits of Arizona, Sonora, Sinaloa, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Lower California will have on the affairs of California, and through her the world, for they will all come and offer their treasures at her feet first, being, as it were, her own progeny, the offspring of her laborers.

Certain it is that there is no end hereaway to the valuable deposits of gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, and all the other precious and useful metals and minerals. Every decade now will heap on us new developments, new riches, great investments, strides of progress, grand vistas of future fructifications of power, extension and renown, and likewise new duties growing out of strange opportunities. Evidently now the world begins to realize California, to be drawn closer to her as the central magnet, for she is everything in one, and one in everything. When the round globe is circled by the messengers of Pack, when the mind of man can communicate by pulses and tell his hopes, wishes, fears and aspirations, and the corporeal casement of this sensorium be conveyed in the car and vessel of steam, or whatnot, to whether he desires, which the next three decades will accomplish, we shall be able to see clearer, eye to eye, between the different races of man on the earth's surface. So let us not despair at present complications—the Divine Master holds the scales—we shall know at the proper time something of the reason of our coming into these new parts. We came not of our own accord, though we presumptuously suppose, dogmatically assert, it is all our own doing, our own begetting; we shall settle down in our own happy valleys at last. But there is no such thing as a happy valley to nations.

Mining Speculations, 1857-1861.

It is a fact that between the first of January 1857, and the first of May 1861, no less than eighty millions of money (on paper) have been invested in mining company speculations of silver, gold, and copper, as may be seen in the public records of California, and of Washoe and Arizona. To be sure these do not at present represent much more than two millions of cash capital (the speculators not having enough cash sometimes to pay the recorder's fees), but what a wonderful spirit and energy does it show in the short space of four years. The bulk of such speculations has been effected within the last twelve months—the Californians have been the inspirators of this wonderful movement. In this space of four years they traversed, as *gambusinos*, from Fraser river to Sonora, and only lack some fifty miles on the Colorado to connect their exploring from the north down, and the south up. Here then is much more than a mere nest with an elephant's egg, or Sinbad Aladdin. Doubtless in the decade 1860-1870, all these mining companies will be under successful and profitable progress. What a momentum will this accumulate to gather toward the southern paradises of the red man. What a commerce it will stimulate, and then, afterwards, what strange new policies will be inducted. They will not stumble on bowlders of solid silver, and masses, *chispas* of gold, huge emeralds, rubies, diamonds, etc., greater than ever suspected before. The old world of men will tremble and quake at the wonders of California and her brood of strange progeny. Everything will feel it, everything give way before it.

But doubtless Providence will turn the directions of all these affairs to the advance of a better age in the progress of the human race. At least the advance of more adventurous and cultivated men will unfold the mysteries of the Ancient Indiana of the California Empires and Governments, and all the long hidden secrets of the Southern valleys be gradually brought to light. Man will be drawn together in a bond of intelligence with his fellow men, and the "Golden Flame" warm all hearts, and inspire to more generous sympathies.

The Four Series of the Indianology of California.

This concludes the series of the Indianology of California, which have appeared in the CALIFORNIA FARMER from 1859, to the present, 1863. It is proper to make my acknowledgments to Col. Warren for the enterprise and zeal he showed in giving such lengthy notes, covering to great a space of time, to the public. As such, he has the commendations of literary men in the Atlantic States and Europe, whose good opinion all collaborators of the press esteem as their greatest honor, next to receiving cash subscriptions of a compensating quality.

Unfortunately, from my absence from the place of publication, the numbers could not be properly divided and numbered up as is proper in the issuance of such fragmentary material scattered over so many numbers of the FARMER.

REMARKS.—Let it be remembered by those who wish to bud trees so as to obtain a growth this season, that the next full moon is the most proper and desirable time for such manipulation. Into peach stock you may bud peach, almond, nectarine, cherry, plum, and apricot; and into apple stocks apple, pear, and crab-apple. In cutting out the buds for this purpose, set the knife half-an-inch above the bud bring it out at least as far below. When inserted, wrap closely with loose wool yarn the whole length of the wound. The finest varieties of roses may be budded into wild stocks, with the best hopes of success as we have proven by experiment; or you may bud the choice sorts into less desirable varieties. A most charming effect is produced by budding several choice selections into one stock, all of which bloom about the same period.—[Farmers' Oracle, June 16th.]

Dr. Joux Sauratras, in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, gives an account of a breed of hogs having solid feet, i. e., feet not divided into two toes. He also mentions a case, seen by himself, of a horse having one two-toed foot.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Fourth Annual Fair,

...AND...

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON,

...ON...

Tuesday, September 22d, 1863,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS,

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. S. HOLDEN.....President.
J. SARLES.....Vice President.
W. H. BRIGGS....."
J. C. REID.....Secretary.
M. L. BIRD.....Treasurer.
GEO. WEST.....Director.
SAMUEL FISHER....."

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD
SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS
TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES
From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee.
They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS
TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President, JOHN C. REID, Secretary, and M. L. BIRD, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles or Animals, but will not compete for premiums.
CASH can be had in the place of Silver Plate, Books or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in the place of Cash Premiums.

Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Prize while other parties than the Judges and Members of the Press are in the stand.
Punctuality in the commencement of the Performances will be strictly required.
Persons desiring stalls for animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22d.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.
At 12 o'clock m. the Cattle and Horses will be ordered out and paraded for a grand display.
At 3 o'clock p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all 3 year olds, 2 or more to start.....\$50
At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all 3 year olds, to go as they please, 2 or more to start. 20
At 5 o'clock p. m. Sweepstakes, Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, 5 to start.....15
All horses competing for the above prizes must belong in this District.

Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

Members of the various committees will please report themselves at the office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive orders for their various duties.
At 9 o'clock a. m., will commence the Grand Exhibition of Cattle; after which the Horses will be paraded.
Society's Premiums for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:
At 1 p. m., a Running Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.....\$50
At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, one mile.....15
At 3 p. m. a Pace Race, best in 3, one mile.....25
At 4 p. m. 3 year olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile.....25
At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 24th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committee of Awards and Superintendents.
At 9 o'clock a. m. Draft Horses and Teams will be tested.
At 10 o'clock a. m., at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Cattle will take place; after which the Horses will be paraded.
At 1 p. m. Harness and Saddle Horses:
Best Span Carriage Horses in Harness.....\$30
Best Span Roadsters in Harness.....20
Best Single Horse in Harness.....10
Best Saddle Horse.....5
At 2 p. m. Running Race, single dash of two miles, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District.....100
At 3 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all horses and mares.....50
At 4 p. m. Double Teams, Trotting Race, single dash of two miles, best 2 in 3, free for horses and mares in or out of the District.....100
At 5 p. m. Trotting Race, Stallions, mile heats, best 2 in 3.....50
At 8 p. m. the Annual Address will be delivered at the Hall by Hon. T. N. MACHIN.

Friday, Sept. 25th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Cattle and Horses, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting Sheep and Swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Grand Parade, and the Prize animals will receive their awards; after which all Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Racers and Running Horses will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.
At 1 p. m., Running Race, single dash of a mile, 3 year olds.....\$25
At 2 p. m. Trotting Race, 3 year olds.....25
At 3 p. m. Running Race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.....100
At 4 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.
At 5 p. m. Trotting Race, two mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District.....\$100
At 8 o'clock p. m., precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

The following are among the *Pro Isten* Premiums offered by the Society. These horses are to be a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.

Among the list are the following extra valuable Premiums, IN OR OUT OF THE DISTRICT:

APPLES.
Best collection of Apples, 50 named varieties.....\$25
PEARS.
Best collection of Pears, of 50 named varieties.....\$25
GRAPES.
Best collection of Grapes, of 50 named varieties.....\$25

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 41 best Cultivated Farm, a book*; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, Orchard, Kitchen Garden, and Flower Garden.

Best 10 acres or more of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, best 5 acres of Rye, best 5 acres or more of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each a book.

Best 5 acres of Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Cheiving Tobacco 50 lbs, each \$10.

10 lbs of Rice and 50 lbs of Cotton, each \$20; 50 lbs of Flax and Hops, each \$10; 5 acres of Broom-corn, \$5, sample \$3.

10 acres of Chinese Sugar-cane \$10, 10 gallons of Molasses from 40 \$5, 10 lbs of Sugar from 40 \$5; 10 acres of Hungarian Grass and Alfalfa Grass each \$5; 10 lbs of Sugar from Sugar-Beets and half acre of Flax each \$10; 1 lb of Flax Cotton \$20; 1 acre of Hemp and 50 lbs of Hemp each \$10; half acre of Beans \$5; half bushel of Grass Seed, cultivated, for each kind \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabinet Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thoroughbred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Horses; also, Thoroughbred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with Sweepstakes, also, Jacks, Mares, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleeces Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Pigeon Shooting, for which, and for numerous details, see large posters.

*Note.—Those who receive Premiums of Books, will be entitled to their choice of either of the following named: Dady's Horse Book, Youatt on the Horse, Dady's Cattle Doctor, Youatt on Cattle, Alcock's Cows and Dairy Farming, Youatt & Martin on the Hog, American Farm Book, Dixon's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, American Poultry Yard, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, American Farmer's Encyclopedia, Fruit Culture, J. Fisk Allen on the Culture of the Grape, Harshbath on Grapes.

STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Tenth Annual Fair,

TO COMMENCE IN THE

CITY OF SACRAMENTO,

Friday, September 25, and end on Friday,

October 2, 1863.

\$10,000

APPROPRIATED FOR PREMIUMS.

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For all Worthy Articles not mentioned in the Schedule.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1863.

President.

ISAAC DAVIS.....Yolo.

Directors.

WM. H. PARKS.....Sutter.
D. E. CALLAHAN.....Sacramento.
N. L. DREW.....Sacramento.
C. H. GRIM.....Sacramento.
ROBT. BECK.....Sacramento.
R. J. WALSH.....Colusa.
G. R. WARREN.....San Joaquin.
MIKE BRYTE.....Yolo.
O. J. LEONARD.....Sacramento.

Treasurer.

E. B. RYAN.....Sacramento.

Secretary.

I. N. HOAG.....Yolo.

\$100,000 IN PREMIUMS

Offered by the STATE "for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures." Articles to be exhibited and Premiums awarded at the State Fair, by the

STATE BOARD OF JUDGES.

PRESIDENT.....LELAND STANFORD.

Judges.

ISAAC DAVIS.....Yolo.
E. S. HOLDEN.....Stockton.
GEO. N. SWEZEY.....Marysville.
JOSEPH BRITTON.....San Francisco.

Persons competing for the State Premiums, are required by law to show their productions at the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural, and the Northern District Agricultural, and the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute's Annual Fairs in this or the next year.
See the Statute of 1862, Page 412.

GENERAL ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, September 25th.

Entry and final arrangement of animals at the Park, and articles at the Hall.

Saturday, September 26th.

At 8 o'clock a. m., all the members of the Awarding Committee, and Superintendents of departments will meet at the Secretary's office at the Hall to receive instructions and award books, after which the several Superintendents will conduct the committees to their appropriate departments for work.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened for exhibition.

At 10 a. m. first Grand Parade of Stock, as follows:

HORSES.
1st. All thorough breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. All graded horses preceded by red and pink flag (mixed).
3d. All mares, preceded by pink flag.
4th. All "horses of all sorts," preceded by blue flag.
5th. All draft horses preceded by yellow flag.
6th. Saddle horses.
7th. Carriage horses, roadsters, and all others exhibited in harness.
8th. Males, jennys, and jacks.

CATTLE.
1st. Thorough-breeds, Short-horns, Devons, Herefords, Ayshires, Alderneys, and all other thorough-breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. Graded or mixed breeds, preceded by red and pink flag.
3d. All cattle of unknown stock, work oxen, etc.

The above will be the order of march in all the parades of Stock unless otherwise specially mentioned, or changed by order of the Board.
After the parade, all saddle horses and carriage horses, single and matched, will be exercised around the track under the direction of the Marshal and inspection of the Committee of Award.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, free for all three-year olds to harness, mile heats, Two in Three, three or more to enter and two or more to go, for.....\$75 00
At 3 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, free for all three-year olds to harness, mile heats, Two in Three, three or more to enter and two or more to go, for.....\$100 00

At 8 o'clock p. m. in the Hall,

OPENING ADDRESS

...BY...

LELAND STANFORD,

GOVERNOR, and PRESIDENT of the State Board of Judges for the Distribution of State Prizes.

Sunday, September 27th.

Monday, September 28th.

At 8 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened.

At 9 o'clock the members of all Awarding Committees will again meet at the Secretary's office with their books and report vacancies, if any, and the Board will be present to fill the same, after which the committees will go to their work.

At 11 a. m. second Grand Parade of Stock. After going once around the ground, the one and two year old colts will file off to the proper colored flags, where they will find the committees waiting to examine them.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, free for all three-year olds to harness, mile heats, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$100 00

Tuesday, September 29th.

At 8 o'clock a. m. all examining committees whose departments of work are at the Hall will meet there punctually and

finish their examinations and determine finally upon their awards, before 12 o'clock noon, when, and not before, the Hall will be open to the public.

At 8 a. m. at the Park, all three-year-old colts will assemble at the proper colored flags for examination by the committees—followed by the four-year olds and over, and they by brood mares and colts.

Then will come the Families.

1st. Dams and their colts—three or more.

2d. Sires and their colts—ten or more.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.

1st. Individual competitors—stallions and mares.

2d. Lots (see No. 7, Class A), from County Fairs.

3d. Lots from District Fairs.

4th. Lots of California raised stock from the state at large.

5th. Mules, jennys, and jacks.

Committees will be punctual in attendance, and will determine finally upon their awards in Class A on this day.

At 2 p. m. Trotting Stallion, 4 years old or under; to harness, Mile Heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$150 00

Wednesday, September 30th.

Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will return all the award books in their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At the Park the Superintendents of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:

1st. Calves and one and two year olds.

2d. Three and four-year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.

1st. Individual competitors.

2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 17) from County Fairs.

3d. Herds from District Fairs.

4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.

5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.

At 10 o'clock m. Grand Parade of stock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters or carriage horses in single harness.

At 2 3/4 p. m. Trotting Stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$250 00

After which, Trotting Stallion or Mare of any age; Two-mile heats, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for.....\$300 00

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, announcement of premiums.

Friday, October 2d.

The upper Hall will be cleared of all articles on exhibition.

At 9 o'clock a. m., at the Park, announcement of premiums, and last Grand Parade of all the stock, halting in front of the stand to receive the premium flags, and when attached, all will march triumphantly around the ring and retire. There will come the final grand

At 2 o'clock p. m.—

SWEETEST RACES, free to all Trotters to harness; Mile Heats, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go; Trotter's Race, Eljah, to wagon—for.....\$200 00

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times), we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

True rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California "most astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their bouquets also, they would admit and say that California is indeed the garden of the world." To this and all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall with that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 25, and continuing eight days, to Oct. 2d. Northern District—At Marysville, commencing Sept. 7, and continuing six days. San Pablo Bay District—At Sonoma City, September 15th, and continuing four days. Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days. San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days. Santa Clara Valley—At Santa Clara, commencing September 16, for four days. Alameda County—At Lone City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days. Eldorado County—At Diamond Springs, commencing Monday, Sept. 21st, and closing on the 25th. Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days. Plumas County—At Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, three days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State.]

Oregon State Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, will commence at Salem, Tuesday, Sept. 15, and continue four days. The citizens generally of California and Washington Territory, are invited to attend and participate in the exhibition upon the same terms as the Oregonians.

Help for the Fair time.

EVERY grain-grower should prepare handsome sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, of all their best varieties. Such specimens show the grain to good advantage, and they also add much to the appearance of the Hall. Every farmer can do much to aid in this matter, if they will only try. Farmers should take pains to prepare their best specimens in all branches of their business; they should also have every article correctly labeled; this adds to the interest very much.

Farmers, orchardists, and gardeners, can always add to the general interest by the preparation of the details of their manner of cultivation. Everyone can do something—none should fail to aid.

That Champagne.—We were indebted for a liberal supply of fine Sonoma Champagne, furnished us very kindly by Messrs. Crivolin & Co., Wine Merchants, on Jackson street. It came very opportunely on the day of our removal, and we presume it was intended as a suitable refreshment for such an occasion. Messrs. Crivolin & Co., are the selling agents of this champagne, to whom we refer all who desire the pure California article.

New Advertisements.—We call especial attention to our new advertisements, of which we have several columns within a brief time—see those of this week. To all who have valuable goods, wares, merchandise, we say to them that now, during the Fair Season, as our Journal circulates everywhere, an opportunity is offered to make known any business which no other medium can equal. Our circulation is rapidly increasing, and we can do more for advertisers than can be accomplished in any other way.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

We are happy to inform the patrons of the FARMER that we have taken the large and spacious rooms in the marble building on Clay street, built by Mr. Painter, No. 320, up stairs, opposite the Railroad House.

The rapid increase of all the varied interests of agriculture demand of us a place where we can exhibit the wonderful samples of grain, grass, and all the other splendid products of our soil to the advantage of the grower. We have, therefore, prepared spacious rooms to this end, and solicit from all the producers of our State any and all wonderful specimens of any of the products of the earth, whatever they may be. Every article will be labeled with the producer's name, town, county, and State, with all the particulars connected therewith, for public interest, information, and good, and to this enterprise we earnestly call the attention of all who feel an interest in agriculture and its kindred associations.

We shall also prepare a place for the exhibition of minerals and hope to receive samples of the various mines now opening in our State.

In addition to the samples of agriculture and the mines we shall add a FREE READING ROOM, containing papers and periodicals from all the various portions of the agricultural world, received by us as our exchanges, a collection of reading matter, we believe unequalled in this department on the Pacific coast.

To all who feel an interest in these things, we most cordially invite them to our rooms, where they will at all times find much to interest them in the museum and reading room, open freely to all.

Pleasant Incidents.

In our recent travels in the mountains, which were extended to some seven weeks, we met with several incidents of more than ordinary interest, and all of them very gratifying to us. We have never had a more pleasant and satisfactory trip, since the commencing of our Journal. The kindness received from so many friends made the days fly quickly, and the toils and duties light. Among the incidents there were two that were of very great moment to us, as will be seen in the simple relation we give of them:

Near San Andreas we called at the ranch of an old and valued subscriber of the Farmer and after enjoying a feast of his luscious fruits—of which we shall speak, in our rambles, in turn—and receiving a large basketful to carry with us, we spent a little time in his pleasant home and enjoyed the in-door hospitality; also in this pleasant home we were shown several large framed pieces of "shell work," of the most beautiful designs and perfect artistic work. We were also shown worsted work and pencil drawings, all the work by the lady, who had spent years on them. One of the pieces of shell-work, in frame, measures over three feet long by two feet wide, and was two years in making. We are happy to know these will be exhibited at the Stockton Fair. After examining these few specimens, we were much gratified to have shown to us a silver medal, inclosed in a Morocco case, which after examination proved to be one we had the pleasure to award to this lady for "Beautiful Shell-work," in the year 1852, at the First Fair, given at Sacramento. The medal was the value of \$10. A circumstance of this kind, after a lapse of eleven years, to meet friends thus, gave us indescribable pleasure. The friends to whom we have alluded were F. P. Medina and Lady, near San Andreas. The remembrance of our visit, the beautiful work; the medal, and the stirring and eloquent patriotism and union fervor of the lady, particularly, as well as her husband, will long be remembered.

The other incident is as follows: At the residence of R. S. Pardee, of Lone Valley—of above place we shall speak hereafter more minutely—we found a noble grape-vine trained to cover the entire door-way, and while affording a fine shelter and shield from the rays of a hot sun, has annually given an immense crop of grapes; the last year the crop of this one vine was 800 pounds. The space which the vine covers is large, and the wide-spreading vines will measure, taking the main leaders, over 600 feet.

It was while seated beneath this pleasant shelter, on a hot day, and enjoying some very fine wine from the vineyard, and partaking of the grapes, that Mr. Pardee related to us the story of this one particular vine. Said Mr. Pardee: This vine, under which you are now seated, Col. Warren, was grown from a bunch of cuttings given to me by Mrs. Judge Frink, of Sacramento, on K street, in the year 1852-3; the bunch of cuttings was floating past her window in the flood and she reached out and saved them, and gave them to me. I took them to Jackson Creek and planted them. One, only, grew, owing to their being so long exposed—that one, I afterwards took up and transplanted here, and you are now beneath that very vine; judge then our feelings and surprise, when we could say to Mr. Pardee—"We were sitting under 'our own vine,'" with none to molest or make afraid—for while enjoying the hospitalities of our friend we were not afraid; and our explanation is this: It was verily our own vine, for as it will be remembered by our friends, in Sacramento, that at that time (1852 flood) we had a garden on Third street, near K, and filled with plants and vines, among them *Grape cuttings*; These were all washed away, and the current swept them up K street, by the great rise of the river at that time, and no other person at that time having cuttings, we were morally certain of this fair vine being one of that collection, and were literally "sitting under our own vine." This incident we esteemed singular, and felt that although the flood had swept us, at the time, our bread cast upon the waters has come back to us after many days. These two incidents—the medal and the vine—may be better understood by some if we say that immediately after our first Fair, at which the medal was awarded, the great fire of Sacramento occurred, at which we were a heavy loser; and so our garden, by the floods, immediately following. Yet in these two incidents—the "medal" and the "vine"—we have

pleasant relics of the past, though their memories be commingled with shadows of the by-gone days, and—

"When time, which steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew."

More of Copperopolis and Vicinity.

In our notes of Copperopolis and vicinity, we omitted to name a few mines that are giving promise of being valuable, some of which we had not time to examine as we desired.

In the Gopher District, the New York claim has sent down shipping ore. Contiguous to the "Western," an extension of the New York. The Buckeye Claim has a shaft 30 to 50 feet. The celebrated Napoleon is half a mile from Telegraph city, and has been worked three years, and is now shipping largely its ores.

The McNulty lead is one mile south of Napoleon. It abounds with rich ores, but there has been none shipped; yet the Colleen Claim has been shipping ore.

The Franklin, three miles northwest from the McNulty, was discovered by A. H. Hood, Esq., July 16. This company is not incorporated. The croppings are good, and good indications of ore. There are 25 members in this company, of 150 feet each.

The Revere Claim, on the Cotton Lead, discovered July 1, by Dr. Conder, is in 25 shares of 150 feet each. Mr. Gray is President; the indications are good for ore.

The Telegraph Claim has a good prospect of copper and silver. This company has a shaft of 50 feet, and are now working night and day.

The "Hughes Claim" was the first found in this district, and, in fact, in all California. This was three years ago, as we stated in our reports of the mines. The Hughes is one and a half miles north of Telegraph City. They have a shaft near 100 feet. They have shipped ore to a considerable extent, as it is the Pioneer mine.

The Texas Claim has a shaft in 50 feet, with fine prospects.

The Hooker Claim, half a mile south of the McNulty, has now two shafts of 25 feet, and one shaft 50 feet. There is a good show for ore. These are but brief notes we know, but it must be considered that in the Gopher District there may be 400 copper claims, which in their beginnings, even to describe, would take a whole journal to picture. Gopher District is rich in copper, and ere long gold and silver will be added. We shall soon have some very interesting facts from this place for publication.

On our return to Copperopolis we visited some workshops, which we have not yet noted; we do now, as the workman and the mechanic must not be forgotten. Copperopolis has a good wagon shop, and blacksmith's shop too, kept by Jonathan Andrews, who can make a good wagon or carriage, and repair the same as it should be. Mr. Andrews came to California in 1861, and opened shop, and has continued it steadily, and should have the work of the neighborhood. Mr. A. has made some fine wagons of four tons.

D. Sutherland keeps the blacksmith's shop. He came there in 1861, and was formerly of Braids & Sutherland, in 1862. D. Sutherland is now general blacksmith. Mr. S. has a new plow (revolving), for which he has applied for a patent. It is said to be capable of cutting up lands of 6 feet wide, works with two horses, and will turn ten acres a day. Mr. S. has also invented a drill of a very good character. These working men of Copperopolis should have the preference, instead of importing work from abroad.

In addition to these notes of Copperopolis we have good accounts of several mines in the immediate vicinity, and we anticipate stirring news soon.

C. R. Wetter, of Copperopolis, has a ranch of 300 acres. It is under fence. He has cut 20 tons of hay; he has 80 head of stock, 10 of which are milkers, and he makes 120 pounds of butter a month. He possesses a small vineyard of 200 vines, and will plant two and a half acres this year.

Soloman White has a ranch of 600 acres, near Copperopolis. He has 90 head of cattle, also a very fine pair of well trained mules. He cuts 20 tons of hay, and makes 120 pounds of butter a month, and has also 1,000 trees, and 1,500 vines. He irrigates his grounds, which would do much better if cultivated. Mr. W. has a fine location, and can have a fine farm, if thoroughly tried. For further notes see Rambles No. 11.

A SPLENDID BOWLING OF SALT.—We had an opportunity this week to see a very fine large bowler of salt, of San Quentin, weighing 187 pounds, at the warehouse of Oakley & Jackson, on Front street. This was a very superior specimen, pure white, and splendidly crystallized. This is from the first cargo of salt to the house this season. We received a splendid piece of crystallized salt, of perfectly formed crystals. This can be seen at our office. It is a rare specimen. Dairy men who wish a fine quality of salt should call at Oakley & Jackson's, who always have a stock of the best quality in the market.

RASPBERRY WINE.—The large and increasing crop of this berry has induced the growers to manufacture largely. Alameda grows this fruit more extensively than any other part of the State, and the wine of Alameda ranks high. We have received samples from Mr. J. Lusk, of Oakland, of very superior quality, and can recommend all who desire good wine from the raspberry, to call on Mr. Lusk, in the Clay Street Market.

Insurance.—The best evidence in the world of a successful business is the fees now paid by the business men of our city. Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, have paid, in twelve months, \$2,587 as their State Tax, and over \$12,000 for stamps, also; making about \$15,000 duties in support of the Government. The Home Insurance Company have now \$2,500,000 capital and \$50,000 on deposit here for prompt payments of losses.

Books Received.

Good Books are always a treasure to a willing mind. Says Sir Thomas Overbury—

"Books are a part of man's prerogative;
In formal ink they thought, and voices hold;
That we to them our solitude may give;
And make time present travel that of old."

From Messrs. Roman & Co., we have received the following new and valuable works:

Flowers of the Parlor and the Garden—by Ed. S. Rand, Jr., Esq., of Boston, with fine illustrations and beautiful designs by John Andrew and A. C. Warren, Esq. This work has been gotten up in a most admirable manner; its teachings will serve as a stimulus to love of Floriculture. Beneath a splendid illustration of a Parlor and Boudoir Conservatory we find these apt words: "I'll teach thee miracles; walk over this beath, and say to the neglected flower, 'Look up and be thou beautiful! If thou hast faith, it will obey thy word.' We can appreciate these words, for we feel their enthusiasm and know them to be true. Flowers are little angels in disguise, they never betray the hand or heart that loves and nurtures them. We earnestly commend this book; there is much to instruct in it.

The Story of the Guard—by Jessie Benton Fremont. This is just such a book as would be expected from "Jessie," written under the excitement of the battle-field and its remembrance. There are many passages in it worth more than many times the cost of it, and the labor of preparing it—and all its income has been nobly devoted to the "Guard," the sick and the wounded, and those connected therewith, therefore it should have a generous remembrance. Let the "battle cry" be "Jessie and the Guard," and let 100,000 copies be sold.

Evidence as to Man's place in Nature—by Huxley. An English work, re-published by Appleton & Co., New York. This book is for the "Student of Humans." Curiosity will and should lead on in such a book, until the truth is found.

The Natural Laws of Husbandry—by Justus Von Liebig, and edited by John Blythe, Esq., M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. Published by Appleton & Co., New York. Here we have a book worthy the careful study of every farmer and tiller of the soil. Sound practical truth. This book is so admirably edited that any ordinary thinking man can and must be made more deeply interested than ever before in the laws that pervade the soils and their proper cultivation. We shall copy from this work liberally—yet we hope every farmer will procure copies and study for themselves.

Slavery and the Bible; or the Prostitution of Religion—A pamphlet with this title by J. L. Stone, author of "A Reply to Bishop Olenso," has been laid upon our table. The object of the writer seems to be to show the curse of slavery as seen in its punishment, and with scriptural arguments the author strikes right and left, with sharp weapons, for the completion of Freedom.

The New South—We have received a copy of a new paper published at Port Royal, S. C. Quite a sprightly sheet, full of war news and events transpiring in that vicinity. We are indebted to our old friend, "Butts," for the number.

GREAT INCREASE IN MINING.—Whatever may be said of speculative mining we know there is real mining, and lots of it. Whoever doubts it let them go quickly to the Occidental Hotel, and see that splendid cabinet of minerals, and especially those big lumps of pure gold just added to this magnificent collection; and if this don't satisfy them, then we advise such persons to go down to Coffey & Kidson's Boiler making Works, and hear the hammers rap, rap, rap, for half an hour, and they will think there is real mining, for the work tells it. The collections of gold specimens alluded to were 12, valued at \$1,500. The largest is worth \$350. They were from the John Day Mine, and exhibited by the Oregon S. N. Company.

A NEIGHBORLY CALL.—R. H. Barkaway, of Jose, made as a call at our office this week, on his return to our shores again, from Hudson, Michigan. Mr. B. looks well and hearty, and seems glad to get back again to the land of sunlight.

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.—In scattering chloride of lime on a plank in a stable, all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies are quickly got rid of. Sprinkling beds of vegetables with even a weak solution of this salt most effectually preserves them from the attacks of caterpillars, butterflies, mordella, slugs, etc. It has the same effect when sprinkled on foliage of fruit trees. A paste of one part of powdered chloride of lime and one-half part of some fatty matter, placed in a narrow band round the trunk of a tree, prevents insects from creeping up it. It has been noticed that rats and mice quit places in which a certain quantity of chloride of lime has been spread. This salt, dried and finely powdered, can be employed for the same purposes as flour of sulphur and be spread by the same means.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—Take the tomatoes, with one-eighth to one-sixth as many onions: lay them down in jars, sprinkling in fine salt at the rate of about an ordinary teaspoonful to eight ounces of the sliced fruit. Let them stand over night, drain; add a few green cayenne pepper pods and nasturtiums. Chop until not larger than grains of corn; drain thoroughly; pack in jars, adding white mustard seed, unground cinnamon, and bruised (not ground) cloves. Pour on cold vinegar, cover with a plate within the jar, to keep the pickle under vinegar.

TO PREVENT FLIES FROM TEASING HORSES.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for fifteen minutes. When cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquor.

THE STATE ELECTION.—Returns are slow in coming in from some portions of the State, and a complete report cannot yet be made. It appears probable, however, that Low's majority will be upwards of 20,000, some districts having given unexpected majorities.

The Legislature will be largely Union. Half the Senators will hold for two years, and half for four years, and those from a district, or adjoining districts, will have to draw lots to decide who shall hold the long term.

Tulare.—The Visalia Delta claims that the whole Union ticket in Tulare county is elected. It says: "Carrying Visalia precinct by a majority of 80, in as great a Union victory as the capture of Fort Sumter."

J. & C. SCHREIBER, DEALERS IN BEDS, BEDDING, FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods.

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED SPRINGS, of every size; CURLED HAIR; MOSS; TOW; BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS; Spring and Mattress TWINE;

Ready-made BEDTICKS, SHEETS, and COMFORTERS, of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 406 Sansome street, near Sacramento street.

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Light

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

121, 123 and 125 California street,

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware

....HAVE FOR SALE....

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Wash-bowls, Clothes Lines, Clothes Brushes, Bird Cages, Children's Toys, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wigs, Brooms, Hair Brushes, Children's Gigs, Whisking, Sift Boards, Churns, Mops, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladies and Mops, Brushes of every description, Hemp and Cotton Twine, White wash and Window Brushes, Clock and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

And various other articles generally kept in the WOODWARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would draw the attention of buyers to our assortment.

THE UNDERSTOOD NOW OFFERS

Wool Brooders a rare opportunity to improve the stock. He has for sale Fifty head of pure bred ERBACH MERINO BUCKS in the States, at very moderate prices.

This stock is unsurpassed—nineteen head of which yielded at ONE ELP 451 1 2 lbs, an average of 25 lbs on the head.

Apply to JULIUS WETZLAR, Sacramento City

GEORGE A. JONES, Brannan's Farm, Feather River

Sutter County, oppo Nisslaus, or to

SAMUEL BRANNAN,

420 Montgomery street.

5-1m

State Agricultural Society.

The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society held a regular monthly meeting, at Agricultural Hall, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, Sept. 1. Present, President Davis, and Directors Grimm, Blythe, Leonard, and Beck. A proposition to change the day of a certain race, was discussed, and referred to a committee, consisting of Directors Beck, Grimm, and Blythe, with instructions to report at 2 p. m. The Board then took a recess (1) that hour. On reassembling it was decided to change the two mile race, announced in the public programme to come off on the 26th of September, to Saturday the 3d of October, the day succeeding the close of the Fair. The cause of the change is, that many who wish to enter their horses for competition, will be at the Stockton Fair, where they are to run on the 24th, and, according to the rules of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, must remain on exhibition on the following day. The change was made for owners of racing stock. In lieu of the said race, was substituted a trotting race for three year olds, mile heats, best two in three, for a harness valued at \$75, to be followed by a trotting match between immigrant horses, of this year's importation, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of \$100. In each of the above cases the usual entrance fee (ten per cent) will be required to be paid in by the 15th instant. Directors Grimm, Beck, and Blythe, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the matter of the renewal of the insurance on the buildings at Agricultural Park, and invested with power to act. The only other business transacted was the appointment of judges of stock, etc., that may be exhibited. The Board adjourned subject to the call of the President. We refer to the order of exercises in this paper, for particulars of the coming Fair.

OBITUARY.

Like a stately tree by lightning felled,
He fell; but his soul has passed to heaven.
Cut down in the very morning of his life, called away suddenly from a post of honor which he had most honorably filled, removed from the midst of a useful life, leaving many hearts to mourn, Hiram W. Wadsworth sleeps that sleep that knows no waking. He sleeps; the good never die.

In the sudden death of Mr. Wadsworth, our country and the State have lost a truly good man. To know him was to love and esteem him, and many a heart will mourn his loss.

Mr. Wadsworth was the able and efficient agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, ever since the departure of Mr. Hayden, and in this position of honor and trust, he won well deserved praise, and was universally esteemed for his bland and courteous manner to all. Prompt in all his business, and of unspotted integrity, he lived honored and died deeply lamented. We can only weep for the living and their sorrows, for tears will not call again to life the friend we have lost. To the family and kindred who are bereaved, we tender our deepest sympathy, for we know their loss is very great. Mr. Wadsworth was 33 years of age. His disease was a rapid consumption, produced by bronchial affections.

Mr. Wadsworth was an early pioneer, and the California Pioneers paid their tribute of respect to him, as mourners to his grave.

Information Wanted.

THOMAS READ, BELIEVED TO BE A GOOD and worthy man, left New York and went to San Francisco, Cal., three years ago; for one year he wrote home affectionate letters to his family, and sent ample means of support; said he had "saved up" \$230 to bring them to him, and would send for them soon; for the last 25 months he has not been heard from. Can any one give information of him for the sake of a sorrowing family. If so address "Wife and Children," care of J. A. Nash, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

P. S.—The exact time of Read's reaching California was 3 years ago last April. The time his wife has not heard from him is now 2 1/4 years.

Newspapers in California will confer a favor by publishing the above.



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

214 1/2 Music Dealer, San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

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v19-20

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For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in

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A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

[The following sad and beautiful morseaux, contributed to the Philadelphia Bulletin, from some unknown pen, was suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army hospitals. A brave lad of sixteen years, belonging to a New England Regiment, wounded mortally at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the coming of his mother. As his last hour approached, and eight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic lady who was wiping the clammy perspiration from his forehead, for the expected one, and, with a smile of joy lighting up his pale face, whispered tenderly, "Is that mother?" "Then," says the writer, "drawing her towards him with all his feeble strength, he nestled his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word 'mother,' on his quivering lips.]

"IS THAT MOTHER?"

Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she sang my cradle hymn—
Kneeling there in tears before me,
Say my sight is growing dim.

Comes she from the old home lowly,
Out among the Northern hills,
To her pet-boy, dying slowly,
Of war's battle-wounds and ills?

Mother! oh, we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the leaden hail-storm rattled—
Man to man, and gun to gun.

But we failed—and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood's years—
There—no weeping—self-denying,
Noble deaths demand no tears!

Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Sing the lullaby you sang me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead.

LOVE BY MISHAP.

(CONTINUED.)

It was really too bad of Mr. Fred Timmerman; and yet that gentleman stood smiling—yes, almost laughing—for at least forty seconds without vouchsafing a word of elucidation. Mr. Stafford, nervous and weak from his illness, turned to him beseechingly. His first idea had been that one of the young ladies had been injured as well as himself, and that the same nurse had been called to attend upon both. Next a crowd of thoughts hustled upon his mind until he felt quite faint and uneasy.

Mr. Timmerman stepped forward to relieve the embarrassment. The younger lady of the Park had also entered the drawing-room. They stood together awaiting a presentation.

"Mr. Stafford," said Mr. Timmerman, "I am rejoiced to make you acquainted with your nurse, Miss Daisley."

I would wish readers of a vigorous imagination to picture to themselves Mr. Stafford's feelings. No others can. As for describing them, I am ashamed to say how many pens have been broken by the present narrator in the attempt.

Tremulously rising, and supported by his companion, he glanced timidly at the stately beauty, remembered all he had conceived of her hardness and coldness, dashed away a kindling hope, and turned to the glowing and sympathetic little maiden by her side.

"I can never thank you enough, Miss Daisley," he began.

"No, Harry, not that Miss Daisley," interrupted Timmerman—"the other one."

"Ah, this is too much," said Mr. Stafford; and feeling quite unable to stand, he sat down very abruptly among the cushions of an easy-chair.

"We were afraid at first it was too much," said Miss Daisley, sitting near him; "but we presently found the danger could be averted. But oh, Mr. Stafford, how you have suffered, and for us—for me!"

"It did not mean that the hurt was too much," said Stafford; "that was nothing. I beg you not to think of it."

"I can not help thinking of it. Remember, I have been your nurse for more than a week, and I know what befel you better, perhaps, than you can."

Harry Stafford thought he had never heard so beautiful a voice in his life. But at the last remark he became suddenly confused, and grew red.

"What ails you?" said Miss Daisley; "have you come out too soon?"

"Oh no," said Harry—"no, indeed." And he secretly thought if he could have known the truth he would not have waited till that late day to meet his nurse. He conceived at the moment a wrathful sentiment toward Mr. Timmerman, and resolved to have it out with him at the earliest opportunity for being so reticent. His confusion came from remembering that his friend had told him the burden of his long delirium was nothing else but Miss Daisley.

"Did I say many foolish things while I was sick, Miss Daisley?" he asked.

And now it was the young lady's turn to betray uneasiness. "No," she said—"at least I do not remember. No, I think not."

"Whatever I may have said," urged Mr. Stafford, "I wish you would believe—and it is the truth—that within a few minutes I have learned that I made the wildest mistake of my life when I first saw you."

"Oh, Mr. Stafford!"

"Indeed I did. I thought of you—"

"No matter, do not tell me now; tell me some other time."

Stafford felt convinced that she at least partly divined what he would say; and as it was an awkward confession at the best, he was glad enough to be relieved. Timmerman and the young lady, who had until now conversed apart, drew near.

"You wish to know how I came to be your nurse, as Mr. Timmerman calls me," resumed Miss Daisley.

"No; like the blessings of the fairies, you do not need to be accounted for. No, I accept the fact thankfully, and that is enough."

"That's very pretty, but nevertheless I must tell you, else you would think—well, I must tell you. When you fell I was inexpressibly shocked and grieved, and as Mr. Timmerman was lifting you I begged him to give me your name and your address. After I reached home I sent papa to learn how serious your injury was. He was very fully sensible of what we owed you, and felt as much anxiety as any of us—as I did. He brought back word that your head was affected, and the fever was so violent that the physician had very little hope for you unless he could secure the attendance of some person who would enter thoroughly and heartily into his plans for your restoration. He wanted a more considerate and thoughtful nurse than any he could call upon. Was it presumptuous in me, Mr. Stafford, to think I might do? I had never seen much illness; but this was a case where I could not but feel that my sense of gratitude ought to teach me many things that I wanted in experience. At any rate I felt it a serious duty to make the trial. Mamma was astonished, as she will tell you presently, but she did not refuse. She only went about the next day and made inquiries; and as she found friends of her own who knew good things of you, she was quite at ease. There it is, Mr. Stafford—a long story, to be sure, but I felt it right that you should know precisely how it came about."

Mr. Stafford was much agitated. "I am very deeply moved," he said, "by your generosity and your courage. I can not even attempt to tell you how much."

"Do not speak of it," she answered. "The doctor tried me, and did not find me wanting, and I am proud enough of the praise he gave me. He did not seem to think I had a motive, and that if you had not saved my life, perhaps I should have had less resolution and determination to help you back to health."

"Here is mamma," said the younger Miss Daisley.

Mrs. Daisley entered, an ample, beaming matron, with a bearing which betrayed the origin of her older daughter's dignity, and a ripe beauty which warranted the comeliness of both of them. To her the invalid was presented, and the conversation was general for half an hour. Mrs. Daisley admitted that her daughter's suggestion of assuming a sanitary commission in favor of a strange gentleman had amazed her, but added that the case seemed too urgent and too immediate in its claims upon them to justify refusal. Many pleasant things were said, especially between Mr. Timmerman and the younger sister, who seemed to act upon the best understanding in the world.

"But we are going up to the Park," said Timmerman suddenly; at which a disagreeable sensation shot across Mr. Stafford's mind. "Bad taste that fellow Timmerman shows sometimes," thought he.

"Perhaps Miss Daisley will go with us," added Timmerman; whereupon Mr. Stafford reconsidered his reflection, and thought there was a spark of sense in Timmerman after all.

"But Miss Laura and I," continued Timmerman, indicating the little sister, "have almost decided to go on horseback, if Mrs. Daisley will permit, and Miss Daisley will consent to be burdened with Mr. Stafford an hour or two longer."

Stafford utterly reversed his hasty judgment, and decided that no other man was gifted with so keen a perception, so kind a heart, so cultivated a style, and so brilliant a rhetoric as Timmerman.

"I see no objection," said Mrs. Daisley, with an air of imperial concession.

Miss Daisley simply rose and said she would be ready in one minute, then disappeared with her sister and was gone a half an hour.

She returned refulgent. The time had not been wasted. She was a work of ingenuity and art. Her bonnet could not be viewed without emotion. It seemed to float like a fairy shell on the waves of her rich hair. The summer bonnets of 1862 deserve a lyric. They are all beautiful. Looking at them, you cannot believe there is war in the land. Miss Daisley's was one of the fairest of the fair. To describe it adequately would consume an episodic page at least, so I reluctantly forsake it.

Mr. Timmerman's was one of those natures that stops at no half-way points of friendliness. "You can start now, if you please," he said, "and Miss Laura and I will overtake you."

Mr. Stafford looked his gratitude. He knew that if there was one thing on earth that Timmerman would not do, that thing was to overtake them.

Then, gently aided by the fair young girl to whom he now felt he owed a devotion that he would pay with all the integrity of his heart, he replaced himself in the carriage. As he was taking leave of Mrs. Daisley at the door, Mr. Timmerman said, his eyes twinkling, "We'll catch you presently, Harry."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHEN IT IS DARK.—The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:

It is dark when the honorable and honest man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish heartless adversary. It is dark when he kneels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth, of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the light, pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark when some well-known air recalls the strain once attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death. Darkness; but only the gloom which heralds the day-spring of immortality and the infinite light of heaven.

Every censurer of other people knows ten times as much ill of himself as he does of the worst of them.

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35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 300 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Aye, look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lads." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Ave! Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 225,000 copies. Price—paper covers, 25 cents; cloth bound, 30 cents; 25 cents per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents; 35 cents per 100. 25 copies furnished at the low price. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Elen Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Root for the Wary," etc. Price—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

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A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most popular are, "Shall we know each other there?" "Lowerly," "Why have my loved ones gone?" "I will be true to thee," "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is true," "Sweet love, forget me not," etc., by Keller; 25 cents each; "I hear sweet voices singing," "Home is home," "Forget if you can, but forget not," by Thomas, 30 cents each; "I'll be true to thee," "Where liberty dwells is my country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming Land of Love," six hundred thousand more, "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, accept me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Price of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the low price. Mailed at the retail price.

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Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, choirs, Sunday schools, public schools, seminars, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Root for the Wary," "The Land of Love," "Sister little children to come up to me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 50 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents, \$50 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the low price. Mailed at the retail price.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., 451 Broadway, N. Y.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY



GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared in SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES, innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., for medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

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Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

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The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

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The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City.

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

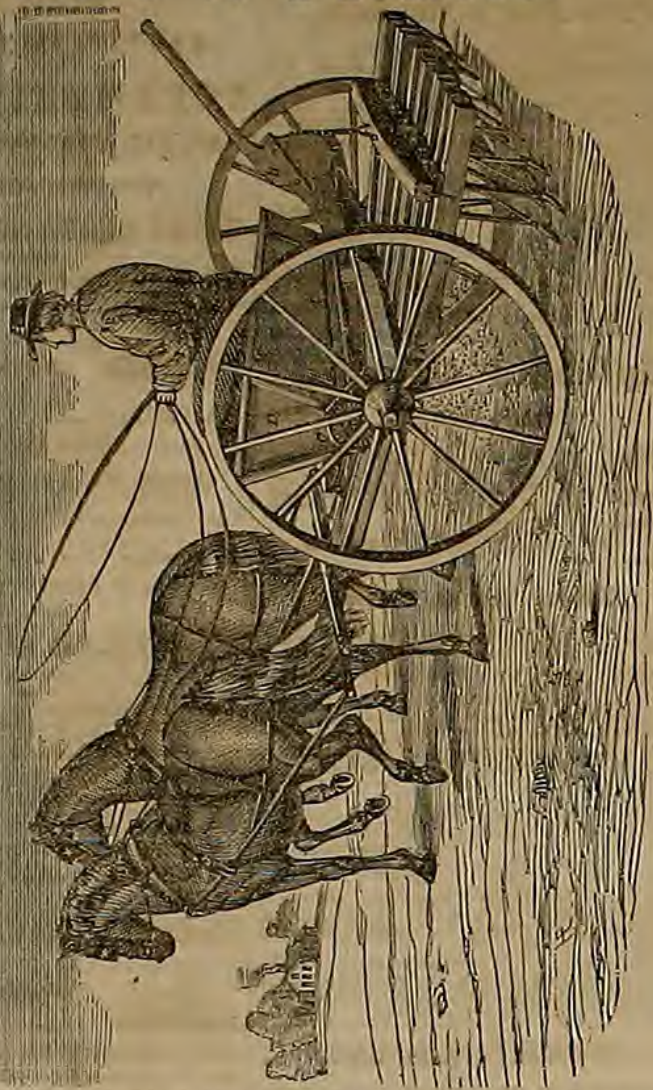
Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-
SAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED
in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.
This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain
broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more
Grain to every 30 acres, to pay for the Machine.

It can be seen at 630 Market Street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

D. & H. A. WINTER,
620 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employ-
ing many laborers, when in the city, would save
money by finding where they can get the best and most
goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH
system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods,
any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy
of the undersigned in large quantities, and for cash
only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for
the different landings, which is done free of charge,
there need be no fear of goods not reaching their des-
tination. Orders for groceries, or for any goods outside
of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be
promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK.....SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

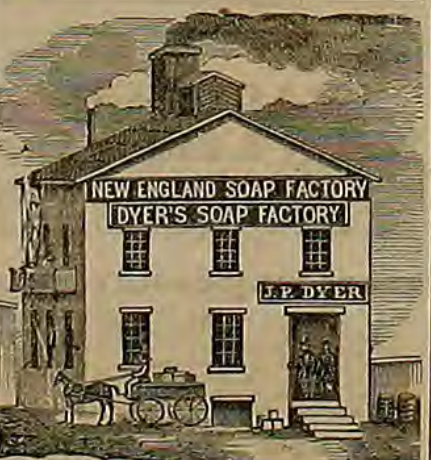
STOVES,

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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FRUIT-JARS,
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,
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MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Rail-
road Company of California, for receiving subscriptions
to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,
000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from
this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in
cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen
months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United
States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it
unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by
this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Ne-
vada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the
Truckee, near the State line—length, 153 miles.
Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, com-
prising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues,
and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P.
Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum
of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Govern-
ment subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly com-
plete the Road. A. W. HEE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1862.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IM-
proved, and will hereafter be conducted on the EURO-
PEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all
hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street,
at the new Refectory. This Department will be con-
ducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy
the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with
very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be
entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.
The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking
the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with
views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAM'L McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always
be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN
the above named well-known and popular Hotel,
would respectfully inform the traveling
public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or
transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house
has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms
added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted,
rendering it well adapted in every respect to the re-
quirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains
will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages
furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland,
Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.
Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGE-T AND BEST HOTEL IN BE-
NICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the
Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts
arrive at and start from the American Hotel.
A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and
the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be
had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging

Board per week.....\$6 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 \$4 50
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey
passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF
CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
the public that he has opened the above named new and
commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is
now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-
nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.
Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the
care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

AND...

Cider Vinegar.

be Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a ver-
y superior quality. For sale by the Pipe,
Barrel, or Case, at prices un-
precedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM.

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally ounce
again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
Chorus—The Union forever,
Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the Traitor,
Up with the Star!

While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
We are springing to the call of our brothers gone be-
fore,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen
more,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

Chorus.

We will welcome to our number, the loyal, true, and
brave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And although he may be poor, he shall never be a
slave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

Chorus.

So we're springing to the call, from the East and from
the West,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we'll hurl the rebel crew from the land we love
the best,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

Chorus.

DRESS AND ADDRESS.—An eminent legal judge,
and a preëminent judge of human nature, observes:
It is an observation I have always made, that dress
has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind.
Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots,
old surtout, soiled neck-cloth, and a general negli-
gence of dress, he will in all probability find a
corresponding disposition to negligence of ad-
dress. He may, *en disshabille*, curse and swear,
speak roughly and think coarsely; but put the
same man into full dress, and he will feel himself
quite another person. To use the language of the
blackguard, would then be out of character; he
will talk smoothly, affect politeness, if he have it
not, plique himself upon good manners, and respect
the women; nor will the spell subside, until re-
turning home, the old surtout, the heelless slip-
pers, with other slovenly appendages, make him
lose again his brief consciousness of being a gen-
tleman.

"Patriotism, my boys," says Orpheus' C.
Kerr, "is a very beautiful thing. The surgeon of
a Western regiment has analyzed a very nice case
of it, and says it is peculiar to his hemisphere.
He says that it first breaks out in the mouth, and
from thence extends to the heart, causing the
heart to swell. He says that it goes on raging
until it reaches the pocket, when it suddenly dis-
appears, leaving the patient very constitutional
and conservative." "Bless me!" says the surgeon,
intently regarding a spoon with a tumbler round
it, "if one of those chaps ever dies of patriotism,
it will be because the Tax Bill hasn't been applied
soon enough!" I believe him, my boy."

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the sub-
scribers first invited public attention to the pecu-
liar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress,
but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of
a large portion of the teamsters and coach
proprietors of California, the demand for their
manufacture has gradually increased, and not-
withstanding the many spurious imitations, which
from time to time have been introduced from the
Eastern States to compete with their article, the
H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an
unrivalled reputation, extending throughout the
length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the
neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful
acknowledgements to a discerning public, who
have so largely patronized them, they also unite in
general lamentation at the protracted difficulties
which continue to rend our once happy and envied
land. The supply of raw material from the East
having in consequence been entirely cut off, the
subscribers turned their attention to the substitution
of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture,
but after applying every means suggested by the
modern application of the science of Chemistry,
they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion,
that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating
purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it
was not at all adapted to make a permanently
satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the
subscribers turned their views to the native pro-
duce of California, believing that large quantities
of natural resin might be collected from the noble
pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they
have already received one parcel of the crude
resin thus collected, and the same having been
submitted to careful distillation, has produced
a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating prop-
erties any similar material from the Eastern
States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put
forth and new discoveries made, so that California
may soon be independent of all foreign supply,
for we believe our lofty mountains and our
mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply.
And if the subscribers can only obtain the
native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be
able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower
price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties,
which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

v18-19

C. E. COLLINS,

004 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES
FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, EAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of.
BUCKETE MOWER. UNION MOWER. Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED 3-BARRELER REAPER & MOWER. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
MCCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. BUCKEYE do do do
EAGLE do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. MCCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.
MANNY'S do do BURRILL'S do do

HARVESTERS:

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS
FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, STEAM THRASHER:
OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers.
TREADWELL & CO'S 20, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT-Patterson do do
WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers. EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

McCormick's, Russell's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines
suitable for Threshing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.
EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay St., Sept. 10.)

The Grain Market since our last report has experienced a decline. Receipts have been unusually large, and at the decline in Wheat Chinamen have entered the market and bought largely. Barley, Oats, and Hay, have arrived freely. Our present weak and insecure, as well as limited wharf accommodations, are subjecting all parties to great inconvenience in many cases affecting sales a few cents per 100 lbs on Grain, and not infrequently causing consignees to delay and cause an additional expense to the Producers.

There is a favorable change to note for the Farmers in sacks. This important and indispensable article has materially declined. Holders are willing sellers and have reduced their prices.

Our array of exports goes far to show the quantity of California Produce that is being shipped and the importance California is to the world, aside from our mineral products. The interior demand for Grain and Flour is large. Hay is well sustained. The crop of Beans is reported large, and doubtless low prices will rule. Potatoes and Vegetables of every kind are in large supply. It is a well decided fact that our crops of Grain are large and in many sections of the State the yield has been far in excess of expectations.

Our exports are as follows: The ship *Orpheus* has completed her loading for Liverpool, taking 25,181 sbs Wheat, 308 casks and 192 bbls Tallow, 217 sbs Copper, and 47 sbs Silver Ore. The bark *Benedict* for Auckland, N. Z., took 5050 lb and 2333 qrs Flour, 3232 sbs Oats, 499 sbs Barley, and 134 sbs Wheat. The bark *Gold Hunter* for Victoria, took 3,000 qrs Flour, 325 sbs Barley, 427 sbs Oats, 101 sbs Bran, etc. The bark *Gold Hunter* for Victoria took 1900 qrs Flour, 1362 sbs Barley, and 100 bales Hay. The ship *Mulay* for Hong Kong took 100 cases Bread, 250 bbls and 50 lb and 2800 qrs Flour, 94 bales Hay, 1077 sbs Wheat, 200 boxes, 251 bbls and 100 sbs Potatoes. The ship *Camilo Carver* for Hong Kong took 10,739 sbs Wheat, 593 bbs Quicksilver. The ship *Washington* for Boston took 1400 bales Wool, 700 tons Copper Ore, 8500 Hides, 400 bales Rags, 150 pipes California Wine. The ship *Mary L. Sutton* for N. Y. took 1478 bales Wool, 23,266 Hides, 10,316 Horses, 351 bbls and 5717 sbs Copper Ore, etc. The schooner *Neva* for Port Curtis, Australia, took 300 sbs Wheat, 600 sbs Barley, and 500 sbs Potatoes.

We note the following charters: The ship *Hoogley* has been chartered to load Breadstuffs for Europe, the ship *Bunker Hill* has been chartered to load Breadstuffs for Liverpool.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 86,337 sbs, Barley 42,599 sbs, Oats 14,404 sbs, Potatoes 2378 sbs, Beans 378 sbs, Flour 26,627 qrs, Bran 2768 sbs, Rye 100 sbs, Hay 487 tons, Wool 98 bales, Salt 1413 sbs, Cornmeal 240 sbs, Straw 45 tons, Onions 29 sbs.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 2193 sbs, Barley 2916 sbs, Beans 297 sbs, Wool 55 bales, Oats 1329 sbs.

Wheat, 100 lbs—
Shipping... 1.37 1.40
Milling... 1.33 1.42
do new... 1.40 1.50
Barley, old... 1.07 1.15
do new... 1.12 1.20
Oats, old... 2.00 2.10
do new... 1.75 1.85
Corn... 1.12 1.15
Rye... 1.35 1.40
Potatoes... 1.20 1.25
Flour, 100 lbs—
Superfine... 4.50 5.00
Extra... 5.00 5.25
do new... 4.50 5.00
Barley, old... 3.50 4.00
do new... 3.50 4.00
Ground Feed... 1.00 1.10
Wool, 100 lbs—
Superfine... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Medulla... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Wool, 100 lbs—
Superfine... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Medulla... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00

Wool, 100 lbs—
Superfine... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Medulla... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Wool, 100 lbs—
Superfine... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00
Medulla... 12.00 13.00
do new... 12.00 13.00

Butter, Cheese, etc.
Butter, Cal... 14 15
do Eastern... 14 15
Cheese, Cal... 14 15
do Eastern... 14 15
Eggs... 14 15
Honey... 14 15
Syrup... 14 15
Maple Sugar... 14 15

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Sept. 11.

Apples... 14 15
Pears... 14 15
Oranges... 14 15
Lemons... 14 15
Grapes... 14 15
Strawberries... 14 15
Raspberries... 14 15
Blackberries... 14 15
Currants... 14 15
Cherries... 14 15
Plums... 14 15
Peaches... 14 15
Nectarines... 14 15
Pineapples... 14 15
Mangoes... 14 15
Guavas... 14 15
Limes... 14 15
Onions... 14 15
Potatoes... 14 15
Cauliflower... 14 15
Broccoli... 14 15
Cabbage... 14 15
Spinach... 14 15
Lettuce... 14 15
Tomatoes... 14 15
Peas... 14 15
Beans... 14 15
Carrots... 14 15
Turnips... 14 15
Rutabagas... 14 15
Squash... 14 15
Pumpkins... 14 15
Melons... 14 15
Watermelons... 14 15
Cucumbers... 14 15
Eggplants... 14 15
Peppers... 14 15
Onions... 14 15
Potatoes... 14 15
Cauliflower... 14 15
Broccoli... 14 15
Cabbage... 14 15
Spinach... 14 15
Lettuce... 14 15
Tomatoes... 14 15
Peas... 14 15
Beans... 14 15
Carrots... 14 15
Turnips... 14 15
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

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VOLUME XX.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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REMOVAL.

The Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is removed to No. 320 Clay street (2d story), below Battery, and opposite the Railroad House.

The Fair at Sonoma.

We shall make our full report of this Fair in our next week's issue. It will be impossible to report as we desire in this issue, and for this reason: The very erroneous plan of having no names of the contributors upon the articles prevents us from obtaining such a report as would be just, as the books of the Society are in use all the time till reports are in from the Committees on Premiums, and we do not desire to trouble them. We hope another year this foolish system will be done away, for we ask, in all truth, what can be the possible good attained by such an exhibition, when the name or locality is not known? A little reflection must show to every one that great good is lost, for it prevents all from knowing the growers of fine fruits, or good inventors, and the purpose is to make such things known, so that consultations can be had. We hear it said this rule is adopted to prevent the committees from being biased in their judgment and decisions, in awarding the premiums, which they would be if they knew the parties. We now ask if any higher interest could be offered to committees than such a correct and in order to prevent committees from being biased, the whole public is shut out from the very knowledge they come to the Fair to obtain. With twenty years' experience and constant attendance on Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs in Massachusetts, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, we never knew a Fair where the rule did not require that every contributor should have cards attached to every article or dish of fruit, etc., with name, residence of contributor, and the name of article also, and no suspicion ever was raised that such a course exposed or tempted the committees to be biased in their judgment. We hope reflection will soon remedy the present erroneous course, for great good is lost, and unless it can be corrected, committees who respect themselves should not act, and Fairs should be abandoned.

The Sonoma Fair is not as well represented by contributions in the ball or stock grounds as last year, by more than one-third; there was a great lack of interest even in Sonoma, and Napa and Petaluma aided but little. This is much to be regretted, for valleys so rich in climate, so "Heaven blessed," should be more grateful. There was some very fair fruit—a good collection from the "Sausal Verdes," also from several in Sonoma, of which we have full notes for next week.

The attendance on this Fair was uncommon large for so slim a display; the ladies, by their happy smiles and constant attendance, made up for what was missing; the races were small, but crowds were ready to see them. The pioneer farmer, J. M. Horner, Esq., was there with his excellent washing machine, and we hope he will be at every Fair till everybody buys a machine that they will be sure to like.

The contributions by the ladies of needlework, embroidery, cakes, bread, etc., added much to the display—it would have been small without them. But we can only say further, this week, that President Hill and the officers of the Society were prompt, courteous and affable, and did all they could to make the occasion agreeable to all. The address was delivered to-day, and the ball comes off this evening, and we know there will be a very of beauty and fashion present, as Sonoma county holds a goodly share of the beautiful in nature as well as art.

Brush, brush away—Everything wants brushing, from the hair on the head to the clothes on the body, and the boots and hat, more particularly a nice hat (such as you can get of Collins) is sure to shine if well brushed, and well brushed boots are an evidence of neatness and good taste; and while speaking of brushing we ought to tell our readers where to get brushes, I. C. Newman & Co., the old pioneer manufacturers, and the only regular brush store in the city. We can most earnestly recommend them to all.

The Northern District Fair.

The following is from the official list of premiums awarded at the Stock Ground for the Northern District Fourth Annual Fair:

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallions 4 years old and upwards—First premium, D. B. Sutton, for Robert Dale Owen, \$20; second premium, D. N. Herschey, for Ben Franklin, \$15.

Brood mares 4 years old and upwards and colts—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Amanda Wallace, \$20; second premium, E. C. Singletary, for Lola, \$15.

Brood mares 3 years old—First premium, J. C. Davis, for Lady Shear, \$20; second premium, J. A. Olegbore, for Humming Bird, \$15, special premium, L. Whitmore, for Amanda, \$20.

Stallions 3 years old—First premium, Nelson & McVey, for George Adams, \$20; second premium, for Sam Patchen, \$15.

DRAFT HORSES.

Draft Stallions—First premium, J. A. Olegbore, for Sir Gulliver, \$20; second premium, John Hardgrave, for Shamrock, \$15.

Draft mares 4 years old and upwards—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Lizzie Curtis, \$20.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallions 2 years old—First premium, to John Brophy, for Bald Eagle, \$15.

ROADSTERS.

Stallions 4 years old and upwards—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Black Eagle, \$20; second premium, D. E. Knight, for Billy McCracken, \$15.

Mares 4 years old and upwards—First premium, J. C. Davis, for Ellen Shear, \$20.

Mares 3 years old—First premium, James Harworth, for Lady Dillon, \$20; second premium, C. H. Shear, for Alicia Mandeville, \$15.

Geldings 4 years old and upwards—First premium, Captain Harris, for Case Keeper, \$20; second premium, J. C. Davis, for Billy Shear, \$15.

Geldings 3 years old—First premium, C. H. Shear, for Videau, \$15.

Imported jacks—First premium, John Forbes, for Black Sam, framed diploma and \$20.

California bred stallions 2 years old—First premium, John Seaward, for Presto, \$15; second premium, J. R. McVay, for Young Jim Patterson, \$10.

California bred mares 2 years old—First premium, H. C. Nelson, for Gold Pin, \$15; second premium, J. C. Davis, for Mary A. Davis, \$10.

California bred fillies 1 year old—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Sally Miller, \$15; second premium, C. C. Epperson, for Fanny Morgan, \$10.

California bred geldings, 2 years old—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Enterprise, \$15.

California bred horses under one year—First premium, Urias Nye, for Colusa George, \$15; second premium, C. F. Reed, for Billy Wallace, \$10.

California bred fillies under 1 year—First premium, C. F. Reed, for Lindora, \$15; second premium, J. M. for Red Rose, \$10.

Carriage horses under 16 hands—First premium, Thomas Brewer, for Eclipse and Frank, \$20; second premium, William Harkey, for Hiram and Fanny, \$15.

FOR SPEED.

Trotting stallions—First premium, D. E. Knight, \$20; second premium, J. C. Davis, \$15.

Pacing stallions—First premium, T. B. Sabers, \$20; second premium, Morgan Blair, \$15.

Imported running stallions—First premium, L. Whitmore, \$20; second premium, Peter Bean, \$15.

RACING.

Trotting race for three-year old colts, one mile and repeat, September 9, 1883. Society's purse of \$100. Entrance of 10 per cent. added. Won by Charles H. Shear's mare Alicia Mandeville.

Running race, mile heats, best two in three, open to all, for Society's purse of \$150. Entrance of ten per cent. added. September 10, 1883. Won by W. L. Knox's Mary Butte.

Stallion trotting race, best three in five, for the Society's purse of \$150, ten per cent. added. September 11, 1883. Won by Charles H. Shear's Captain Hanford.

CATTLE.

Short Horns—Bull 3 years old and upwards—First premium, Thomas Bedford, for Shasta, \$20.

Cow 3 years old and upwards—First premium, Milton Dale, for Mary Jane, \$20; second premium, D. N. Herschey, for Pearl, \$10.

Bull calf—First premium, Milton Dale, for Senator, \$10; second premium, D. N. Herschey, Sam Arnold, \$5.

GRADED CATTLE.

Bull 2 years old—First premium, John H. Gwill, for Doctor, \$15.

Bull 1 year old—First premium, Mrs. G. N. Swazy, for Walsla, \$15; second premium, D. N. Herschey, for Murphy, \$8.

Bull calf—First premium, D. N. Herschey, for John, \$5; second premium for Paddy, \$3.

Cow 3 years old—First premium, D. N. Herschey, for Addy, \$15.

Cow 2 years old—First premium, Milton Dale, for Rosa, Lee, \$15.

Heifer 1 year old—First premium, Milton Dale, for Dixie, \$10.

SHEEP.

Spanish Merinoes—Buck, 2 year old and upwards—First premium, T. Kimball, framed diploma, \$15; second premium, T. Kimball, \$10.

Buck 1 year old—First premium, T. Kimball, \$15; second premium, T. Kimball, \$5.

Ewe and lamb—First premium, T. Kimball, \$15; second premium, T. Kimball, \$5.

Best three lambs, T. Kimball, \$10.

French merinoes—Buck, 2 years old—First premium, A. M. Peck, for French Dick, framed diploma and \$10; second premium, M. C. Ellis, for Napoleon, \$10.

Buck 1 year old—First premium, M. C. Ellis, for Vermont Hero, \$15; second premium, M. C. Ellis, for McClellan, \$5.

Best ewe and lamb, M. C. Ellis, for Beauty, \$15.

Best pair fat wethers, M. C. Ellis, \$15.

Best pair fat ewes, M. C. Ellis, \$15.

Best pair of fat lambs, M. C. Ellis, \$10.

Leicestershire—Buck, 2 years old—First premium, Thomas Brewer, for Bill, framed diploma and \$15; second premium, D. V. Howard, \$10.

Best buck, 1 year old, D. V. Howard, \$15.

Best ewe and lamb, D. V. Howard, \$15.

Southdowns—Best 2 year old buck, Thomas Brewer, framed diploma and \$15.

Best exhibition of agricultural implements, imported or otherwise, by any one firm, George North & Co., Marysville, \$25.

Ree Hive, John H. Hallenback, \$5.

Two-horse wagon, Geo P Hunt, Marysville, \$15.

Glassware, Pacific Glass Co, San Francisco, \$10.

Carpenter work, J. B. Baldwin, Marysville, \$10.

Hats and caps, M. Meussdorffer, Marysville, \$10.

Boots and shoes, Nash & Fogg, Stockton, \$10.

Cooperage, Chas. & Co., \$10.

Hops, best lot, J. D. Blancher, Yuba county, \$5.

Tobacco leaf best exhibit, Cook & Simonds, Marysville, \$20.

Thos Edwards, Sacramento county, exhibits a fine article of leaf tobacco.

Oshorn & Kiles, San Joaquin county, exhibit 3 varieties—Virginia, Kentucky and Cuba, entered too late for competition.

Yellow corn, in ears, W. H. Drumm, Yuba co., \$5.

Corn stalks, \$5.

Millet seed, E. A. Sheppard, Yuba co., \$5.

Squashes, W. H. Drumm, \$5.

Beets, Mrs. E. Teegarden, Marysville, \$5.

Parasnis, W. A. Drumm, \$5.

Potatoes, E. Teegarden, \$5.

Sweet Potatoes, W. H. Drumm, \$5.

Butter, 1st premium, Mrs. J. Hartmann, Sutter county, \$10.

Butter, 2d premium, Mrs. E. Teegarden, \$5.

Cheese, Mrs. J. Hartmann, Sutter county, \$10.

Peanuts, W. H. Drumm, \$5.

Sorghum sirup, P. B. Chamberlain, Sutter, \$10.

Honey, E. Teegarden, \$10.

Lard, J. R. Nickerson, Placer county, \$5.

Rosin, J. W. Jacobson, Marysville, \$10.

Turpentine, J. W. Jacobson, \$10.

Coal Oil, E. M. Wright, \$10.

Cologne and Hair Tonic and Oil, J. Fugazi, Marysville, \$10.

Ornamental cake, P. D. Kelley, \$10.

Domestic bread, Rosa Howe, \$10.

Ham, J. W. Nickerson, Placer, \$10.

Soap, Mrs. A. Munsell, \$10.

Calif. paper, Pioneer Paper Mill, Taylorville, Dip.

Woolen goods, Mission Woolen Mills, S. F., Dip.

Brandy Peaches, 1st prem, Mrs. E. Teegarden, \$10.

" 2d " Mrs. John H. Krause, \$5.

Preserved fruit, 1st prem, Mrs. M. C. Gorham, \$10.

" 2d prem, Mrs. N. Sewell, \$5.

Dried fruits, general exhibit, J. R. Nickerson, \$10.

Dried figs, H. T. Hutchinson, \$10.

Can fruits, 1st premium, Mrs. M. C. Nye, \$5.

" 2d premium, Mrs. E. Teegarden, \$5.

Raisins, J. R. Nickerson, \$5.

Pickles, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, \$5.

Catchup, Mrs. S. D. Baldwin, \$5.

Jellies, Mrs. N. Sewell, \$5.

WINES.

Best exhibit, C. F. Scholl, Anaheim, \$25.

Still white, " and Marysville, \$10.

Still red, " " \$10.

Sparkling, H. T. Hutchinson, \$10.

H. T. Hutchinson exhibits fine Catawba and Muscat wines and California Brandy.

LAGER BEER, ETC.

Best lager beer, Cappelman & Co., \$8.

Ale, \$8.

Champagne cider, Jacob Williams, \$5.

Soda and Sarsaparilla, L. Belding & Co., \$5.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Best exhibit, of fruits, E. W. Haskell, \$25.

Greatest variety of fruits, J. R. Nickerson, \$25.

Best exhibit of apples, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

" 2d " J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

Best specimens, Wm. Friend, \$8.

Best exhibit of pears, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

" 2d " J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

Best specimens, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

Best exhibit of peaches, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

" 2d " J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

Best specimens, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

Best exhibit of nectarines, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

Best specimens, E. W. Haskell, \$8.

Best exhibit of plums, J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

Best specimens, J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

Best exhibit of grapes, H. T. Hutchinson, \$20.

" foreign, \$20.

California grapes, E. W. Haskell, \$20.

quinces, J. R. Nickerson, \$8.

soft-shell almonds, E. A. Shepard, \$8.

pomegranates, G. N. Swazy, \$8.

peach seedling, E. W. Haskell, \$3.

figs, Wm. Friend, \$5.

English walnuts, J. R. Nickerson, \$5.

best flowers, plucked, Mrs. S. D. Baldwin, \$10.

best pot plants, bud, collection and variety, J. W. Case, \$5.

best roses, J. W. Case, \$5.

best dahlias, " \$5.

WORKS OF ART.

Oil paintings on canvas, Miss D. Green, \$15.

Grecian " " Mrs. Haggood, \$10.

Pastille " " Miss Della Green, \$10.

Paintings in water colors, Mrs. Julia Mathieson, \$10.

Crayon sketch drawing, Miss Bettie Murray, \$8.

Monochromatic drawing, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, \$8.

Engraving on copper and gold, J. P. Eastman, \$10.

Photographs, Sanders & Stinson, \$10.

Pennsawhip, O. H. Bowler, \$10.

Pen drawing, Wm. Singer, Jr., \$10.

HOME WORK.

Embroidery in worsted, 1st premium, Mrs. S. P. Sanders, \$10.

Embroidery, 2d premium, Mrs. N. D. Rideout, \$5.

" raised and tufted, 1st premium, Miss Julia Dora, \$10.

Embroidery on muslin, 1st premium, Mrs. B. P. Avery, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium, Miss Murphy, \$5.

Embroidery in silk, or worsted, 1st premium, Mrs. H. O. Wilkins, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium, Mrs. John Barber, \$5.

Embroidered worsted crochet, 1st premium, Mrs. H. T. Hutchinson, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium, Mrs. W. Hawley, \$5.

Embroidered cotton crochet, 1st premium, Mrs. C. W. Schiedell, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium, Miss Ella Gorham, \$5.

Needlework, shirt, 1st premium, Mrs. Benj. P. Avery, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium Mrs. O. M. Evans, \$5.

Needlework, bed quilt, 1st prem. Mrs. A. Munsell, \$10.

Ditto, 2d premium, Mrs. E. Smith, \$5.

Needle knitting, 1st premium, Mrs. W. Musiele, \$10.

Needle knitting, 2d premium, Mrs. O. M. Evans, \$5.

Wax fruit, Mrs. D. E. Knight, \$5.

Wax flowers, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, \$5.

Leather work, Mrs. D. N. Rideout, \$8.

Head work, Fred Chion, \$8.

Hair work, Miss Lucy Baldwin, \$8.

Burr work, Mrs. M. D. Carr, \$8.

Millinery exhibit, Misses Bellow, \$10.

MINERALS.

Gold bearing quartz, Crescent Quartz Mining Company, Indian Valley, Plumas county, California, \$10.

Best exhibit of copper ore, H. Barnett, Marysville, \$10.

Best cabinet of specimens of minerals—none deemed worthy the premium by the Awarding Committee.

Mineral waters and sulphur, W. C. Simmons, \$10.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Best harness exhibit, W. L. Lawrence, \$20.

Best team harness, J. W. Moore, \$10.

Best carriage harness, W. L. Lawrence, \$10.

Best saddle exhibit, W. L. Lawrence, \$15.

Best gent's saddle, W. D. Lawrence, \$10.

Saddle trees, E. Binet, \$10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Machine for moulding and pressing brick, S. D. Smith, \$10.

Washing Machine, \$10.

Certified to as correct, by Charles M. Gorham, Secretary, A. H. & M. S. Dated Marysville, September 12th, 1883.—[Appeal.]

Our Rambles in the Country.—No. 12.

On the route to the Big Trees, which is now the great road to the Silver Mountain Region, there are two large saw mills in full operation. One belongs to Messrs. Kimball & Cutting, the other to Dunbar & Co.

Northern District Fair at Marysville.
On the second day there was a good attendance, and numerous additional contributions were made to increase the attractiveness of the Pavilion. The weather continued cool and pleasant, and nothing occurred anywhere to create disturbance, or to lessen the satisfaction of pleasure seekers. Below we continue our description of the articles on exhibition in the Pavilion.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The display in this line has several novel features of great interest, and illustrative of the gratifying fact that the farmers of the Northern District are cultivating a greater variety of crops, and thereby improving their chances of gain, while adding to the resources of the State.

Cook & Simmonds, of Marysville, exhibit 21 stalks of tobacco, green and cured, as specimens of a 10 acre crop which they have been cutting, and are now curing. The specimens embrace several varieties of Kentucky, Virginia, Connecticut, and Havana tobacco, all of which seem to have done equally well. The Havana is the slowest in ripening and has the smallest leaf, but its leaf is at least 18 inches long and 6 or 8 wide, and shows a very fine fiber and quality in curing. The leaves of the other varieties are from two to three feet long, and when cured resemble the best tobacco grown in the West and South. Cook & Simmonds also exhibit corn-stalks twelve or fifteen feet high, bearing five and six large ears apiece, as specimens of a crop grown in the sand-covered bottoms along the Yuba.

Aaron B. Davis, of Sutter, exhibits three bunches of cured tobacco—small leaf apparently, but of fine quality and flavor. The success of tobacco culture in this valley is no longer questionable; and it all who had raised good crops this year had contributed to the Fair of the same, the success would have been still more apparent.

P. B. Chamberlain, of Sutter, exhibits specimens of sirup made from Sorghum grown this year—crude and clarified. It is a fine article, with a taste not unlike that of the best maple sirup. A great deal of Sorghum has been grown in Sutter and Colusa, last year and this, and it has become a popular product. Parties carry from farm to farm portable mills for expressing the juice. These mills will yield from 300 to 500 gallons a day. The kegs and barrels for this home-made sirup are mostly procured from the Marysville Manufacturing of Chase & Co., who now have orders for several thousand kegs to supply this demand, which is yearly increasing.

W. H. Drumm, Yuba river, exhibits stalks of White Dent corn 17 feet high, each stock bearing from five to seven ears, large and well filled. He has a large field of such corn, averaging about as many ears to the stalk as these tall specimens. He also exhibits several pumpkins weighing 150 pounds each, some fine peaches, sweet potatoes, squashes, parsnips eighteen inches long, onions and dried corn.

J. Hartman, of Sutter, contributes some superior Carolina sweet potatoes, and excellent butter.

Dr. Teegarden and J. R. Nickerson, also contribute some fine vegetables, which were noticed yesterday. E. A. Shepherd should have been credited with the best display of almonds—nine varieties. The credit was before erroneously given to another.

J. D. Blanchard, of Marysville, exhibits a bale of pressed hops, weighing 141 pounds, as a sample of 10 tons raised on his place this year. Mr. Blanchard is the pioneer hop-grower of this district, and has taken several premiums since 1860.

J. Friend, of West Butte, has pumpkins, weighing from 150 to 175 pounds, some fine squashes, and a large cotton plant with numerous green bolls.

MANUFACTURES.

This department is quite meager, owing to the inexcusable neglect of our home mechanics, but contains some remarkable features.

Jacobson & Corder, of Marysville, exhibit specimens of turpentine and resin, made at their Pioneer Factory. Both articles are acknowledged by all judges, to be superior to the imported. The turpentine is as colorless as the water from a mountain spring, and has a peculiarly pleasant, aromatic odor, burning without residue. The resin is as clear as the French clarified. The manufacturers intend to apply for the State premium of \$500 for the first 1,000 gallons of turpentine, and \$300 for the first 100 barrels of resin. John Hart, also of Marysville, a former partner of Jacobson, exhibits another lot of turpentine and resin; and J. L. Gibson, of Forestburg, another. These gentlemen are all regularly engaged in making these articles for the trade, from pitch gathered in Yuba and Butte counties, and have already made their products popular in the market.

S. P. Taylor & Co., of the Pioneer Paper Mill, Taylorsville, Marin County, exhibited 20 varieties and sizes of wrapping paper, and 4 of white news paper. The former is equal to most of the imported sorts, and commands a ready sale in this State. The latter has been used by several newspapers of California.

Chase & Co., of Marysville, have some fine state specimens of home coopers. They make thousands of pine and oak kegs, of from five to fifteen gallons capacity, iron-bound, for the sirup-makers of Sutter and Colusa. They manufacture, besides, a great many packing cases, beef and pork barrels; and say that their business increases annually.

E. Binet, of Marysville, contributes some of his famous saddle trees, which have never found a rival in our Fair, if in the State.

The Pacific Glass Company, of San Francisco, show specimens of blue soda, pickle, wine, and preserve bottles, and jars, of various sizes, fully equal to the imported. The larger ware is fluted, lettered, and ornamented in good style. We are told that this deserving manufactory is meeting with abundant patronage.

Meusdorffer, of Marysville, exhibits a large case of hats, and caps—silk, fur, cloth, and felt—all made in this city, and equal to the best.

Nash & Fagg, of Stockton, have a case of superior boots and shoes, pegged and sewed. A certificate testifies that this firm has made in the last twelve months, 300 pairs of boots, and 600 pairs of shoes, like the sample.

W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville, has a large display of saddlery and harness, from his manufactory, including Concord style of buggy harness (homemade), four and six-horse sets of Concord style harness, full quilted-seat Mexican saddle, plain half-seat rodeo saddle, black quilted half-seat rodeo saddle, fur leather half-seat quilted rodeo, imported side-saddle, etc.; all of fine and strong workmanship.

J. W. Moore, of Marysville, has another fine lot of saddlery and harness, including heavy working harness for the mountain teams, old style American saddle, bridles, buggy-harness, blankets, quilts, furs, hair-halters, etc. These displays are very creditable to Marysville industry.

John M. Horner, of Alameda, shows an "anti-friction, double washing machine," invented by himself, and patented so recently as June 16th, 1863. A brother of the inventor is present, and shows its operation. It is of great power and durability, with double malls, double action, and double levers, is easily worked by woman or child, and gives a leverage, as claimed, of 400 per cent gain on manual labor. It is only 25 inches long, on the inside, and 26 inches high. Attached to it is Colby's Patent wringer, which, by simply turning a crank, with no expenditure of strength, passes the clothes between two rubber rollers, and wrings as dry as could be done by hand, in much less time.

W. R. Richardson, of San Francisco, exhibits the California Clothes Washer, of his own invention—patented in March, 1863. It stands about 40 inches high, and consists of a corrugated drum turning in a box, the clothes being first passed between the drum and several rollers placed above it, and the drum being turned by an external handle. There is a patent wringer attached.

Geo. North & Co., agents of Marysville, exhibit the Buckeye reaper, mower, and thrasher, with convenient styles of portable grist mills, hay-cutters, and gang plows.

MINERALS.

W. C. Simmons, of Colusa, makes a fine exhibit of minerals from Simmons's Springs, which are named after him. These springs are situated something over 50 miles west from Marysville, in the foot-hills of Colusa. They are highly sulphurous, and are resorted to for sanitary relief by numerous invalids, at all seasons of the year.

Talbot & Barnett, of Marysville, have a handsome cabinet of copper ore specimens from the lodes in Yuba, Butte, Plumas, Nevada, and Placer counties. The ore is mostly sulphurets in quartz and talc, and taken out at depths ranging from 10 to 75 feet.

The Eureka Consolidated Company exhibit some large chunks of rich sulphurets from their mine at Hackettsville, Rough and Ready Township, Nevada county. Their shaft is down 60 feet, and the ledge is 8 feet wide.

The Crescent Quartz Mining Company, make a fine showing of auriferous quartz from Indian Valley, Plumas county. The rock reveals free gold to the naked eye. The ledge is an extensive one, and is turning out large yields to the proprietors, who are mostly citizens of Marysville.

E. M. Wright, of Marysville, has samples of asphaltum, taken from the mine of the Pacific Mineral and Coal Oil Company, in the Coast Range, west of Marysville. With this is a sample of clear straw-colored coal oil, produced from the crude asphaltum, and the certificate of Knight & Co., assayers, that this product yields 65 per cent of pure oil. The company which has the office in this city and consists of Marysville men, is preparing to work its mine.

S. D. Baldwin, of Marysville, exhibits a remarkable specimen of auriferous quartz, showing a large surface of thin gold plate, partly detached from its matrix of Milky quartz. This specimen came from a southern county.

Talbot & Barnett exhibit specimens of auriferous quartz from the lodes at Brown's Valley, also from lodes in Plumas and Washoe, with certificates of assay attached showing the ore to be rich.

A fine lot of sheep were entered by D. V. Howard, of Sutter, consisting of three French Merino ewes, and three bucks, and two ewes of the Leicestershire breed. Thomas Brewer, of Sutter, has a splendid exhibit of sheep, about 30 in number, but he has only entered for premiums two Leicester and four Southdown bucks. The remaining 24 are serviceable to the extent that they add to the general display of stock. B. N. Hershey, of Yolo, enters his thorough-bred short-horn cow Snowball and Pearl, for sweep-stakes premium.

Mrs. E. C. Porton, of Yuba, has a splendid exhibit of chickens, comprising several different varieties, the names of which we do not know.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mission Woolen Mills Company, of San Francisco, make a large exhibit of their fabrics, such as white, blue, green, gray, and red blankets, blue and gray cloth, and all-woolen shirts. These goods are preferred on this coast to imported woolsens, and have been largely contracted for by Government.

S. O. Smith, of Marysville, displays an ingenious model, in iron, of a machine, invented by him for moulding and pressing brick. It is on a scale of four inches to the foot. No person was present to explain its peculiar merits.

J. P. Hunt, of Marysville, exhibits a two-horse wagon, of great strength and good workmanship. Singular enough, he has no competitor in this branch of manufactures, which is more extensive in Marysville and the entire Northern District than any other.

Thomas Edwards, of Sacramento, exhibits some fine cured tobacco, from a large field grown near the place named. It was not entered till Wednesday. He will compete for the State premium.

In embroidery and needle-work, the display is not so abundant as in former years, but is sufficient to indicate that the accomplishments of the last generation of women have not died out wholly in this.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
We have before alluded to some articles in this line, especially to some excellent hams, bacon, butter, lard, and soap. The ladies contribute largely of those more delicate things which are

always eaten out of sight before the Fair ends. Let us sample them briefly, leaving the Committees to decide as to their relative excellence.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson—Brandy peaches, can fruits, pickles, catchup 3 years old, dried apples, wine from wild grapes five years old—good. Mrs. Krause—very large Smyrna figs in brandy, and catchup. Mrs. S. D. Baldwin—brandy peaches, preserved figs, catchup, jellies. Mrs. Hawley—dried figs, pickles, and preserves. It is not every country in which the ladies can pick and dry figs in their own gardens. Thomas Linda—preserved quince, wild grape jelly, watermelon preserves, dried peaches. Ellen Covilland—grape jelly. Mrs. J. R. Tolman—apple-butter, pickles, fresh plums, preserved blackberries, and tomatoes. Mrs. N. Sewell—watermelon preserve, peach jelly, quinces, plums, apple, and apricot preserves, can peaches, and pears. Mrs. Nye—preserves, can peaches, sweet pickled grapes, pears, and peaches. Mrs. E. Teegarden—brandy peaches, bread, can fruits, soap, butter, dried fruits. Mrs. A. Munsell—jelly, pickles, lard, soft soap, bar soap, brandy peaches. Mrs. O. M. Gorham—preserved peaches, plums, plum jellies, pickles. Rosa Howe—fine bread.

THE STOCK GROUND.

In comparing the stock, of all kinds, furnished by the different counties, the palm has to be conceded to Yolo. Colusa has lost her laurels. Several familiar names from that county do not appear at all in the list of competitors this year. Yolo has far surpassed anything she ever did before for the Northern District Fair. Yuba has made a splendid exhibit of horses. Sutter has furnished most of the sheep and swine. Colusa also has done well in horses, and as to horned cattle, Bradford's thoroughbred bull, Shasta, can hardly be beaten by the State. Nearly all the horned cattle, however, are from Yolo—there is no better in any county. Of the horses on exhibition, the admired of all admirers is Charles F. Reed's magnificent Black Hawk stallion, Black Eagle. He is one of the most valuable stallions ever entered for a premium at any fair in the State, and it is doubtful if he has a superior on this coast.

The stallion trotting race for Society's purse of \$100, with 10 per cent. entrance added to the purse came off on Friday. There were three entries, as follows: D. E. Knight named b. s. Billy McCracken; C. H. Shear named g. s. Capt. Hanford; James Nesbit named b. s. Cassius M. Clay. Clay having been entered simply to make up the race, did not go at all. The first heat was declared a dead one—time, 3 minutes. The second, third and fourth heats were all very much alike, McCracken breaking badly, and losing every time, while he outfooted his adversary whenever he could be brought down to his work. Hanford took the three straight heats, always by a very little, in 2:55, 2:52 and 2:53.

The Appeal makes the following comments on the exhibition: The fair is generally admitted to have been a decided success. It has been more harmoniously managed than such things generally are, and with such prudence that it has more than paid expenses. It has been a creditable exposition of the resources, capacities and products of the Northern District, and to some extent of the entire State; and it has shown how prosperous and independent California agriculturists can be when they shall improve the means nature has freely placed at their disposal. It has shown further, that while the miners have been adding silver, copper, lead and aluminum to the products of the mines at our very doors; the farmers have learned the important lesson of cultivating a diversity of crops, instead of depending upon one staple for reward. Hereafter this district is to send into market tobacco, and sirup, and hops, and nuts, and cotton even, as well as grain and fruits and wool. Our grape-growers are experimenting with foreign vines that they may make better liquors. Our manufacturers are heeding the hints of the war and giving us our turpentine and resin, with other new articles to which we have before called attention. The old fogy style of mining is to go out of fashion, and there is to be more variety, more prosperity. We do not think this too much to infer from the indications at the Fourth Northern District Fair.

THE FASCINATION OF FRUIT CULTURE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in an account of the Horticultural Exhibition at Chicago, says: "I was amused to notice how much the exhibitors thought of their fruit. With many this is the first year their trees have borne, and this was particularly the case with those who lived in cities, and who, only a few years ago turned their attention to fruit-growing. Hour after hour they stood, by their tables, their eyes running from plate to plate, and often re-arrange them so that each pear and bunch of grapes should show the best it could. Human affection is scarcely less devoted. I was reminded of a young wife with her first baby. Some call this a species of insanity. Very well, I own to being a little insane on strawberries. But people do not understand it. They do not have before them the years of persevering industry, as the fruit-grower does, and they have no long hopes realized. They know not how he has watched his trees through all seasons, till they become 'familiar trees'; how he has thought of them when falling asleep, or on a journey, or how he has walked among them on Sundays with his wife. Of all the descendants of Adam, none have so nearly succeeded in getting back into Paradise as the fruit-grower."

EL DORADO FAIR.—This Fair is to be held at Diamond Springs, and opens on the 21st instant. The Mountain Democrat, speaking of it says:

"Last year the Fair attracted the attention and called forth flattering comments from strangers from a distance; and this year the Fair promises to be better filled with all kinds of articles. It certainly will be a fine exhibition of fruits, grains, vegetables, flowers, liquors, works of art, agricultural and mining implements, curiosities, etc., of our country. The Fair will be held in a cool commodious hall. An oration will be delivered on Friday afternoon, and on the evening of the same day a grand ball will close the Fair."

SOROKA COUNTY.—This county elected the entire Copperhead ticket, and the vote on Governor stands: Downey, 1,684; Low, 1,603. In 1861, the vote of this county was cast as follows: For Stanford, 1,608; McConnell, 1,616; Conness, 379. It is one of the old Secesh counties, and there has never been much of the Conness element in the party. It gave Swett, in 1862, 1,650 votes.

SURE.—There is no need of having diseased sheep. Herd the flock on bench land—the more rocks the better. Cover the bottom of your kraal with rock or gravel, or what is better, select a spot covered with rocks. Give them a dry open shed to protect them from storms of rain and sleet, and as far as possible keep the skin from dampness or wet, and then wash well before shearing, and you will have healthy sheep.—[Exchange.]

Ptella trifoliata as a Substitute for the Hop.

Da. J. P. KIRLAND, of East Rockport, Ohio, writes to Horey's Magazine as follows: I have recently tested the winged seeds (*Samara*) of the *Ptella trifoliata*, as a substitute for the hop. In their membranous investment is contained a large amount of an aromatic and bitter principle, akin to lupulize, the essential requisite for flavoring and preserving of yeast and malt liquors. For domestic purposes they are equal if not superior to the hop, and I am firm in the belief, that for the extensive demands of the brewers and distillers they will furnish a cheap and efficient substitute.

The *Ptella* is a handsome shrub attaining in favorable localities 18 or 20 feet in height. It is indigenous to Ohio but grows in greater abundance among the sandy downs on the east shores of Lake Michigan, and will flourish under neglect in a variety of soils and waste places. A heavy crop of seeds never fails to be produced annually, exempt from all contingencies of frosts, bad weather and destructive insects. They vegetate freely.

The seeds and bark of the root have been used empirically and it is said successfully as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of certain forms of malarious diseases in the West. Vegetable chemists may perhaps detect in them either an alkaloid or resinoid which will prove an acquisition to the Materia Medica. This shrub deserves further attention.

Has the experiment been tried of introducing into this country the European house sparrow for the purpose of destroying many species of depredating insects? This bird (*Pyrgia domestica* of naturalists) is remarkable for its insectivorous habits, and I have no doubt its introduction into the Northern and Western parts of our country would result greatly to our agricultural and horticultural interests.

The importance of enlisting the aid of such winged auxiliaries, in counteracting the attacks of insects, I have recently seen illustrated in the case of the house-wren and bee-moth. This wren was not a visitor about my premises twenty years ago, but since I commenced an extensive apiary it has appeared and is annually increasing. During summer and autumn several individuals may be seen inquisitively examining the precincts of the hives and capturing in large numbers the larvae, pupae, and perfect moths of this depredator. At the same time a small ichneumon insect may also be observed thrusting its feelers into every crack and crevice of the hives in search of the worms and pupae of this moth. Between the combined effects of these two auxiliaries, and the facilities for observing and controlling the operations within the hive, afforded by Langstroth's movable comb principle, the bee-moth has ceased to be considered of any consequence in my estimation; at least so far as I am concerned.

Logwood as an Antiseptic.

A correspondent, says the German telegraph, sends us the following, which is printed only because it seems well authenticated, and may answer a good purpose:

Dr. W. N. Coté, the intelligent Paris correspondent of the British American Journal, says in a recent communication: "Your readers may recollect the interest excited among professional men, when Dr. Demeaux discovered the antiseptic qualities of coal tar, a mixture of which, with plaster being applied to the most fetid sores, will at once dispel the offensive smell, and at the same time contribute to the speedy cure of the part affected. The Academy of Sciences has now received a paper from Dr. Demartis, announcing that logwood or campeachy (*Hematoxylon Campeachani*) possesses the same valuable property, and in a much higher degree. This fact was discovered by accident. Dr. Demartis had several cancerous patients under his care, all presenting large ulcerous sores, emitting a most nauseous smell. An astringent being considered expedient, a pomatum, composed of equal parts of logwood and hog's lard was applied to the sores, whereupon, to the doctor's surprise, the fetor disappeared completely, and the emission of pus was much attenuated. To complete the evidence, he suspended the use of pomatum for a few hours only, when the offensive emanations immediately recommenced, and the purulent secretion became abundant. Logwood, as he now ascertained, causes gangrene, especially that of hospitals, to disappear, as if by enchantment. Dr. Demartis has also found it efficacious in preventing or stopping the erysipelas which often occurs after amputation, or the infection of other wounds, and is a source of constant anxiety to the surgeon. It entirely removes the putridity of ulcerous cancers emitting characteristic mullus, and in short, of the most fetid sores. This substance also possesses the advantage of being capable of mixture with homoeopathic remedies, such as ergotine, perchloride of iron, persulphate of iron, etc.; it may also be used as a powder and a lotion. The extract of hematoxylon, which is much used in dyeing, and is very cheap, is soluble only in warm water."

The public will do well to remember that all drop letters and newspapers must be prepaid at two cents each, instead of one as heretofore; unless they are, the instructions are to send them to the dead-letter office.

The Baron de Severs is dead, in France. Among the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton & Jencks for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, but to secure the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—[Cabinet, Schenectady.]



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

ORNAMENTAL Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED STORES in correspondence and business in Europe, as to enable him to secure from the very best sources—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED, LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

RULES:

LILIES, AMARYLLIS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, ANEMONES, TUBEROSES, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, HYACINTHS, HANNUKULUS, PEONY-ROOTS, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirty years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS, Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express of Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

AND

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves.

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN, 324 Clay street, below Battery.

The Siege of Charleston.

The following description of the last days of the bombardment of Fort Wagner and Gregg is from a Morris Island correspondent of the 6th:

In accordance with the order given on the previous day, fire was opened on Wagner from all our batteries yesterday morning at daylight. The fire was rapid and effective, and the range being obtained, we poured into the work projectiles such as never before were brought to bear upon any sand battery. The results were most encouraging. Our heavy rifle projectiles plowed through the parapets of the rebel work and plunged deeply into the covering of the huge bomb-proof, when they exploded and threw high in the air immense quantities of sand. The firing was short range and very accurate—no one shot out of ten failed to be effective. At times two or three shells would strike together, and the gleams of fire, volumes of smoke and tons of sand that shot up quickly and then rolled off in dirty clouds gave the immense mound covering the bomb-proof, an appearance not unlike a miniature volcano in full eruption. The rebels attempted to make some defense in the early moments of the bombardment, and for a while fired rapidly and spitefully their canisters, grape and shrapnell shells, but they could not stand to their guns. The fort gleamed like hell with the fires of exploding shells, and instant death awaited the bold spirits who dared to face our guns. In half an hour the fort became silent; not a shot was again fired from it during the day, and not a living being showed himself above the parapet, or indeed outside of the bomb-proof.

Early in the morning the frigate New Ironsides steamed up to a position off the fort, and opened her immense batteries on the work. Her practice was most excellent and her fire very rapid. Two or three of her 11-inch shells were in the air exploding on the fort at once. Such a furious fire was never kept up by her before. From daylight until dark her guns were in full play, and Wagner smoked like a coal-pit from the bursting of shells. The joint bombardment continued until night set in and made the objects undistinguishable. The effect of our fire upon the fort was marvellous. The great mound of sand under which the garrison found safety was plowed down by furling shot. At least eight feet of earth was plowed off by the infernal fire, and the parapets were knocked down and guns dismounted. The fort was terribly battered, and could scarcely be recognized. All its lines seemed to be defaced, and it presented the appearance of an irregular mass of sand—a heap without form or shape. It is apparent that another day's fire would expose the timbers of the bomb-proof, and its destruction would be but the work of an hour, if the rebels could be prevented from repairing damages through the night. Our success to-day was pretty nearly beyond doubt.

At dark, all but two of the breaching batteries ceased firing. Two heavy rifles and seventeen mortars were still in play and continued their firing during the entire night. Professor Grant's calcium lights were placed well forward, and threw upon the breach of the bomb-proof a brilliant stream of light, which made every portion of the rebel work as plainly and clearly defined as it could be made under the full rays of the moonday sun. Our guns were easily aimed, and not a rebel, it is said, made his appearance near the work during the entire night; indeed, to have done so, he would have been a fortunate one to escape the shells from our guns or our sharpshooters' rifle balls. The firing of the night was very accurate, and considerably reduced the size of the bomb-proof.

This morning at daylight all our batteries again opened upon Wagner, and the firing is now going on most vigorously. Before 7 o'clock all the monitors and the Ironsides took up a position in line before the rebel work, and began their work of destruction. Up to this time—10 o'clock—they have been firing rapidly, with good effect. Not a gun has been replied to by the rebels on this island though the batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands are in full blaze. We are trying to breach the bomb-proof—which is covered with 20 feet of sand—and the attempt is going on in the most satisfactory manner. We have them in a tight place. The steamer sails too soon to justify any conjecture as to the result, but I can say that we are hopeful. The naval battery has been directed against Gregg, aided by one or two guns of smaller caliber. It has not fired since yesterday at noon, and shows that it, too, has experienced no small amount of battering. The parapet and bomb-proof are badly furrowed and torn up, and I saw a breach in the bomb-proof yesterday afternoon. Whether it actually exists may not be so certain.

The condition of the rebels on this Island is not of the most comfortable character. They cannot find a place outside of their bomb-proofs where they can be at all safe. The heat to-day is intense, and the suffering of the rebels, cooped up as they are in close quarters, sweltering in the terrible heat of those black holes, and deprived of fresh air, must be inconceivably great. Besides, they have no other water than that obtained from wells dug in the sand about them, in the old quarantary burying ground. No more water comes from Charleston to them, and no more supplies.

As I close the firing from our batteries and from the Ironsides is rapid and intense, and will be maintained until the result is reached. The rebels in Wagner have been so thoroughly humiliated and depressed by our terrible bombardment that they do not show their heads. Their sharpshooters are silent—not a rifle has cracked since yesterday morning. Our men in front boldly seat themselves on the parapets and calmly watch the effects of our fire within 100 yards of the rebel shell, but one or two were wounded yesterday by fragments of our projectiles. Our sappers are taking advantage of the quietest state of the rebels, and have pushed their sap most vigorously, working like badgers under our own fire. Our loss since yesterday morning has been exceedingly small; only one man was killed and five or six wounded.

Gen. Rosecrans' official report on the operation of the army on the Cumberland, Middle Tennessee, has been officially promulgated. It is a lengthy but interesting document. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in depriving the rebels of that portion of the State since the occupation of Murfreesboro, a distance of 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our loss has been 85 killed, 460 wounded, and 13 missing, numerous small arms, 3 field pieces, 6 cannons, 3 rifled siege pieces, without cartridges, besides a quantity of arms destroyed by the enemy. In Quartermaster's stores we have 89 tents, and 35,000 sacks of corn. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers and privates. The delay in the movements of the army last spring is attributed to the time required to secure a defensive depot of supplies at Murfreesboro, and to the inferior number of cavalry, and it was not until the 15th of June that the army was brought into an available condition. The report then gives the location of the rebel army, with its base for supplies, at Chattanooga, and its former largely entrenched camp at Tullahoma, with the numerous natural

defenses of that region, and then proceeds in detail to give the plans and orders for moving on the enemy to defeat him, and in the event of retreat, to cut him off. Part of these plans deceived Gen. Bragg, and forced him to call in Buckner from East Tennessee. When the rebel forces commenced retreating from Duck river, ample and timely preparations were made to destroy the railroad in his rear, but the incessant rains with constant travel rendered the roads impracticable, and the retreat was successful. Thus ended the nine days' campaign, says the report, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions, and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, and ever since that it has become almost a quicksand. Gen. Rosecrans says of Shelbyville, that it was worthy of note, that the waving of flags and cheers of welcome from the inhabitants of this stronghold of territory, doubtless gave additional vigor and energy to the advance of our troops.

Mastering Ideas.

Dr. Walker said a good and true thing, in the course of his recent address before the Alumni of Harvard College. He was speaking of the difference there was between *mastering* a great idea, and *being mastered* by one, and remarked that most men really could not see that there was any difference at all. Some will crowd into their intellectual box the odds and ends, the shreds and patches of a really great thought, or idea, all jumbled up in the oldest fashion, and packed in after a style of strange confusion—and really deceive themselves with the belief that the dizziness which ensues is the result of so great a thing having found its way into their cranium; whereas if truth was told, the thought has completely mastered and befogged them, and not they the thought.

It is evidence of a clear and well arranged mind that it is able to discern clearly, and without confusion. There is generally no better test than this. Such minds do not go into convulsions over the ideas that are presented to them, but sit down before them for a scientific seige, and go at them with a philosophic coolness. Had we more minds of this sort among the progressive men of the day, there would really be more progress made; the trouble now is, that while there are hearts to respond there are not capacities and well disciplined minds to receive. The union of the two is a great desideratum. It is for want of this very thing that there are more talkers and writers than thinkers, and that more words and ideas find egress and casement. It is quite as essential, in this practical world, to grasp things intellectually as to discern them spiritually. We shall in good time, we trust, raise up the very class of men which the New Era is going to demand.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

WASHINGTON PIE.—One cup of cream or rich milk, one large spoonful of corn-starch, two large spoonfuls of sugar, two eggs, a little salt; flavor when cold. Set your milk in a basin of hot water; when almost boiling add sugar; beat eggs and starch until smooth; pour into the milk, and cook until thick and thoroughly done. Bake this sponge, or any rich cake, and spread this between; set on ice, or in a cool cellar. These pies are said to be equal to the celebrated Charlotte de Russ.

COLORING COTTON OR LINEN A BRIGHT BLUE.—One ounce of prussiate of potash, one tablespoonful of oil of vitriol, one tablespoonful of copperas, boil, and keep in goods twenty minutes; rinse in warm water. This is for five pounds of goods.

CREAM CAKE.—One cup of sweet cream, one do. of sugar, two eggs, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda.

TO COOK VEGETABLE OYSTERS.—Slice and boil in water about twenty minutes; add half as much milk. Let it boil up; season with butter, salt and pepper, and serve with crackers as you would oysters.

SECRETS.—We must regard every matter as an entrusted secret which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, further still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets entrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as you would be done by, is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we would wish to be treated under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

The Collins Hat.—Have you received one of those light and highly finished hats, the very prettiest style yet offered to the public? If you have not, go see them, and you will. Mr. Collins is an old California manufacturer, and deserves your patronage.

A Noble Purpose and the Glorious Result.

There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there are ways to ancient Thebes. Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the saber—your aspiring politician for maneuvering his way with subtlety and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing but a canny, and noble purpose, and, though full of obstacles, it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of Doctor Holloway, of London. For twenty-five years he may be said to have been climbing

"The steep where Parnassus' proud temple shines afar," scattering blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been *admirable*, and by its aid he has not only realized a world-wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been enabled to familiarize millions of the sick with the healing properties of his Pills and Ointment, who could never otherwise have been benefited thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his Pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured, and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the Ointment, which, if they were not vouched for by the best authority, we should pronounce incredible. These medicines seemed to do what no other advertised medicines have ever done before—fulfill the promise of the advertisement—(N. Y. Police Gazette.)

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Fourth Annual Fair,

AND

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON.

Tuesday, September 22d, 1863.

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. S. HOLDEN, President.
J. SABLES, Vice President.
W. H. BRIGGS, Secretary.
J. C. REID, Treasurer.
M. L. BIRD, Director.
GEO. WEST, Director.
SAMUEL FISHER, Director.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President, JOHN C. REID, Secretary, and M. L. BIRD, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles or Animals, but will not compete for premiums.
CASH can be had in the place of Silver Plate, Books or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in the place of Cash Premiums.

Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will provide over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and Members of the Press are in the stand.
Punctuality in the commencement of the Performances will be strictly required.
Persons desiring stalls for animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22d.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.
At 12 o'clock p. m. the Cattle and Horses will be ordered out and paraded for a grand display.
At 3 o'clock p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all 3 year olds, 2 or more to start. \$20
At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all 3 year olds, to go as they please, 2 or more to start. 20
At 5 o'clock p. m. Sweeps, Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, 3 to start.
At 6 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.
At 7 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.
At 8 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active, intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must establish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be established, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their benedictions also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure largely increased sales for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the Farmers are now reaching every part of the Pacific Coast, and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1883.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 25, and continuing eight days, to Oct. 2d.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

San Joaquin County—At Lodi City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days.

Eldorado County—At Diamond Springs, commencing Monday, Sept. 24th, and closing on the 25th.

Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days.

Pumas County—At Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, three days.

(Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may compile the list for the State?)

Fairs Next Week.

The season of Fairs is upon us, and everybody is thinking about, talking about, or going to the Fairs.

Sonoma and Santa Clara have done up their work the present week, as will be seen by our journal. The Bay District Fair, at Pacheco, commences on the 21st and lasts five days, and by the interest manifested they will have a good Fair.

San Joaquin District, at Stockton, commences on the 22nd and continues five days, and they avow that they will have the best Fair of the State this year. Stockton folks are spunky, and we know they will have a good Fair, a grand one, and no doubt it will be the best ever held in Stockton, and from appearances, and what we have seen already, we think they will have as good a Fair as can be got up in the State.

The Eldorado County Fair commences at Diamond Springs, on the 21st, and continues five days, with a true interest and enthusiasm.

The State Agricultural Society hold their annual Fair at Sacramento, commencing on the 25th, and continuing eight days. This is the longest time ever given to a State Fair. The present condition of the Society, and the many local Fairs demand of the State Society a very great exertion, and the officers of the Society, are bending all their exertion to making a very grand exhibition, and we hope for the honor of our State it will prove successful.

The Amador County Fair, will hold their Fair at Lodi City, commencing on the 23d and lasting 3 days. The friends of Fairs are doing wonders, and we think Amador County, and Lodi city will send good reports of their doings this year.

We commend the above list of Fairs. Let all go who can do so, and we hope they will do all they can to make them prosperous.

Complimentary.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary cards from the State Agricultural Society, San Joaquin District Society, and from the Santa Clara Agricultural Society. We have others, but mislaid them, and so we will thank all together, and say we will do our best to attend all the Fairs, or have reporters there, as we cannot be present ourselves at all when they occur at the same time.

Santa Clara Valley Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society opened on Wednesday, at San Jose. This Society was formerly in a very promising condition, but last year its Fair was not very satisfactory, owing to the want of harmony among its elements. This year, however, all the different interests have joined heartily in the work, with a determination to have a Fair in every way creditable to the Banner County of Agriculture and Horticulture, and against many discouragements they bid fair to succeed. The old difficulty was the chronic one, of horse racing, but concessions have been made, and all now work harmoniously. It may be mentioned that the old "Pioneer Horticultural Society," has been revived, and though acting conjointly in this exhibition, will continue its separate organization, and hold its monthly gatherings as formerly.

The Society owns very fine grounds for stock, exhibitions, and trials of speed, near the city, well arranged, which cost, with improvements, over \$6,000, and now worth much more.

The exhibition of fruit, manufactured articles, etc., is at Armory Hall, on Santa Clara street. The Pavilion Hall is large and very appropriate for the purpose. It is tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreen around the sides, and green pyramids in the center. There are two rows of tables in the center, and tablets against the wall on each side, mostly covered with a tempting display of grapes, pears, apples, and other fruits of all the rare and choicest kinds, as this famed region is noted for, and a variety of farm products and home manufactures, attesting to the industry of the people, as well as to the fruitfulness of the soil they cultivate. Some of the exhibitors are tardy, as usual, and the exhibition was much fuller on the second day, and all the arrangements in better order. The walls are adorned with pictures, needlework, works of art, specimens of embroidery, etc., etc.

FRUITS, ETC.

The Santa Clara Valley still holds the palm for fruits, and any time that but a half dozen of the principal growers will undertake it, they can make a show that will beat the world. On this occasion a few growers have made a splendid exhibit, though of only a portion of their products.

D. T. Adams, occupies one entire table and runs one with others with his extensive collection. He shows 116 varieties of pears; 68 of apples, 15 of plums, 6 of quinces and one bunch of black and white grapes—Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria. Among his pears are splendid and mammoth specimens of Flemish Beauties, Beurre Clairgeon, Beurre Bore, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and, as well as with apples, include almost every known variety, that is desirable or useful.

B. S. Fox, occupies another table with over 20 varieties each of apples and pears, noble specimens, to compete for the premiums offering for that number of varieties. He shows, also, plums, nectarines, peaches, seedling soft-shell almonds, pomegranates, "medlars," and Black Hamburg grapes. His specimens are all correctly labeled, with the name of each variety. Among the pears are Flemish Beauty, Counselor de la Cour, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Pio the Ninth, Doyenne Boussock, St. Germain, Beurre Hardy, Beurre Clairgeon, Colmar Van Mons, Colmar d'Arenberg, Beurre Diel, Howell, Beurre Bore, Beurre d'Anjou, and others worthy of note. Among the apples are King of Tompkins county, Rhode Island Greening, Marston's Red Winter, Ben. Davis, Orange Sweeting, Northern Spy, Alexander, Yellow Bellflower, Tolpebocken, Fall Pippin, Lyscome, Esopus Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Home Beauty, and many others equally worthy of note.

William O'Donnell exhibits 19 varieties of pears, and 23 of apples, of all the leading and desirable sorts that are in demand, and good specimens. He has also two fine and rare rose bouquets, and he builds up the pyramid in the center of the hall with his choice pot plants and evergreens.

J. B. Bontemps, makes a magnificent show of grapes, consisting of 63 varieties, of foreign, wine and table grapes; they were not labeled, but must be good, if looks are any index.

Dr. L. H. Barcom shows 6 varieties of apples, one of pears, one of peaches, and a collection of quinces.

L. Peller shows collection of quinces, grapes and pears, of over 20 varieties.

J. H. Hardwick, exhibits some select apples and seven varieties of quinces.

A very notable exhibit is that of Cary Peebles, being "a collection of the Produce of the Farm, Orchard, Garden and House," consisting of 155 specimens of fruit and produce.

CALIFORNIA SILK.

One of the most important features of the exhibition is the silk in embryo, shown by L. Prevost, Esq., the pioneer silk grower. He exhibits a large lot of cocoons, a portion as they were deposited by the worms in receptacles prepared for them, and others hanging in wreaths, from which some of the worms are just emerging changed to butterflies, to show they are the real home production. He shows also a silk reel, on which is the silk just as it is reeled from one cocoon. We shall have more to say on this. Mr. Prevost also exhibits a collection of rare pot plants and exotics, and an evergreen wreath.

We must defer further notice of the Pavilion exhibition for the present.

THE STOCK GROUNDS.

But little was done at the stock grounds on the first day, and the second day, Thursday, the show of stock was not what it might or ought to have been, for this valley has the material for a first-class stock show. There were some fine horses no doubt of the "blood," with brood mares and colts, but the pursuit of information concerning them was under difficulties, as there seemed no chance of obtaining it.

H. M. Seale, of Mayfield, brought out two animals from his noted herd of thoroughbred Durhams. These were his Durham bull *Rothschild*, 3 years old this month, of whitish color, and Durham heifer *Couslip* 2d, 4 years, both fine and perfect animals, and stock of the right kind. Mr.

Seale also exhibits his celebrated jack, *Young St. Louis*, and such a jack! He is a thoroughbred, of the Henry Clay stock, his grandsire imported from Maltese. He took the first premiums in St. Louis at every Fair, came across the country last year, and took first premium at State Fair at Sacramento. He stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, and is undoubtedly the largest and finest jack in the State, and a great acquisition.

Dr. Bascom shows two Durham cows, and some one else a cow and heifer.

Cary Peebles exhibits an Essex boar 5 months old, and a Berkshire sow, 6 months, good animals.

Dr. Cobb shows two Essex boars, and this concludes our notice of the stock.

The principal excitement at the track for Thursday, was the great three in five race for the Society's Purse, for which have been entered the celebrated horses, *Jack Trimble*, *Jim Blain* and *Ben Lippencott*.

Ariah Hopper enters b. h. *Jack Trimble*, by Belmont, dam by Limber John.

C. Smith enters b. h. *Jim Blain*, by Billy Blain.

Col. E. S. Lathrop enters c. h. *Ben Lippencott*, by Belmont, dam Peep, by Lance.

The race was well contested, with the following result, *Jim Blain* being allowed to withdraw after the second heat on account of breaking his quarter and plate:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Jack Trimble.....	2	3	2	2
Jim Blain.....	1	2	withd.	
Ben Lippencott.....	3	1	1	1

Some scrub races concluded the sport.

Take Care of the Ladies.

The finest street in our city, and the finest stores, are filled with goods manufactured for and made up expressly for the comfort, convenience, and the superior enjoyment of the fairer part of creation. And it is well it should be so, for, after the world was made and all that was in it, woman was made, consequently, every effort of the manufacturer, trader, inventor, or salesman, should be to please woman. The motive should be a high one, not because she is a woman, but because woman is and was created to be the "mother of men."

The casual visitors to our city, as they crowd the great "Pave on Montgomery street," can but notice the throngs that are patronizing the splendid stores on the "Broadway of the Pacific," Montgomery street. Shall we enumerate?

Sensou's splendid engravings, they are very beautiful. Purchasers will do well to visit Sensou's.

Tucker's—a blaze of Diamonds—here every taste can be fully gratified, diamonds, watches, and jewelry. Tucker knows the wants of the people, and the people can always be well supplied at Tucker's. There is probably no jewelry store in the United States where a better general stock is had or a better business done.

Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines—here again for the ladies—the best machines in the world. It is a conceded fact, that the Wheeler & Wilson is now the very best sewing machine known.

Roman & Co.—Literature is one of the prominent and promising features of the day and Roman's is the headquarters of literature. We are glad to know that our citizens are truly realizing the value of good books, and we are also glad to know that we have such a book store as Roman's where every valuable work on every science can be obtained.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—Dress, dress, dress, this is all important for gentlemen as well as ladies, but for ladies to be out of the fashion would be to be out of the world. Kirby, Byrne & Co. can, in the matter of rich and fashionable dress goods, be truly styled the emporium of fashion. No house on the Pacific Coast has done more to offer to their patrons a large and rich stock of dress goods than Kirby, Byrne & Co., on the great avenue of fashion, Montgomery street. It has been accorded to them the credit of having the finest store and the most polite and respectful attendants of any house of the kind, it is, therefore, always a pleasure for ladies to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., the one priced store and fashionable emporium for dress goods for ladies.

SONGS OF PRAISE.—How apropos is the *New Song Book* just published by Kohler, at his spacious music rooms on Sansome street; also his retail music rooms on Washington street. California should sing songs of praise continually—aye, Songs of Praise to God Almighty; first, for the blessings we enjoy, living as we do far removed from all the horrors of war! Songs of Praise—living as we do in a land of plenty; our granaries full, our wine-presses gushing out with new wine. Our hills and mountains are full of gold and silver. Songs of Praise, for our lives have fallen to us in pleasant places. And now we should sing Songs of Praise, for good men and true have come forth like good patriots and rescued our State from the dangers of a civil war. And again, Songs of Praise, that we can see signs within our Heaven that treason will soon be overthrown, and the cry will go forth "Peace on earth, good will to man." Aye, sing Songs of Praise.

LEAN ARM.—A young lady just asked me what she can do for her very thin arms. She says she is ashamed of them. I felt them through the thin lace covering, and found them freezing cold. I asked her what she supposed would make muscles grow. "Exercise," she replied. Certainly, but exercise makes them grow only by giving them more blood. Six months of vigorous exercise would do less to give those naked, cold arms circulation, than would a single month were they warmly clad.—Lewis.

NEW APPLES—NATIVES.—We call the attention of orchardists, at this time, (the season of the Fairs), to the card of Messrs. Ed. J. Evans & Co., Nurserymen, of York, Pennsylvania, who offer new native kinds of Apples. It is all important that California should secure the best varieties the world affords, and we hope all our orchardists will refer to the card of Messrs. Evans & Co., and send for catalogues to our office.

Pulu! Pulu and Home Manufacture.
In 1855, Jacob Schreiber imported into San Francisco the first *Pulu*. The first *pulu* mattress was made in 1855 by J. Schreiber. Soon a desire was rapidly increased for this article for mattresses; its quality, so soft, so free from insects, etc., made it desirable. The quantity sold that year was only, however, 3,000 lbs.; the next year, 75,000 lbs.; now two vessels are engaged in the trade, and 3,000 hales, or 600,000 lbs., are annually sold. Mr. Schreiber, however, is the pioneer *pulu* importer, and the credit of introducing the article belongs to him. It was through him that the article was introduced through the United States.

The article of *pulu* shows how large a trade between countries can be made by the discovery of some seemingly small article and apparently worthless thing—a weed, a plant and its refuse leaves or parts of them, like the *pulu*—and it shows also how large a business can be made to a merchant by one article. From one *pulu* mattress, which Mr. Schreiber made in 1855, a trade in cargoes of the article has resulted, and a large and valuable trade connected therewith. The first samples of *pulu* sent from here to Boston was in 1856.

It would be really an interest to a thinking mind to visit the business warehouses of the Brothers Schreiber, who are now associated in business together, and see the opening of the bales of this weed or plant, and the changes through which it passes, until it comes out a well finished, handsome mattress.

Messrs. Schriebers' warehouse—now J. & C. Schreiber—is being enlarged so as to have their manufacturing and display rooms occupy the upper fronts of the two buildings. Seven hands and three Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines are constantly at work turning out the newly manufactured mattresses and bedding connected therewith. They are large importers of curled horse hair, live geese feathers, tow, wool, (grown here), Orleans moss and every other material in bedding—also of chamber sets of furniture of new and very neat styles. This firm, with their business, now occupy the entire building, from the basement, where is stowed the bales and cases of heavy goods. Up through the stock-room to their show-rooms, on the second story, which they mean shall equal the New York display rooms for handsome furniture, beds and bedding of all kinds, for the comfort of the "Homes of California." We have made this extended sketch of this House, for we remember Mr. S. in early years, as a Pioneer Manufacturer, and we love to see those who have been the pioneers of "Home Manufactures" prosper, and the warehouse and salesrooms of the Messrs. Schriebers, as a proof of their industry and success that we are pleased to record.

STAGE ROUTE TO SILVER MOUNTAINS.—A stage leaves every other day from Murphy's to the Silver Mountains, stopping to breakfast at the Big Trees. A stage also leaves Murphy's, at 1 p. m., every day for Copperopolis; arrives there at 5 o'clock, p. m.; stops over night, then proceeds to Stockton next morning, giving passengers time to rest over night and visit the mines of Copperopolis, and saves 20 miles distance, in travelling the mail stage route. Returning, leaves Stockton and stopping at Copperopolis, goes on next day. This gives Big Tree travellers an easy route to Murphy's. The cost of the trip from Murphy's to Silver Mountain—55 miles—is \$10; from Stockton to Murphy's, \$8.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—We were all taken by surprise the other day, by the statement, that at the late New York show, strawberries were on exhibition, fifteen of which weighed a pound. It was the tallest strawberry "time on record," but it has been beaten in Ireland. The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* (Dublin) of July 11, says: "A basketful of Sir Harry strawberries has been presented at this office by Mrs. Gillespie, of Ballinacree, Dundrum; they are enormously large, some measuring 9 inches by 6 in circumference, and in many instances weighing over 2½ ounces each—sometimes 11 of these magnificent strawberries weighing 1 pound!"

Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of this House which appears in our journal. Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus are among the long established and well known business houses of San Francisco. Their business is very large, their stock of goods very extensive, and their manner of doing business such as to have secured a large circle of regular business customers. The newly invented "Monitor" cooking-stoves and ranges, which they now offer should be seen by all who need a range. We have seen this "Monitor," and we think it can do up the eatables about as readily as the iron Monitors are doing up the work among the enemies of our country. Go see this Monitor and judge of its merits. We think purchasers will say we are a good monitor for telling about it—go see the Iron Monitor of Tay, Brooks & Backus.

"Keep your Lamps Trimmed and Burning."—Two pre-requisites are always necessary to insure a good light, good lamps and good burning fluid, and one other thing added, lamps properly trimmed. It is always very annoying to attempt to read or write with poor lights, but there is no excuse for poor lights, for good lamps and good fluid can always be found at the warehouse of the Stanford Brothers. This firm is now opening a very splendid lot of lamps, chandeliers, etc., many new and superb patterns, and their oils and fluid cannot be excelled by any house on this coast.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of California, at Napa, has elected Rev. J. T. Peck, Rev. H. O. Benson, and Rev. J. Owen, as delegates to the next General Conference, to be held in Philadelphia the 1st of May, 1884; and Rev. E. Thomas and Rev. J. Daniel, as alternates.

The cars are now running from Marysville to within eight miles of Oroville.

Important from Europe.—The French Emperor is a Quandy.—He Turns a Political Somersault.

The New York Times of September 18th contains the following startling intelligence:

A Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 4th, says that a most important change has taken place in European affairs. The Emperor Napoleon has turned a somersault, and now lies in the dust at the feet of Gortschakoff. His position of European Dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself.

His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhenish provinces. But his allies took alarm, and while England declared boldly she would not go to war for Poland, Austria went to work to organize a German Confederation against him.

About the same time there came to Paris positive assurances that Casimir M. Clay was maturing an alliance between the United States and Russia, which engaged the United States to attack France in Mexico, in case of a European war. Then arose before Napoleon's eyes that bugbear of his family, "coalition," which should embrace, as active enemies, Russia, the German Confederation, the United States, and, as a passive, but not less damaging enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months. He saw it, took alarm, turned square around, fell on his knees before Gortschakoff, protested he never intended to go to war for Poland, washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be friends again.

England, thus being placed morally in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into friendship with the United States. As other result of the affair is that the Mexican emperor will be left on Napoleon's hands, for the Grand Duke Maximilian now refuses the Mexican throne [Mexico], and there is no other prince eligible, or acceptable, who will take it. There is now evidence that the intrigues of the French Consuls in the South for the detaching of Texas was true, and they still continue.

The pirate Florida, says the same correspondent, is at Brest, France, disabled, and cannot be repaired by French workmen, who do not understand English steam engines, which will cause much delay as competent workmen could not be procured. No supplies of war will be furnished her, only such as is necessary for her navigation. Malin is in a towering rage, swearing and threatening all kinds of extermination and copperhead vengeance.

The bombardment of Charleston further depressed the Confederate loan, which was nominally quoted at 35@40 discount. It is out of sight.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples.

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained of the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and cheaply from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

6 YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry's Repeating Rifle.



THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the justly celebrated Henry's Repeating Rifle and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies at the most reasonable rates. Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at.

Wholesale Prices.

He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Healdsburg, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petaluma Guards.

Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra RIFLES SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The price will always be in accordance with the rates East, and freight and charges. Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING,

Petaluma, Agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT.

COOKING-STOVE

FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859.

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-chest Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove, the front doors open directly into the oven, protected by letters patent, securing a direct draft from the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTRA CONVEYANCE OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrust into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which compressed and invigorating action of heat is obtained, and is more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WASHING CUP.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste pipe, and without extra fuel.

10th, WARM BACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other is genuine.

For sale by

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

204

Steamer to Sonoma.
The steamer Princess, Capt. Flynn, on the Sonoma route, gives all a chance to make a very pleasant trip into the country, and to enjoy a fine excursion across our bay and amid scenery of the most agreeable kind. We took this route to the Sonoma Fair, leaving San Francisco at 1 p. m., and in three hours reached the wharf at the landing; from thence stage to the city. A good stage rapidly carried us over the smooth road of a few miles, and landed us at the Union Hotel safely.

Capt. Flynn, of the Princess, is just the man for the steamer. An experience of 33 years on steamers has proved him a good manager, and his courteous manner and close attention to his command have made him popular and made this steamer company a paying institution.

The Sonoma valley is one of the great vineyards of our great and growing State, and destined in coming years to be known world-wide. We arrived at the Union Hotel, and found everybody all ready for the Fair, and quite an interest among a very large crowd around. We certainly appreciate the kind attentions of Capt. Flynn, of the Princess, which made our trip a pleasant one.

Ten Iron Hail at Vicksburg.—From the 1st of May, the day our army left Fort Gibson, up to the 3d of July, Gen. Grant's artillery fired the following missiles at the rebels: Solid shot, 18,889; shell, 72,314; spherical case, 47,879; rounds of grape and cannister, 2,769—total, 141,741. Of this number, 131,966 were fired at the siege of Vicksburg alone. It is estimated that twenty pounds is a fair average of the weight of the shells and shot fired, which would make it over 1,300 tons of iron used.

ALLEN'S Livery & Sale Stables,

403 KEARNY STREET, Near Pine.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.
Balls, to let for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let.

THE UNDESIGNED HAVING
leased the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer. Buggy Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physical force is used. Special attention will be paid to the training of Horses on command.
Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling the same at a sacrifice.
The subscriber having had long experience in the handling and racing of Horses, will undertake to train and get race Horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.
Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
EDWARD ALLEN.

J. & C. SCHREIBER, DEALERS IN BEDS, BEDDING, FURNITURE,

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods,
The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,
Knotted BED SPRINGS, of every size;
CURLED HAIR;
MOSS; TOW;
BED-LACE;
LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;
Spring and Mattress TWINE;
Ready-Made BEDTICKS,
SHEETS, and
COMFORTERS,
of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,
PULU,
Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at
**SCHREIBER'S
Pulu and Bedding Depot**
No. 405 Sansome street,
near Sacramento street.
J. & C. SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [53]

KOHLER'S
New Singing Book.
"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to
A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

J. H. WENWORTH, on Gold Flat, Nevada county, has a Baldwin apple tree, only three years old, growing three crops of apples all at the same time. The second crop may mature, but the third and last will be quite apt to get nipped by the wintry blast.—Nevada Journal.

Tobacco.—W. M. Holloway, of Placerville, has grown about a thousand pounds of excellent tobacco this year. It is probably worth a dollar a pound.

MARRIED.
At Ione city, Sept. 9, at the residence of R. W. Wilcox, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, H. A. Chase, Esq., merchant of Placerville, to Miss Charlotte E. Waite, of Washington County N. Y.

Cupid threw down his gauge with Harry for a race. The prize, a lovely maiden—"a bridal mate." The little God took wings, caught Harry Chase, and bore him to the feet of Lottie Waite. The priest stepped in with blessing and with grace, And changed fair Lottie Waite to Lottie Chase.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS, Corner of Front and Washington streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale
SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.
CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.
FARMER'S BOILERS,
DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.
PORTABLE FORGES,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.
PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.
Tin Plate,
Sheet Iron,
Pipe Lead,
Iron Tubing,
Rubber Hose,
Brass Goods,
Stoves, Etc., Etc.
...ALSO...
Manufacturers of the
Wrought-Iron
"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,
...OR...
RANGES,
Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies.

MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN,
COPPER,
ZINC,
BRASS,
JAPANESE GOODS.
—ALSO—
All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.
TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of
COAL OIL LAMPS
—AND—
LAMP STOCK,
—ALSO—
CHANDELIERS!
One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,
Comet Illuminating
AND OTHER
KEROSENE OILS,
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,
FLUID AND ALCOHOL,
FOR SALE BY
STANFORD BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
121, 123 and 125 California street,

**EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD HAVE A
Sewing Machine,
And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE
SHOULD BUY THE BEST,
As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is
ALWAY SATISFACTORY**

An Examination will prove to any one that
WHEELER & WILSON'S
With its numerous Improvements
IS THE BEST
Of all the various kinds of

**FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES**
Ever offered in the Market.

**It is Unequaled
In its simplicity and ease of management,
AND THE STITCH**

—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be
**THE ONLY PERFECT
EVERY MACHINE,
From the lowest price to the highest price,
IS GUARANTEED**
Before purchasing, call and examine, or
Send for a Circular.

From the OFFICE,
Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
H. W. WADSWORTH,
AGENT, \$19.20

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.
ZORN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
421 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
11 BECKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.
AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

**FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**
They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mages, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.
They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN WARE.
ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.
Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.
ZORN & CO.,
421 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO

HAYNES & LAWTON
IMPORTERS OF
**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY
CLOCKS, MIRRORS,
Plated and Britannia Ware,**
Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.
HENRY CARLTON, JR.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

NEW GOODS!!
KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.
Comprising in SILKS,
TAFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN
Rich Moire Antiques;
Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,
Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;
Plain Irish and French Poplin;
Plaid do do do do
Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.
Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine,
Mohairs, Eplingline, Foulards,
and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,
ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
Everything New
in Style and Material.

In FURS,
For Cloaks,
For Mantillas,
For Tippets,
Victorines,
and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

...WE HAVE RECEIVED...
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,
**IRISH LINENS,
SHIRTING LINEN,
LINEN SHEETING,**
Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins,
And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear, Muslins and Sheetings.
And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery,
Near Market,
Next door to Masonic Temple.

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
**HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.**
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

**MARDEN & FOLGER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,**
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the
NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their
Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
220 FRONT STREET,
Between Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,
Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.
Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.
DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE
Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price 25 cents by express.
ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and is not leaving home in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.
JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

**INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
JACKSON STREET,
A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.**
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.
MOST CONVENIENT TO THE
Steamers' Landings, Business Streets,
...AND...
Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Reduction in Prices.
Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.
**WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,
FREE TO GUESTS.**

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT AND AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City.
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Home Miscellany.

"COME NOT, WHEN I AM DEAD"

Come not, when I am dead,
To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave;
To trample round my fallen head,
And vex the unhappy dust that would not save.
There let the wind sweep and the plover cry;
But thou, go by.

Child, if it were thine error or thy crime,
I care no longer, being all unblest;
Wed whom thou wilt, but I am sick of time,
And I desire to rest.
Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie;
Go by, go by.

LOVE BY MISHAP.

(CONCLUDED)

VI.
All had passed as Miss Daisley had related; only her version was but the cold outline of facts. The warm coloring of incident and feeling was afterward revealed to the invalid by Timmerman. She had witnessed the accident with real anguish. It was a mishap accepted for her sake, and she was one to appreciate a chivalrous deed. Her first impulse was to dismount and proffer aid and comfort; but she saw that prompt attention was given, and felt how useless any intervention of hers would be. As for little Laura she burst into tears. Miss Daisley only waited to ask the sufferer's address from Mr. Timmerman, and then rode home without speaking a word.

Her mother took fright at the notion of her ministering to a stranger, even to one who had put forth so eloquent a claim to tenderest consideration. There was no precedent for such a proceeding. It was rash, undignified, unfeminine, and all that. What would people say? But Miss Julia Daisley was a young lady of resolution, and in the simplest way she brought both her mother and father to her way of thinking. "I believe he saved my life," she said, "and I am a poor thing if I cannot risk a little discomfort to help save his. Laura will go with me. Oh, mama, I wish to do it; I ought to do it. I saw him all maimed and bleeding, and for me. Would you have me so ungrateful?"

So, although there was no precedent, Miss Daisley was suffered to be human. The physician applauded her zeal. "Oh, I am only giving him his own again," she said smiling sweetly. Of course she grew fond of her patient; I shall make no mystery of that. It is just a woman's nature to love (more or less) whatever she is kind to. The best expedient for an unfavored suitor would be to break, not his heart, but his leg or his arm. Thus he would gain pity, and perhaps care and anxious thought. Having the head of his adored, he might speedily count on her beauty; and then he could afford a wooden leg, if need be.

Then Mr. Stafford was certainly a man worth thinking of more than a little. He was a handsome fellow; and though his reason was astray he said things that did not displease the lady. He talked much of the cold and stately beauty of the Park, and wondered if his will could ever melt her. Then she redoubled her care, for she could not bear to think he should not some day see his error.

There is nothing in the world like the beautiful devotion of a woman to the sick. She feels no toll, nor pain, nor timid terrors. If she have grief she hides it, lest it add one feather's weight to the afflictions of her charge. Her courage rises as her hopes recede. The grim specter that hovers and threatens may appall her, but she gives no sign. Her eye is clear and gentle; her voice soft and sweet as the breath of summer; her touch so tender that the simplest kindly office soothes like a caress. The dawn of her smile chases away suffering as light dispels the mists of the universe. There is a balm in her very presence. Her delicate instinct teaches a thousand arts of comfort and consolation which experience might study in vain. There is a wisdom above science in her loving heart. She knows no sacrifice—wonders if you speak of any. She is calmest at times when men yield to a turbulent sorrow. She chains her emotion with her sense of vigilant duty. In her weakness she is stronger than the strong. This mastery of self—this purity of devotion—this eager and unsleeping watchfulness—this radiant reflection of hope and trust—this outpouring of all that nature, lofty and true, can lavish—do they not mark the noblest heroism of humanity? From woman life comes; she feels that it is hers to guard it! And when she has restored it to you—when the peril is past and you meet with no ill of yours to bind her sympathy—take care, for she will plague you to the brink of the grave again, if you give her the chance.

Miss Laura came daily with her sister, and her anxiety for Stafford's recovery was quite as lively, if not as deep, as Julia's. Her nature, however, was not so intense; and then, it was not her safety that had been imperilled; so she had leisure to think of other things. Mr. Timmerman succeeded in making himself one of these. He was an active thing, and a very present thing, and it would have been difficult to overlook him under any circumstances. As affairs stood it was impossible.

The day after the accident Mr. Timmerman and Miss Laura Daisley sat together at a window of Mr. Stafford's parlor. Miss Julia was seeking counsel from the physician in the sick-room. Timmerman was much excited. Stafford's condition was precarious, and in his delirium had refused to recognize his friend. As Timmerman spoke his voice broke, and great tears came running from his eyes.

"Poor Mr. Timmerman!" said Laura softly, woman-like, overlooking the sad cause for a moment, in her sympathy for the nearer distress beside her. And she put her little hand upon his with a momentary soft touch, and then hurried it away, and hid it from human view in the folds of her handkerchief.

Timmerman brightened directly. He said he thought, oh, he was sure, Harry would soon get better. I am afraid it was no logical process of reasoning that brought this result to his mind. Why should a tremulous touch of Laura Daisley's hand restore his confidence? But it surely did.

"And poor Mr. Stafford!" said Laura, self-reproachful for her tardiness. "Oh! that terrible, terrible fall!"

A dexterous idea possessed Mr. Timmerman.

"And to think," he said, "it might have been your sister!"

It was now the young girl's turn to whimper. "Poor Miss Laura!" said he—and he mused the handkerchief and squeezed her little hand. He was a sly wretch, was Mr. Timmerman.

VII.

The carriage entered the Park. Miss Daisley and Mr. Timmerman had not appeared, and yet no remark had been made upon their absence. It is a question whether it had been even noticed.

In the midst of all Harry Stafford's happiness—and his happiness was of that kind which is never told in words, nor ever can be, however, we may try—there was a weight which bitterly oppressed him. He longed to throw it off, but hardly dared.

"Mr. Stafford?"

"Yes, Miss Daisley."

"We are close in sight of—of what I can hardly bear to speak of."

"To be sure. There it is. Why, it is nearly finished now. There can be no more accidents."

"You make so light of it!"

"I wish I could tell you what cause I have for feeling light about it."

"Tell me."

"It was a cheap price to pay for what I—for what!"

"Ah! Mr. Stafford, I meant to say something when we came in sight of that place."

"Tell me."

"I never can! Let me see—can I? I meant to say [timidly] that you might finish about what you had thought of me. I interrupted you at home."

This was the very opportunity Stafford had yearned for, yet knew not how to improve. So he began, not very courageously:

"I am ashamed to own it to you, Miss Daisley. I only tell you that I may also say how wrong, and foolish, and cruelly unjust I was."

Oh, Mr. Stafford!

"Yes, indeed. When I first saw you riding here, and waiting on the Concourse—forgive me; I did not know you then."

"But you haven't told me."

"Ah! true. I thought you were cold and unfeeling."

"Oh!"

"That you were severe and forbidding."

"Oh!"

"That you could be unkind and heartless."

"Oh! oh! Mr. Stafford, did you think all that of me?"

"It was detestable of me, was it not? You never can forgive me."

"You did think that?"

"I am afraid I did—only for the moment."

"Well, here, Mr. Stafford, I knew it."

"What! you knew it?"

"I did."

"Oh, I told you when I was ill, and unconscious of what I did say."

"No. I heard you at the time."

"At the time!"

"You spoke softly, but not softly enough. I heard you."

"And what could you have thought?"

"I thought—I thought it was not quite true or just; and I thought it was a pity I should never have the opportunity of proving that I was better than I seemed; for I do not like to be thought too badly of."

"Dear, kind Miss Daisley!"

"And, Mr. Stafford, if I felt one shade less of regret than I otherwise should at your misfortune, it was because I saw how I might try to make you know you had done me a little wrong."

"Miss Julia, I should be a brute if I did not love you for what you say and for what you have done; you know that. But you do not know that I now love you better than anything and everything else in the whole world."

"Oh! Mr. Stafford!"

"You are willing to let me say this, Julia; you are not angry with me, good Julia, kind little Julia, dear Julia."

"What, Mr. Stafford, a cold harsh thing like me?"

"Oh, spare me that!"

"Not a woman, but a statue?"

"My very words."

"Not a heart about her?"

"Be good to me again."

"But that last is true," murmured the young girl mysteriously.

"Julia!"

"To err is human."

"And to forgive, divine."

"Wait, let me think a moment," and she leaned back and closed her eyes. She had played at coquetry a thousand times but she could not do it now. She tried, as the half dozen preceding sentences show, but failed.

"I know you saved my life," she presently said, smiling gently, "and I did the little I could to help save yours. I do believe that perhaps we belong to one another."

"My darling; now tell me, what do you think they will say at home?"

"At my home?"

"Certainly, yours."

"I think papa knows that I love you."

"And your mother?"

"I am sure she does."

After that they sat and rode quietly, and no word passed between them until, nearing the Concourse again, Miss Daisley said,

"I see Laura."

"And there is Fred," said Harry, "on the Concourse. They see us."

"And they are coming to us."

"They may come now, but had they come earlier—" and Mr. Stafford made a mock threatening gesture.

Miss Daisley positively did not blush, only laughed.

Salutations passed as the equestrians drew near. Mr. Timmerman was beckoned to receive a whisper from Mr. Stafford.

"Fred, I can never thank you enough."

"What for?" (softly voice.)

"Why, for keeping away for an hour."

"Oh, my boy, you needn't thank me, I did it for myself."

"For yourself?"

"To be sure."

"What?"

"Yes!"

"I told!"

Any body that chooses may guess what those last three mystic utterances implied, but I shall not explain them.

The handsome four looked very knowingly at one another. Now not a word had passed with the sisters, yet I verily believe there was no secret between them at that moment. There exists among women a telegraphic tone to be ever mastered by the masculine understanding.

The orchestra stood up. At Mr. Dodworth's tap came the melodious music:

"It is the Wedding March," said Mr. Timmerman. Nobody else spoke. But was it the sunlight that suddenly flashed across those four young faces, or the tolling of hope, and joy, and faith bounding and beamed, openly telling the secret of their dearest thoughts in that happy hour? There is none other like it, to glorify the present, to gild the future, to turn the thorny ways of life to paths of boundless promise, to lift the earth to paradise. If its spell could only last! We have been liberal with our party—smoothed their way and lent their wishes every comfort from the beginning. There they are, the four of them. Let us give them the last favor and say good-by while the radiant influence still enfolds them.

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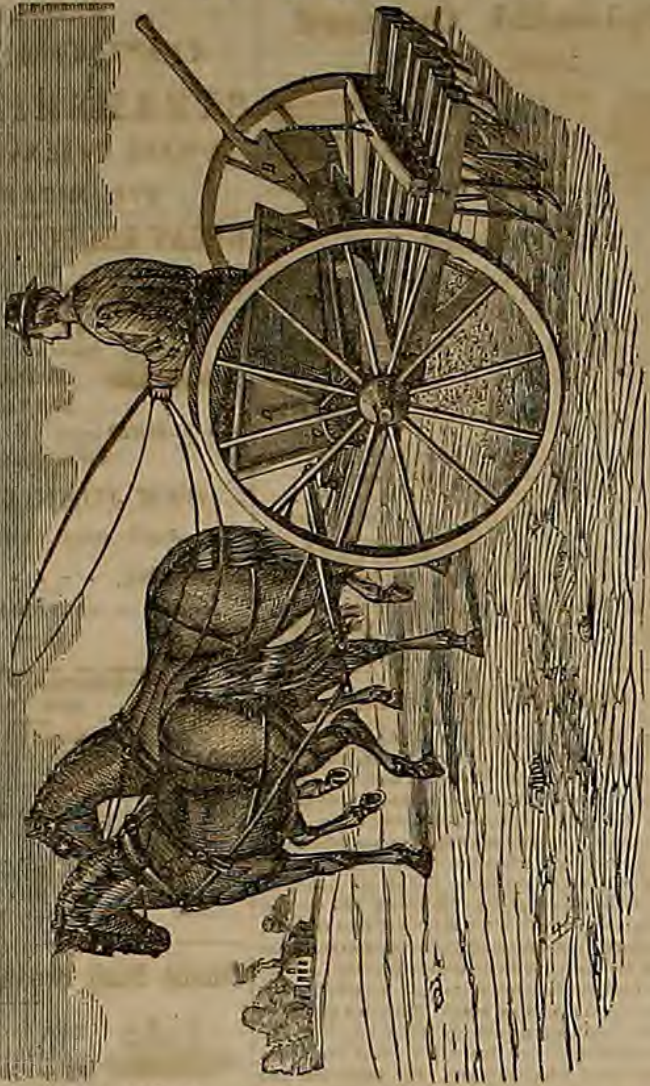
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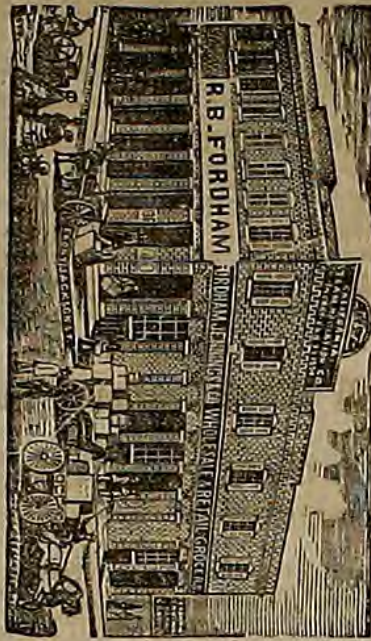
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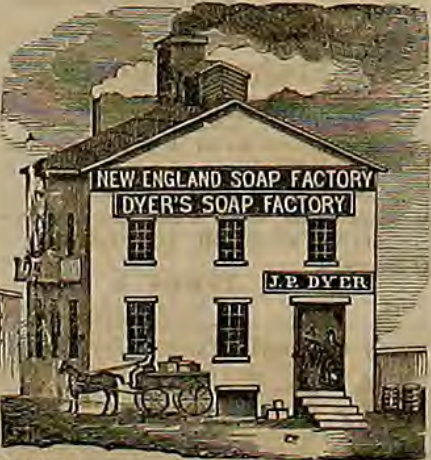
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unusually attractive for investment.

The Division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by
this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Ne-
vada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the
Truckee, near the State line—length, 135 miles.
Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, com-
prising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenue,
and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P.
Stanford, Esq.
It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum
of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Govern-
ment subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will nearly com-
plete the Road. A. W. BELLE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IM-
proved, and will hereafter be conducted on the EURO-
PEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all
hours, at the New Refectory, corner of Market street,
at the new Refectory. This Department will be con-
ducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy
the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with
very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be
entirely distinct from the Hotel, though adjoining it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.
The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking
the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with
views of our entire city and the surrounding country.
SAML'L McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.
With ample accommodations by means of spacious
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad
Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN
the above named well-known and popular Hotel,
would respectfully inform the traveling
public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or
transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house
has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms
added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted,
rendering it well adapted in every respect to the re-
quirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains
will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages
furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland,
Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.
Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BE-
NICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the
Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts
arrive at and start from the American Hotel.
A first rate Livery stable is connected with the Hotel, and
the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be
had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging
Board per week \$5 00 Rooms \$1 00
Meals 25 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey
passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF
CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
the public that he has opened the above named new and
comfortable Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is
now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-
nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.
Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the
needs of patrons will be carefully attended to.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

... AND ...

Cider Vinegar.

be Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a ver-
y superior quality. For sale by the Pipe,
Barrel, or Case, at prices un-
precedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK.

BREAK, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, oh Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, oh Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

SONNET OF THE SIDEWALK.

Whoo! and a cry runs through the busy street;
Dashing pell mell, a furious horse makes way,
Throwing the dust with his impatient feet

Whilst yelling crowds make frantic display—
Affrighting more the beast; but one more bold
Steps forth and seizes the impeding rein,

Grasping it firmly with tenacious hold,
Till equine-imity returns again.

He pats the reeking neck, and, calm in tone,
With kindly accents greets the quadruped,

While he, the momentary terror down,
Bows to the control again his graceful head.

Where passion takes the bits, or reckless sin,
The gentle word and sweet persuasion soonest win.

[B. P. Shillater.

If you love others, they will love you. If you
speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly to
you. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with
hatred. Would you hear sweet and pleasant
echoes, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

ADMIRAL Foote's last intelligible words were:
"I thank God for all his goodness to me—for all
his loving kindness to me. I thank him for his
benefits."

SIMPSON says, the ladies do not set their caps
for the gentlemen any more. They spread their
hoops.

A wit once asked a peasant what part he per-
formed in the great drama of life? "I mind my
own business," was the reply.

"PATRICK, where is Bridget?" "Indade, ma'am,
she's fast asleep, looking at the bread baking."

SWIFT proposed to put a tax on female beauty,
and to leave every lady to rate her own charms.
He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and be
very productive.

Modesty in woman is like color on her cheek—
decidedly becoming, if not put on.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the sub-
scribers first invited public attention to the pecu-
liar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress,
but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of
a large portion of the teamsters and coach
proprietors of California, the demand for their
manufacture has gradually increased, and not-
withstanding the many spurious imitations, which
from time to time have been introduced from the
Eastern States to compete with their article, the
H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an
unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the
length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the
neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful
acknowledgments to a discerning public, who
have so largely patronized them, they also unite in
general lamentation at the protracted difficulties
which continue to rend our once happy and en-
vied land. The supply of raw material from the East
having in consequence been entirely cut off, the
subscribers turned their attention to the substitution
of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture,
but after applying every means suggested by the
modern application of the science of Chemistry,
they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion,
that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating
purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it
was not at all adapted to make a permanently
satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the
subscribers turned their views to the native pro-
duce of California, believing that large quantities
of natural resin might be collected from the noble
pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they
have already received one parcel of the crude
resin thus collected, and the same having been
submitted to careful distillation, has produced
a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating prop-
erties any similar material from the Eastern
States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put
forth and new discoveries made, so that California
may soon be independent of all foreign supply,
for we believe our lofty mountains and our
mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply.
And if the subscribers can only obtain the
native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be
able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower
price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties,
which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

v18-12

C. E. COLLINS,
603 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF
Italian Bees with pure Queens, and
one hundred swarms of Common
Bees, full hives and well stocked
for winter, average nearly 100 lbs.
There is no better investment a man
can make for a permanent thing
where there is a garden or field than
a few swarms of bees, as at less than
the low rate of purchase, the annual produce of honey will
pay the first cost and leave the increase of bees a gain.
Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR OF FAR-
MER

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES
FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of
BUCKEYE MOWER, " " Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED S. E. PRAKER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
McDORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do
KIRBY do do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, McDORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER,
HANNY'S do do BURKARD'S do do

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER

HARVESTERS:

FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHES, HEADER

STEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

ROBERTS'S Genuine 33 and 35-inch Thrashers, SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 35-inch Thrashers.
TREADWELL & CO'S 30, 33 and 35-inch Thrashers, PITTS' Patented do do do
WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Hazen's, Waltemore's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines
suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Market Streets.) Sept. 18.

THE Grain and Produce Market has experienced but little change for the last week. Receipts of all kinds are in excess of demand. Wheat having experienced a further decline, shippers rates now being \$1.35 per 100 pounds. Barley, Oats, and Hay arrive freely and are sold at low figures. Potatoes are still in large supply at low prices.

Our exports are as follows: The ship Black Hawk, for Melbourne, took 5,000 bbs of wheat, 5,800 qrs of flour, 13,597 sbs of wheat, 10,077 sbs of oats. The ship Linda, for Santa Arona, took 200 bbs of wheat and 1,000 qrs of flour, and 49 sacks of quicklime.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 47,254 sbs, Barley 11,159 sbs, Oats 60,435 sbs, Flour 9191 qrs, Salt 1546 sbs, Beans 300 sbs, Bran 746 sbs, Hay 132 tons, Potatoes 418 sbs, Corn 351 sbs.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 711 sbs, Barley 1995 sbs, Oats 925 sbs, Beans 219 sbs, Wool 68 bales, Flour 61 qrs.

Wheat, 100 lbs.	Flour, 100 lbs.
Shipping .. 1.35 @ 1.40	Superfine .. 4.50 @ 5.00
Milling, old .. 1.40 @ 1.50	Extra .. 5.00 @ 5.25
do new .. 1.30 @ 1.40	Commercial .. 5.25 @ 5.50
Barley, old brewer's .. 1.35 @ 1.40	Domestic .. 100 @ 3.25 @ 4.00
do new feed .. 1.35 @ 1.40	Hay .. 10 @ 17 @ 20
Oats, old .. 2.00 @ 2.50	Ground Feed .. 10 @ 24 @ 30
do new .. 1.50 @ 1.75	Brans .. 27 @ 30 @ 35
Corn .. 2.00 @ 2.25	Middlings .. 27 @ 30 @ 35
Rye .. 2.25 @ 2.50	Beans .. 100 @ 2.00 @ 4.00
Buckwheat .. 2.00 @ 2.50	Onions .. 1.25 @ 1.50
Potatoes .. 50 @ 75	Squash .. 10 @ 20

Wool, 100 lbs. ... 1.35 @ 1.40
do Best Am. ... 2.00 @ 2.50
do Medium ... 1.50 @ 2.00
do Poor ... 1.00 @ 1.50
Wool-sacks, new ... 2.00 @ 2.50
do old ... 1.50 @ 2.00
In Wool, prices are nominal. No transactions; buyers and sellers holding different views, and Wool arriving goes into storehouses.

Butter, Cheese, etc.	San Francisco Cattle Market—Sept. 18.
Butter, Cal., 100 lbs. ... 2.00 @ 2.50	Best—American, 1st quality, 50 @ 60 @ 100 @ 150 @ 200 @ 250 @ 300 @ 350 @ 400 @ 450 @ 500 @ 550 @ 600 @ 650 @ 700 @ 750 @ 800 @ 850 @ 900 @ 950 @ 1000 @ 1050 @ 1100 @ 1150 @ 1200 @ 1250 @ 1300 @ 1350 @ 1400 @ 1450 @ 1500 @ 1550 @ 1600 @ 1650 @ 1700 @ 1750 @ 1800 @ 1850 @ 1900 @ 1950 @ 2000 @ 2050 @ 2100 @ 2150 @ 2200 @ 2250 @ 2300 @ 2350 @ 2400 @ 2450 @ 2500 @ 2550 @ 2600 @ 2650 @ 2700 @ 2750 @ 2800 @ 2850 @ 2900 @ 2950 @ 3000 @ 3050 @ 3100 @ 3150 @ 3200 @ 3250 @ 3300 @ 3350 @ 3400 @ 3450 @ 3500 @ 3550 @ 3600 @ 3650 @ 3700 @ 3750 @ 3800 @ 3850 @ 3900 @ 3950 @ 4000 @ 4050 @ 4100 @ 4150 @ 4200 @ 4250 @ 4300 @ 4350 @ 4400 @ 4450 @ 4500 @ 4550 @ 4600 @ 4650 @ 4700 @ 4750 @ 4800 @ 4850 @ 4900 @ 4950 @ 5000 @ 5050 @ 5100 @ 5150 @ 5200 @ 5250 @ 5300 @ 5350 @ 5400 @ 5450 @ 5500 @ 5550 @ 5600 @ 5650 @ 5700 @ 5750 @ 5800 @ 5850 @ 5900 @ 5950 @ 6000 @ 6050 @ 6100 @ 6150 @ 6200 @ 6250 @ 6300 @ 6350 @ 6400 @ 6450 @ 6500 @ 6550 @ 6600 @ 6650 @ 6700 @ 6750 @ 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VOLUME XX.

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REMOVAL.

The Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is removed to No. 320 Clay street (2d story), below Battery, and opposite the Railroad House.

San Francisco Bay District Fair at Pacheco.

Pacheco, Sept. 17, 1883.
The San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society's Fair was opened at Pacheco on Tuesday, Monday being principally occupied in receiving entries. I could not be present at the opening, and left San Francisco on Wednesday morning, taking the route by Oakland and across the mountains, so as to arrive when the Fair was well under way.

THE TRIP UP.

The boat connecting with the new railroad, for the stage at Oakland, leaves San Francisco at 9 o'clock. Paying your two bits at the gate of the ferry wharf, which is fenced in, you are permitted to go on board, and a run of about half an hour, in which you get a near view of Goat Island, brings you to the end of the new railroad wharf extending far into the bay where no "bars" can obstruct the boats, and here cars are in waiting to receive passengers. But a few minutes are required for the transfer, and the train is off. The track is laid on timbers which are laid on the ends of piles, the spaces being open to the water, but there is no danger of going through while in the cars. Alongside of the track, and protected by a railing on each side is a parallel roadway, for general use, I suppose. The railroad is a "great institution," and "lays over" your Market-street railroad decidedly. The "appointments" of the road appear to be first rate, and the locomotive takes us along glibly till we reach terra firma proper, and holds up at about a half-way station and take on some produce destined for the city (of Oakland) markets. The land is mostly level, though we noticed one piece of "treacle work," and one "cut" of a few feet. We run through groves of oak, and cultivated patches where pumpkins and other produce could be easily taken from the vines and tossed on board the cars (very convenient); and check up at the depot on Broadway, after a pleasant ride of about ten minutes. The road is about three miles long, and comes in at Oakland three or four blocks up from the steamboat landing. It is now being constructed through the city towards Brooklyn, and will ultimately extend up the valley to Vallejo's Mills, near the Warm Springs. Taking the stage we pass out of Oakland through its charming suburbs and cultivated grounds that supply most of the strawberries and small fruits for the metropolis markets. Many splendid rural residences have been erected within a year or two, with grounds laid out in fine gardens and orchards, and with the improved means of communication, locations will be much sought after by city residents. Indeed, we are informed that property in Oakland has advanced 100 per cent within a year, while the improved lands near, in orchards, etc., readily command \$1,000 an acre, that a few years ago were thought to be high at \$100. One residence, with ground containing nine acres, not very expensively laid out in orchards, etc., was pointed out, for which the owner refused, lately, \$30,000.

We passed the grounds of G. W. Fountain, the celebrated strawberry man, where he raises the noted Victoria strawberry, of which he is now sending to market 25 pounds a day, that bring 50 cents a pound. This fruit is also the earliest in market, as well as latest, and grows, too, entirely without irrigation. It must be valuable. We mention here that Mr. Fountain brought up a box of these strawberries for the Fair, and they are very large and fine looking berries for any season.

Reaching the mountains on a straight road from Broadway, Oakland, the ride up through the cañon and across, is tedious, especially in an overcrowded stage, and on such a decidedly "hard" road. The counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, on each side, are decidedly culpable in not improving this road; it is hardly more than a trail, while it is an important thoroughfare. Passing down through a succession of pleasant valleys (stopping only at Lafayette for dinner),

we come into the fertile Pacheco Valley. The land is mostly settled up and cultivated, and we passed a few orchards with apple trees, loaded with fruit. We noticed sheep being sheared at one place, for the fall shearing.

Arriving at Pacheco at 3 1/2 o'clock we found many people "in town" and the Fair under full headway.

THE FAIR.

Is being held on the grounds of the County Society, eastward of the town, which are very commodious and well arranged. The Pavilion is located on the grounds, a matter of much convenience, thus bringing together all departments, and saving much labor to the management. An Artesian well has been bored on the grounds, from which a fine stream of water flows up, for the use of the stock and other purposes, which is a great benefit. The number of visitors to the Fair is large, and if the Exhibition is not so extensive as might have been expected, it is no fault of the people of this county.

IN THE PAVILION.

The exhibition if not so large is varied and important; but it is principally made by Contra Costa county, which, even, held back to give other portions of the District a chance, but they have been sadly remiss. The display of fruit is very good, if not very extensive. Dr. Streitzel, from the Alhambra Garden, makes a fine show of large variety of products; so also is some fine fruit from H. Bush of Martinez; and from Diablo Valley, J. D. Allen, and J. March represent that fine section with fruit and wine. The mineral department, filled with the rich copper specimens from Mt. Diablo, as well as quicksilver, is an important feature in showing the valuable mineral productions of the county. The Ladies make a good exhibit in needlework and other domestic, including butter and cheese. Adjoining the hall are the implements and manufactures.

At a meeting of the Society on Wednesday, it was decided to hold the next District Fair at San Jose. The receipts of this Fair have (or will), doubtless, exceed any of those of any previous District Fair, and will enable the managers, with their systematic arrangements, to pay all the premiums, as they always do in this county, and to close up satisfactorily, with credit to the Society, thus redeeming its character and placing it on a substantial basis.

IN THE STOCK GROUNDS.

The show is a good one, particularly in horses, and the District outside of this county is better represented. The horses embrace all classes, the light and graceful thoroughbreds of names known to fame, the useful grade horses, stallions, roadsters, horses for general farm-work, brood mares, colts and fillies, and all that go to make up what is useful or desirable in the horse line. The useful jacks and mules are also represented. The cattle comprise the valuable Durham, bulls and heifers; and in swine there are some good specimens of improved breeds. We need not particularize the animals, as they are all enumerated in the list of entries we give below, of the stock, as well as of the articles in the Pavilion and elsewhere, which gives the names and character, and shows the extent of the exhibition. (Some few entries for the races, however, were not received in time for the list.) The stock are led out for parade in the forenoon, and make a very creditable appearance. The visitors were well entertained with the trials of speed on the track, and the ample accommodations provided were well filled, a brilliant array of ladies, representing the grace and loveliness of the district, occupying the main stand, under the grateful shade of the green boughs spread overhead. The time is well filled up each day with the regular trials of speed, interspersed with impromptu scrub races, or a foot-race. Some noted horses being present the contests excited much interest. The results will appear in the official reports with the list of awards, which we intend to publish, with further reports of noteworthy articles. We conclude our notice of the Fair for this week with the following list of entries, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Bunker & Theobald, of the Gazette, who kindly furnished us with printed slips in advance of their publication.

List of Entries.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Alfred J. Smith, force pump, brass and copper.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Samuel Bacon, patent gauge for turning lathes. Mrs. B. M. Hall, dozen home made candles, specimen hard soap. J. M. Horner, washing machine, "Economy." N. Howe, lot horse shoes. Standish & Dalton gang plow, barley mill and 6 horse shoes. Collins, "Little Giant" washing machine. A. Hunter, grain separator.

WINES AND CIDER.

Samuel Bacon, 5 bottles cider. Wall & Westoby, barrel ale. Dr. J. Streitzel, 7 varieties wine. J. D. Allen, 2 varieties of red and white wine, 3 each. Matthew Keller, case of sherry wine, case brandy butters.

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

C. N. Wight, 3 cheeses. C. J. Pramberg, 2 cheeses. J. C. Holland, cheese. J. W. Venable, cheese. Mrs. E. N. Wight, specimen of butter. C. N. Wight, 5 pounds butter. J. W. Venable, lot

of cheese. Mrs. G. P. Loucks, lot butter.

MULES, JACKS, ETC.

Dr. Goodale, mare with mule colt 4 months old, Nellie, mare with mule colt 5 months old. Fanny, M. & P. Gregory, pair mules Betsy and Phebe, 3 year old Abe Lincoln. David Glass, Jack, 2 years old, Jeff Davis.

ROADSTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.

G. W. Thorn, mare, Orphan Girl, sired by Argyle, 3 years old April, 1883, stallion colt White Stockings, sired by Belmont, 2 years old. M. R. Barber, filly, 1 year old, Lady Langford, sired by Langford, dam, Jenny Lind. Geo. S. Hoag, gelding Gray Eagle, 6 years old, sired by Gray Eagle, dam as Roadster. Wm. Smith, carriage horse Thomas Jefferson. J. B. Stone, stallion Young Dashaway. Silverio Soto, stallion John Shakespeare, saddle horse Grey, filly, Printer stock Rosa Bell, 3 years old. Sam Ramage, stallion Orphan Boy, 3 years old, Sire Morgan Rattler, dam Uncas. Mendenhall, stallion Young Bell, sired by Belmont, dark bay. U. Huntington, sucking colt Black Prince, sired by Hard Road. A. Gallardo, mare 4 years old Fanny, sired by Pointer, dam Morgan Mare, 2 year old colt John Collier, sired by John Collier, dam Morgan mare. J. W. Thorn, mare 4 years old Rosa, sired by Argyle. Seely Bennett, stallion 12 years old St. Lawrence sired by old St. Lawrence, dam French mare, filly 3 years old Ellen Taylor sired by General Taylor, filly 3 years old Jessie Scott sired by General Scott. J. P. Chrisman, stallion colt 4 years old Rattler, sired by Old Rattler for a Roadster. A. M. Stone, single carriage horse, Bull. S. Qard, bay stallion, 4 years old, Rattler, sired by Rattler, dam Nimrod mare. Benj. E. Morris, pair matched carriage horses, Dam and Dick, 7 years old; two saddle horses, Jake and Bill, single carriage horses. E. Chamberlin, Morgan stallion, Flying Morgan.

SWEETSTAKES.

G. W. Thorn, three year old colt Argyle, sired by Argyle; two year old colt Starr King, sired by Belmont; one year old colt Reville, sired by Reville; sucking colt Young Rainbow, sired by Young Rainbow, mare Rhone, entered as family horse. Henry Sanford, horse colt, 3 years old, Young Rambler. M. R. Barber, mare Jenny Lind, 7 years old, sire Rainbow, dam Old Kit, entered as mare for all purposes; Young Archy, 2 years old, sired by Belmont, dam Jenny Lind, for all purposes. R. C. Sautley, racing mare, for all purposes, Nellie. S. Soto, mare 3 years old Fanny, for all purposes. Leo Morris, stallion Mite Champion, 8 years old, for all purposes. G. Burgess, stallion Bertrand, 8 years old. Mendenhall, mare Electricity, 4 years old, sired by Glencoe, 8 years old. U. Huntington, mare Fanny, 5 years old, sired by Old Peacock. N. Russell, stallion colt, Plough Boy, sired by Langford. Dr. Goodale, mare with colt, 3 months old, entered for all purposes. A. M. Stone, family horses, dam and colts, for all purposes, Kit, mother of family before entered, yearling colt Belmont, for all purposes. M. B. Ivory, stallion, 8 years old, Hard Road. David Glass, stallion, 4 years old, General McClellan, for all purposes. A. Miller, filly, 2 years old, Lady Nellie, entered for all purposes. J. H. Fish, stallion, 8 years old, Kentucky Hunter. Alfred Ashbrook, stallion Eclipse, for all purposes. H. A. Benson, stallion, 7 years old, Sir Henry. E. S. Lathrop, stallion, Ben Dippencott. U. Huntington, stallion, Hard Road; stallion colt, Black Prince, Honest Fred, Black Warrior, Black Hawk, entered for best family.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

R. C. Sautley, draught stallion, Bellfounder. Golden Field, draught stallion, 3 years old, Chief. D. Holley, mare, year old, Dublin Kate.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

W. L. Stone, thoroughbred colt, 2 years old, Cheatum Colt, sired by Billy Cheatum, dam Prairie Bird. Augustin Galindo, stallion American Boy, 5 years old, sired by Old American Boy, dam, Morgan. J. B. Fox, Victress, 4 years old, by Belmont, dam, Sumter, color, sorrel; Sune Martin, 2 years old, by Owen Dale, dam, Chloform, grand dam, Eclipse. E. Chamberlin, chestnut stallion, Canna, 11 years old, sired by Imported Skylark, dam, imported Prisma. S. Wolfe, thoroughbred, Lady Nelly, 4 years old.

HAIF BREEDS.

Fancisco Galindo, half breed mare, 4 years old, half breed of 2 years old, of John Lemon stock, colt, Shetland stock, 2 years old, 40 inches high. Fernando Pacheco, half breed filly Shakespeare, of Shakespeare stock. — half breed horse. Ignacio Sibirao, filly 2 years old, Queen, Shakespeare stock. J. T. Sherman, filly 2 years old, Fanny. Wm. Meek, mare, 4 years old, Flora.

ARTS AND HOME MANUFACTURES.

James Daly, specimen of penmanship. Mrs. J. H. Braly, specimen of wax work, bouquet of flowers.

SPECIMEN PAINTING, ORIGINAL DESIGN.

Louisa Streitzel, pencil drawing, two specimens.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND VEGETABLES.

Bowles & Bigbie, specimen tobacco, best crop 23 acres. A. O. Peden, specimen tobacco. J. L. Bromley, sugar beets and rutabagas. O. E. Howard, specimen hops. A. W. Stone, Mangel Wurtzel, sugar beets, blood beets, best crop wheat, 8 acres, machine cleared. T. Z. Witten, six blood beets. Jerome B. Stone, lot of carrots, potatoes, squashes. R. G. Davis, lot of hops. Fernando Pacheco, Virginia tobacco plant, bush red pepper. A. W. Stone, 3 rutabaga beets.

DRIED FRUITS, PRESERVES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

B. M. Hall, 5 varieties pickles, 5 varieties dried peaches. Joshua Marsh, 10 pounds dried peaches peeled, 10 varieties of peaches unpeeled. Mrs. O. E. Howard, catchup. Mrs. J. Streitzel, 7 varieties of dried fruit, 12 varieties of jellied fruit. J. D. Allen, 10 varieties jar fruit, jar preserved green peas, jar pickled tomatoes. A. W. Stone, jar gooseberries. Mrs. John Smith, 3 bottles catchup.

FRUITS, GRAPES, NUTS, ETC.

B. M. Hall, variety of 6 apples. J. P. Chrisman, 20 varieties of apples. J. Marsh, 15 varieties apples, 15 varieties of peaches, 4 bunches California grapes, bunch quinces. Dr. J. Streitzel, largest collection of fruits consisting of 97 varieties, 5 varieties

of raisins, 2 do plums, 12 do foreign grapes, California grapes, 6 quinces. A. W. Stone, 6 varieties of apples, 3 each, 1 variety do of G. J. D. Allen, 36 varieties of apples. H. Bush, Sr., 4 varieties of almonds, 1 do California grapes, 1 do apples, 1 do pears.

BREAD, PIES, CAKES, ETC.

Mary Sanford, cake. Mrs. R. H. Wight, specimen bread, do cake, do pies. Maggie Pugh, loaf of bread, cake by girl 11 years old. Cora E. Tilton, loaf bread salt rising, do yeast rising, loaf plum cake, do pound cake. Miss M. A. Clark, loaf of bread.

NEEDLE WORK.

Nancy Sanford, gent's shirt made by hand. Leonora Higuera, chemisette, shirt. Theresa Engelmyer, bonnet. Mrs. J. H. Braly, bed quilt. Mrs. C. E. Howard, infant's dress, ladies' collar. Rosina L. de Soto—pair bead worked slippers by girl 8 years old. Mrs. William Stone, misses dress, braid work, do cloak, machine work, 3 quilts. Mary Hanley, misses' chemise by hand, quilt. Mrs. B. M. Hall, quilt, basket of flowers, Friendship. Mrs. Joshua Marsh, bed spread. G. P. Loucks, child's dress. A. Gallardo, pair ladies' dresses, embroidered towel.

EMBROIDERY.

Mrs. B. M. Hall, 2 pair ladies' hose. J. H. Braly, specimen of worsted work, bouquet of flowers. Clara Germain, crochet tidy. Mrs. Gwyther, collar and sleeves. S. J. Bennett, 2 lamp mats worsted work, embroidered ladies' sack, 2 do handkerchiefs. Mrs. O. E. Howard, embroidered cushion, do scarf, piece transferred work, pair knit slippers. Mrs. U. Huntington, lady's embroidered skirt, child's flannel skirt, silk embroidery, 4 transferred collars, transferred handkerchief, knitted and embroidered tidy. Mrs. M. Gregory, infant's shawl in silk embroidery. S. L. Murray, embroidered chair. Mary E. Bunker, book mark in head embroidery. Mary Hanley, lady's skirt, cotton embroidery, pin cushion, silk, pair boys' socks. Mrs. S. Murray, ottoman cover, worsted embroidery, pair suspenders, pair gent's slippers. Mrs. H. Bush, worsted shawl. Mrs. U. Huntington, knitted and embroidered tidy, embroidered handkerchief. Mary Liber, crochet work, tidy, etc. Miss G. S. Brown, crochet tidy. Mrs. John Smith, piece of embroidery, worsted cape. Mrs. A. Gallardo, head cigar case, chemise yoke, embroidered handkerchief.

FOWLS AND DUCKS.

R. G. Davis, 6 Spanish black fowl. R. H. Wight, lot of fowl.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

James Lewis, express wagon. Ben E. Harris, one horse buggy. O. E. Betts, six horse wagon, two seated Concord wagon.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

E. D. Gregg, saddle.

GRADED STOCK.

Peter M. Alum, 2 year old bull, John Harold. W. Hanley, 3 year old heifer, Sontag, with calf six weeks old, heifer 2 years old, Nettie.

CATTLE, DURHAM.

S. C. Hastings, the thoroughbred bull, Herald the 5th. J. W. Venable, thoroughbred bull, 5 years old, Tybee. A. W. Stone, grade durham bull, 4 years old, Favorite. Fernando Pacheco, 3 year old hog, California breed. Samuel Houghton, Essex boar, 3 years old, imported by J. D. Patterson. Essex sow, 3 years old, pair of pigs, Essex sow 3 years old, Berkshire sow 11 months old. Wm. Stone, sow and boar, half Essex, 6 months old.

MINERALS.

John L. Bromley, lot of minerals from Mount Diablo. E. D. Gregg, specimen copper from Mount Diablo. J. D. Allen, specimen cinnabar rock, and bottle of quicksilver from same rock, all from Mount Diablo. Wm. Girvan, specimen bar of copper from Pioneer lode, Mount Diablo. B. M. Hall, specimen copper quartz, from Hall ledge Mount Diablo.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR TUESDAY.

Benj. E. Morris, Emigrant, to harness, 2 in 3 free for all, purse \$100. J. B. Fox, sorrel filly Susie Martin, 2 years old, by Owen Dale, dam Chloform, for the premium purse, 2 in 3, \$50. G. W. Thorn, gray filly Orphan girl, 3 years old, by Argyle, for the running purse 2 in 3, \$50. S. P. Ramage, Morgan Rattler, 3 years old, sired by Morgan Rattler, for trotting purse, 2 in 3, \$50. Silverio Soto, gray Spanish horse, free for all, 2 in 3, \$50. W. Burdett, Tartar, trotting to harness, 2 in 3 (sired by old man Boss' Selim), purse \$50. De Grote, chestnut mare, Fanny Shafter, for running purse \$50. R. H. Sautley, Tom McGuire, for trotting to harness, 2 in 3, \$100.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR WEDNESDAY.

E. S. Lathrop, Glencoe Cornet, 4 years old running purse, 2 in 3, \$150. W. Burdett, Henry Clay, 8 years old, for trotting purse, \$150. S. Card Glencoe Chief, for the trotting purse, 3 in 5, \$150. J. H. Fish, Kentucky Hunter, for trotting purse, 2 in 3, \$100. J. Sessions, Bay Diamond, for trotting purse, 3 in 5, \$150. G. S. Hoag, Grey Eagle, for trotting purse, 2 in 3, \$100. J. H. Fox sorrel mare, Victress, 4 years old, by Belmont, dam by Sumter, for running purse, 2 in 3, \$150.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR THURSDAY.

B. E. Harris, — for trotting purse, single harness, 2 in 3, \$100.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR LADIES' RIDING.

Dora Belle Harris, 10 years old, for best equestrianism.

Pure Coffee and Spice.—We go every time for Home Manufactures, and the lovers of pure and fragrant coffee can have their sense of smelling highly gratified, by calling at the factory of Marden & Folger, on Front street, and examine the samples of coffee, so nicely browned (not burned) under the new process, which secures all the aroma of the coffee. Messrs. M. & F. are now supplying all parts of the State. They have capacity to turn out 3,200 pounds of coffee a day, and 2,000 pounds of spices, at their mills, all of the highest character, and being, as we believe, the only American manufacture of the kind, in this section of the State, deserve a liberal support.

The First Smelting at Antioch.—We have in our possession some of the first copper ore reduced by the smelting works at Antioch. It is, of course, not the pure copper, it being necessary to go through several processes before that result is attained, and we believe it is not the intention of the proprietors of these works to do other than reduce the ore here, and then ship it to Swansea for its final working. The establishment at Antioch, we are informed, works admirably, fulfilling the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.—[Contra Costa Gazette.

CONTRA COSTA vs. ALAMEDA.—Judge Reynolds has decided in favor of a mandamus to compel the Supervisors of Alameda to levy a tax, and collect and pay over the money due Contra Costa county, as authorized and directed to do by Statute. A stay of proceedings was applied for, and granted, as a matter of course. An appeal will doubtless be taken to the Supreme Court.—[Ib.

SHIPMENTS OF COPPER ORE.—The first shipment of copper ore from the Mount Diablo mines, consisting of a ton of rock from the Mount Zion and a ton from the Pioneer claims, passed through Pacheco on Tuesday last on the way to San Francisco, to be smelted. We believe the time is not far distant when shipments of ore will be so frequent as not to attract special attention.—[Ib.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.—From the Pajaro Times, we learn that considerable of the machinery for the Powder Mill, on the San Lorenzo River, is on the ground where destined to be erected. The building of the different houses and running of the tunnel is in flattering progress. This stupendous work is under the superintendence of J. W. Old, a gentleman who has shown himself in every way equal to the performance of the task before him. It has been decided to erect a new paper mill adjoining the one now in operation. The profits of this establishment are immense. The proprietors are now receiving about 2000 tons of straw to be consumed in making wrapping paper. This establishment, under the control of Mr. Felker, is conducted with system and economy. The new mill is to furnish printing paper. It is estimated that within the last year, there has been invested, by Santa Cruz and San Francisco capitalists, in manufacturing enterprises, on the San Lorenzo River, at least \$500,000. These investments are returning fortunes. It is said that John Sims, of San Francisco, has about \$100,000 in Powder and Paper Mills.

WOMEN AS HARVESTERS.—Several German girls have gone to service in the harvest fields of northern Illinois, where they receive one dollar per day wages. The Galena Advertiser says that German girls are not the only ones who engage in this employment. Last year, in many districts around the city, where the men volunteering for the war left a scarcity of out-door assistance on the farms, women of energy turned out and assisted in gathering in the crops. In many instances, in peculiar cases, the women of a settlement would go in a body and harvest large fields of corn for some poor soldier's lone wife in a single day.

NOT A FICTION.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of man's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—say that he has paid when he has not—or sent money and was lost by mail—or will take the paper and will not pay for it on the plea that he did not subscribe for it; or will move off, leaving it to come to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearfully on the final settlement of the judgment day. How many who read this paragraph will be guiltless of the offense charged.—[Exchange.

MONOPOLIZING THE MINES.—A project is being agitated in British Columbia, to sell the mines, thus giving capitalists a monopoly of the auriferous regions. The Colonist takes decided ground against this innovation, and demands that the mines be left an unfailing resource, for those who have the disposition to work them.

A tin mine has been discovered near Mono Lake, by the Hank Schram Gold and Silver Mining Co. They were at work on a lode containing gold and silver, and by chance discovered the tin. The ore contains from five to twenty-three per cent of metal. The mine is twenty-five miles from Aurora. Wood and water are abundant near the mine. The lode is from 60 to 100 feet thick, and has been traced more than a mile.

Blown Up.—Major N., on being asked if he was seriously injured at the bursting of a boiler on a steamboat, replied that he was not, as he had been blown up so many times by his wife that a mere steamer explosion had no effect upon him whatever.

Songs for the Million.—Boyd, the engraver, on Montgomery street near Pine, is an excellent engraver. He can get you up a picture at quick notice; and then he will give you twenty songs for one dollar, besides a host of pretty toys, very cheap. Everybody should go to Boyd's for songs and toys.

Santa Clara Valley Fair.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THIRD DAY.

In our last week's issue we could only give some report of the Fair of the Valley Society at San Jose for the first two days, and an allusion to the most prominent exhibitors, our paper being issued before the Fair closed. We resume on the third day by a general view:

THE PAVILION

Was now well filled with articles pertaining to agriculture, and home manufactures, while specimens of art and taste, and the delicate and cunning handiwork of woman, adorned the walls, the whole presenting a very creditable appearance. The number of visitors was quite large, and all seemed pleased and gratified, while to their credit be it said, they heeded well the injunction, "Taste not the fruit, touch not the flowers," and hardly an article was disturbed. A very pleasing occurrence of the morning was the visit of the scholars of the San Jose Institute, to see the Exhibition, and themselves adding a very interesting and agreeable feature to the exhibition for other visitors and for all interested in the budding manhood and womanhood of our glorious State. The girls, numbering twenty or thirty, marched in double file, marshaled by the intelligent looking teachers, those of larger growth first, and running down gradually to the wee little ones, and after promading the hall and taking a general view of the Fair, retired, just as the boys were ushered in. And here we must note a peculiarity of each. While the girls kept well "in line" during their stay, and retired "in good order," the boys when called to depart had completely "broken ranks," and consequently retired in some "disorder." Boys will be boys, they say.

The department for Agricultural Implements, etc., was outside of the Hall, but one machine had to fill the bill here, a Buckeye Reaper with self-raking attachment, imported, of course, and exhibited by the Agent, W. Tonner. The self-raker is a new improvement, and appears to work well. A number of team-wagons and carriages, however, in this department, show that our home mechanics are not idle or unskilful. Mr. Ingham represents speed, use, and beauty, with an express wagon, lumber wagon, and buggy, of his own make; E. Smith, of Santa Clara, shows top and open buggies, fine as one could wish for; and some other team-wagons did not show where or by whom manufactured. Haskell & Porter, exhibited a splendid hearse of their own make, valued at \$1,000.

Inside the Pavilion a very perfect specimen of Horner's Washing Machine, "Economy," (heretofore described and advertised in our paper), was being operated by Mr. J. M. Horner to the evident delight of the ladies, and the dozen or more orders for machines, received by Mr. Horner, shows how it is appreciated. A model of another machine, called "Borr's Combined Washing Machine, Churn, and Press," invented in Wisconsin, was shown by Albert Doby, the Agent for California; it is called the "greatest labor-saving machine of the age," and seems to combine enough to merit it. Mr. Doby intends to manufacture them here. A fine assortment of hardware was shown by Alvord & Titcomb; some improved cooking stoves by C. G. Campbell; furniture and bedding by John M. Price; and Sewing Machines of various patterns; Dewey & Dimmick exhibited specimens of their skill in making horse-shoes.

WORKS OF ART, NEEDLEWORK, ETC.

Some splendid "tapestry work" pictures, framed, adorned the walls, the work of Mrs. Capt. Yates. They were four in number, two of them representing "Christ Praying on the Mount," and "Washington," each in size some 4 feet by 3½; the other two, "The Crown of Thorns," and the "Sacrifice of Isaac," smaller ones. We must say these pictures were the finest works of the kind we remember to have seen; the work was so smooth and the coloring so perfect, that it required a close examination to distinguish them from paintings; in the "Christ on the Mount," particularly, the coloring was very fine, and all of them evinced not only any amount of patient industry, but skill and genius of a high order. They are real ornaments. These are all done with the needle, and a large one requires over 2,000,000 stitches. There was another large "Washington," by Mrs. Weeks, that might have passed well, alone; and some marked fruit-pieces, by a daughter of Judge Daniels. There was some neat looking millinery work, bonnets and embroidery, by Mrs. Brandon & Co. In wax-work, Lizzie O. Putney exhibited a vase bouquet, and Mrs. Mantrie a basket of fruit. James A. Clayton exhibited some good specimens of his work in embroitures, photographs, views, etc.; and Lizzie Putney, oil and pencil paintings, and leather-work; Mrs. C. B. Mallery, Ottoman embroidery; Caroline A. Downer, and Mrs. W. Tonner, each one bed-quilt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In field-crops, James H. Hardwick exhibited 100 pounds each of wheat and barley representing ten acres of each; and stalks of corn with two or three ears, very large and thrifty; also, butter, lard and pickles, all of good quality.

Home manufactures were represented by good specimens of smoked hams by Cary Peebles; side of bacon, hams, and butter by John Hassinger; side of bacon, and dried fruit by L. H. Bascom; jams and jellies by Mrs. R. H. Moody; and dried fruit by W. Tonner.

A cotton plant in various stages of growth, is exhibited by A. W. Saxe, raised in his garden Santa Clara. It is from North Carolina upland seed, from the Patent Office, raised without irrigation, and well developed, but the time of planting is not stated.

A 25-pound box of California tobacco, grown last year and manufactured this, by R. Gabriel, is a fair article, a little too much "doctored." No leaf tobacco was shown. Where are all the growers, as we learn considerable is being raised in this section?

In designs, J. R. Lowe presents the plans drawn by him, on which the grounds around the court

house in stockton were laid out; also, a design for private grounds, looking very tasteful. He also exhibits peach and cherry brandy, and cider two years old. From a taste of the latter, we think it would pass very well for brandy.

FRUITS, ETC.

We last week, briefly alluded to the Fruits and some of the exhibitors. Some of the collections we had not examined particularly. They deserve further notice. As we remarked, the show of fruit was excellent, even for this valley, in quality and variety. In grapes, J. B. Bontemps, with his 63 varieties, made a fine display; among them very large Black Hamburgs, immense bunches of the purple Rose of Peru, Large Black of Guislin, Black Bordeaux in small berry and compact bunches, Violet Chasselas, Perle of very large berries, White St. Peters, Muscat de Frontignan, Black Malvoisio in large bunches, Black Gamé, Cannon Hall Muscat, etc.

The thirty varieties of L. Pellier made a splendid exhibit, labeled as wine and table grapes respectively. Of those for the table, we noted, White and Black Malvoisio, large berries and bunches; Catawba, Isabella, Muscat Rose, Violet Blanc, Chasselas Fontainebleau, Malaga, Muscat Frontignan. For wine, Cabaret, with small berries and large compact bunches, Dischon, Melon Blanc (white), Rose of Peru, Charbonnour with very large bunches and berries, Frank Bissling, (white) and other choice foreign varieties, all grown (as well as those of the other exhibitors), in the open air.

In addition to what we noticed in the collection of D. T. Adams, were very fine grapes, of Chasselas Fontainebleau, Miller's Burgundy, Chasselas Musqué, Black Cluster, and White Frontignan.

Hanging up on the wall was a portion of a Catawba vine, some three feet long, with side branches, covered with clusters of grapes, to the amount of ten or fifteen pounds; a fruitful vine.

From Wm. M. Lent, of Santa Clara, were some superior bunches of Black Hamburgs, White Frontignan, Black St. Peters, and the Syrian or Grape of Palestine, the latter in bunches some two feet long and a notable curiosity as being the grape mentioned in the Bible as requiring two men to carry a bunch between them on a pole. Mr. Lent also showed some noble specimens of the King Apple (or King of Tompkins county), weighing one pound and nine ounces each. Though Mr. Lent is located on what is called the high lands of Santa Clara, his grapes are not irrigated at all, even in transplanting. He irrigates apples and pears liberally the first two years, but not after that.

A new and "particular grape," was exhibited by B. S. Fox, of the "San Jose Valley Nursery," to which he called attention. As no name appeared on it, by the advice of Judge Daniels, we decided to christen it "Fox's Black Malaga." It closely resembles the Malaga or Muscat in taste, has large berries like Hamburg, but more oblong, and bunches not so compact. It is said to be the best grape in the State, and Mr. Fox is the only one that has it; "noos verrons," Mr. Fox also shows a new seedling soft shell Almond, selected as the best out of a hundred seedlings planted five years since, and is doubtless a valuable variety, equal if not superior to any imported. We noted last week Mr. Fox's fine exhibit of apples and pears. His varieties of Southern and late keeping apples are particularly worthy of mention. Among those are the Hoover, a beautiful large red apple, keeps till March; the Home Beauty, keeps a year, and hangs on the tree till Christmas; the Equiteley, large, reddish, late winter and Bachelor, keeps with yellow bellflower. The Lycosom, says Mr. Fox, "is the only really good Eastern apple."

The season of cherries it seems is not yet past, for Mr. Prevost shows good specimens of the Belle de Choisy, and Mr. Fox rather lays over them with Downer's Late Red.

A "new seedling grape from the mountains" was shown by W. Beals, of Redwood City; it is four years from seed, claimed to be good for table, wine, or raisins, and appears to be valuable.

Dr. L. H. Bascom, exhibits a few of his varieties of apples and pears, good specimens, and among them very large Rambo's, and such Roxbury Russets as would astonish the good people at the East, being about four times the size of any of this fruit we ever saw there. He also exhibits three varieties of dried fruit: peaches, apricots, and the Imperial Grape plum, of which he has dried this season 300 boxes. The process of drying is simple and easy, being merely spread on boards (though zinc is better), and dried in the sun. Between the rows in the orchard, posts are laid down and boards are laid on these, say two feet wide, which are covered with the fruit, then more boards laid by the side and covered, and so on. The fruit remains undisturbed till dry, when it is gathered by turning the boards on edge from one side to the other, and then turning it into boxes. None of the fruit is pared previous to drying, which could not be afforded, and is really no objection to it. From the plums, of course the stone is not removed, and the variety mentioned is thought to be superior to the German prune for drying. Apricots make a very fine dried fruit. Peaches lose about seven-eighths (that is 7 pounds out of 8 in drying), apricots less, and plums still less.

We referred last week to the very commendable exhibition of Cary Peebles, of the entire products of the farm and household, consisting of 155 articles of all varieties, and showing how independent a farmer can be. The following is the interesting list: Honey, hams, bacon, lard, butter, bread, white and red wine, peach and strawberry cordial, wine vinegar; cans of peaches, apricots, blackberries, plums, crabapple; currant and crab-apple jelly; hops, wheat, barley, 5 varieties of peas, 4 of beans; seed of spilage, white mustard, turnip radish, lettuce, green carrot, parsley, nutmeg, beet-seed; nutmeg melon, and watermelon; dried peaches and plums; 25 varieties of apples, 19 of pears; cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, potatoes, turnips, 4 varieties of beets, carrots, string beans, rutabagas; green, dried, and pop-corn; 5 varieties of quinces, white

figs, Osage orange, 5 varieties of strawberries, 8 do of peaches, 15 do of grapes, evergreens and flowers.

Mr. O'Donnell brought in a few bottles of white wine, made by him last year, without particular care, which was pronounced a fair article. We may as well correct an error of the printers in our report last week, who made "rose" bouquets out of the two fine vase bouquets exhibited by Mr. O'Donnell. And this closes our notice of the pavilion, with thanks to the presiding genius, Judge Daniels, Secretary Lowe, and others, for their courteous attentions.

THE STOCK GROUNDS

Were the center of attraction in the afternoon, with a good attendance to witness the races announced. In our report of Thursday's race, in which the first heat was won by Jim Blain, and the three last and the race by Ben Lippincott, we inadvertently omitted the time of the heats, which was as follows: 1:53-1:55-1:54-2:00. The race for Friday was a grand trotting race for the Society's purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5, with the following entries: By J. H. Fish, Kentucky Hunter, 9 years old; by Mr. Menduball, Young Bell, 5 years old, by Belmont; by Wm. Quin, David Cook; and by Wm. Berdett, b. s. Henry Clay. But the reputation of Kentucky Hunter was too much for the others and they were all withdrawn, and he was obliged to go it alone. After several false starts, he finally got the word, and made the mile in 3:02½, when he was of course declared the winner. Not to have the sport all dashed, a race was finally arranged between Young Bell and Henry Clay. Wm. Quin's David Cook, a fine young Blackhawk, was only three years old, and could not be considered a match for the others. Considerable interest was felt in this race, as it was racing blood vs. trotting or Blackhawk, though Young Bell by Belmont, was only 2 blood. The latter was not so well trained as Clay, and had a new driver. On the first heat he broke badly, and lost considerable ground, but on the home stretch he came down handsomely, and rapidly overhauled Clay, who barely won the heat by a head. For the second heat Bell was rather the favorite, but he broke badly, and could not recover, while Clay kept steadily at his work going handsomely, winning the heat and race. Time 3:01-3:02½. A race for all Spanish horses was announced, after this, but being late, few remained to see it.

For the last day, Saturday, an interesting programme on the track was expected, but we could not remain to witness it or the closing scenes of the Fair. There was a good attendance at the Pavilion in the evening and at the Society's Ball. As we left on Saturday morning we could not obtain the report of the Committee of Award, which were not made till evening, but of which we intend to publish the official report. The officers and members of the Society are entitled to credit for the perfection of their arrangements, and energetic efforts to have a good Fair, and in which they succeeded so well, as we hope, to give full confidence to exhibitors and the public in the future. To the officers and to Mr. O'Donnell and others, we return thanks for courteous attention.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 7.

Camp of 47th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Folly Island, Georgia, July 31, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

War, tramp, tramp, we go again upon the ramp. Old Mars, with iron heel, moves at the music of the cannon's terrible thunder and the scream of the shells, as rushing and bursting they are hurled through the air, killing some, wounding others and annoying all. Fortunately for me, at the present time, we are six or seven miles from the scene of conflict, for there are many points of attack along our line. Most of our force in this whole Department is now on Morris Island, and have been twice repulsed from an attack on Fort Wagner, said to be the strongest on the continent. Of this you and your readers may judge when told that on Friday last, the 24th inst., Gen. Gilmore concentrated the fire of about sixty heavy guns upon their works, for nearly six hours without any apparent impression. Among those guns were four two hundred pounder Parrot guns, within three hundred yards of the Fort. Still we intend to take it and Charleston too, or the places where they stand. We now must, shall, and will take the city of Charleston, or the "rebs," must kill us, or take us all prisoners, which we do not believe they can or will do. It is awful hot here and we intend that it shall be much hotter yet, before we finish up and balance the account with rebellion in South Carolina. Meantime the good work goes bravely on, our brave men are working for a glorious and final result. Night and day the work goes on, and before you read these lines you will probably hear that Fort Sumter has fallen, that her proud old walls have come down with a tremendous splash into the ocean, where they ought to have been the moment a rebel flag was unfurled upon her battlements. Oh how I wish to see that one Fort silenced forever. Every day I look upon its well-battered walls and see sheets of fire and smoke issuing from her iron throated guns and know that they are sending shot and shell, grape and cannister among our men working in the intrenchments, killing some and wounding others. Daily are the dead bodies of our men shattered and torn with shells or riddled with grape and cannister, borne by our camp. For three long days we have not fired a gun, and the rebels are throwing into our camps shot and shell every few moments. We have a hundred heavy guns that bear upon them and are putting more heavier ones in position, and are patiently waiting our time; and when we do open again, you may depend something will, and must be broken. We have the men, the guns, munitions, skill, bravery, energy, perseverance and determination to take Charleston, and do you suppose it is in human nature to stop, more particularly in Yankee nature? I tell you nay. But after all it seems they thought they could not get along without the aid of the 47th Regiment. So on the 13th inst., an order came, also two steam-

ers and a schooner for us to move to James Island immediately with our four heavy siege guns, and two 12-pound howitzers, and we dismantled our fort, and were all ready to leave on the 18th, and proceeded to Port Royal, arrived there at 10 o'clock, p. m., found the Arago just in with the New York mail, with an account of the Copperhead riot in the city, up to the 16th.

At 12 o'clock—midnight—Started for James Island, and on our arrival at Stono Inlet received orders to land upon this island as all our troops are now on this and Morris Islands. Five of the companies are on the upper end of this island close by Morris Island and Fort Sumter and the balance are on the lower part of Folly Island, about eight miles apart, and so I am obliged to circulate between them, and thus gather the views from all parties, but I am under the strongest promise not to write to a human being the many good things I hear; but never mind, the good news is better for long keeping, so will the news be better when it is all as true as "holy writ."

Of course, long before this reaches you, the account of the bombardment of the forts on Morris Island will be in your city. I did not see it, but from a description by eye witnesses it must have been a most magnificent affair. We opened upon them with forty heavy guns where they had not the least suspicion that we had even one gun. Forty of them belched forth their deadly missiles among the sleeping camps and forts like a volley of musketry. Officers and men sprang from their beds and in a moment were at their guns, but just in time to receive another volley even more terrific if possible than the first, and while they were faintly replying to our artillery, so absorbed were they, as not to notice the infantry that had landed under the bluff and seemed totally unconscious of their presence until they charged upon them; they ran in every direction from their rifle pits and batteries, and were scattered over the entire island in full retreat for Fort Wayne. An officer captured was much mortified at the surprise, said that they had not the most distant idea that the enemy had a gun, much less a battery there, and then the unlooked for storming of their batteries. "Guns the Yankees, they are altogether too smart for us," said he, "we never can lick them." He was right. They are to move on from one victory to another until the old flag waves over all rebellion. We are all determined now to have this controversy settled for ever, so that at no future period in the history of nations a record of the second great rebellion can ever find a place in the fair page of our common and glorious, ever glorious country. The upshot of the attack was that we took some dozen batteries with any number of rifle pits. The loss of the rebels in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is said to be about 300. Every moment heavy firing is heard from Sumter. We can see the smoke and flash but cannot see from this distance the impression made, as high bluffs and woods intervene at several points.

We pitched our tents on the 23d five miles from this place, on Thursday struck them again, five companies came here and the others came above, as stated, and pitched tents again; 25th, one company struck tents and took command of a battery near by us; on the 27th, two more companies went to man two other batteries near the landing half a mile from here, so we now have two companies here, and one team for the whole regiment scattered along eight miles, and I have just this day been able to get my writing materials together, to write home, and to California, and so I will soon give you another letter detailing our progress towards Charleston.

As ever, Yours J. BUTTS.

The bleakest adversity may bear us to prosperity. The Arctic wanderer may be floated into a warm latitude on a cake of ice.

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HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED, LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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BULBS:

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On Board the Ocean Queen,
August 12th, 1883.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Our vessel skims like a bird, homeward bound, over the sea, and we are all looking forward, eagerly, for the end of the voyage. We arrived at Panama last Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, and at once we had huddled on board a little steamer and sent to the railroad wharf. The bay, under the cloudy sky, did not look very bright, but we admired the picturesque appearance of Panama, and recalled the historic recollections that came vividly to mind as we gazed on the old fort and the church. We were detained at the depot until 11 o'clock in consequence of the shooting affray on board the Constitution, which had to be brought and settled before the United States Consul.

Three hours of railroad travel through the rich verdure, the dilapidated villages and the swamps of the Isthmus brought us to the town of Aspinwall where we were obliged to trudge on foot in the heat to the hotels of the place. If we are to judge by the City Hotel, the much abused accommodations of Aspinwall are not so bad after all. We enjoyed the temporary stay on shore, the meals in a large room, and the bright-eyed little tenders. At 5 o'clock the fring of a gun announced the opening of the gate at the steamer wharf, and after a scene of wild confusion and tumult we were all on board the Atlantic steamer. The elegance, the spaciousness, the formality of the Constitution, were exchanged for the storm-prepared quarters and the business-like appearance of the Ocean Queen. No extensive hurricane deck, no elegant dining-room, no large windows looking into handsome state-rooms, but instead a limited place for promenaders, a hot supper table below, with little rooms and port-holes. Still we were comfortable, and felt that our ship would buffet with the wildest storm of Hatteras. I say, we were comfortable, I should have said those of us who were generally disposed to take things good naturedly. After the first survey of the ship was made, the gong called us to the Parlor's room where we received our room tickets and before night the weary and cross crowd of passengers were all as busy as bees in arranging their baggage in their rooms and exchanging social civilities with their new room-mates. Our voyage, so far, has been a pleasant one. With good ships on both sides, capable and courteous officers, fine weather, no accidents and agreeable companions, none complained, but those who were determined to make themselves uncomfortable. The accommodations and fare on the Atlantic are certainly not equal to those one universally meets with in the Pacific, but I found them good enough. Capt. Wilson agreeably disappointed everybody by his social manners, and unliking as he is in the discharge of his duties, he ought to be a favorite with the traveling public.

As I write we are off Sandy Hook and begin to realize that we are approaching a great port by the number of vessels in sight. The eagerness of the passengers to catch a glimpse of the papers brought by the pilot was intense, and for five minutes hardly an eye was directed to the panorama around us. As we approached the Narrows, the number of vessels increased, and the scene became very exciting. The beauty of the foliage particularly attracted my attention, and I watched with delight the almost forgotten charms of the bay of New York. The spires of the city, the forests of masts, the vessels of war in the stream, the outward bound steamers, the palatial river-boats, the excitement of approaching the wharf, all added fuel to the flame. As I finish my letter we are slowly getting into the dock. In 30 minutes we shall be fighting our way, I suppose, through the crowd of porters and drivers in the street. We all experienced a feeling regret at parting with our pleasant companions and exchange of friendship with some whose good qualities have appeared the more engaging in the midst of so many "trying" circumstances as the first fare cannot be said to be a long voyage. As I finish I cannot help but express my gratitude to God for His mercy in guiding and guarding us amid the perils of the deep.

IN NEW YORK ONCE MORE.

New York, August 20, 1883.

Again in New York after an absence of eleven years, and what a change! Everything looks new but the dingy, dirty docks that disgrace the first city in America. The appearance of Castle Garden and the Battery first attracted my attention. A few of the venerable trees yet remain, but the walks are no longer the attractive promenade for the young people of the better classes. As I rode up Broadway, I was astonished at the magnificence of the buildings. I have kept myself "posted" as to the improvements as they have been made, but did not realize the transformation they would effect. For miles we drove past edifices of marble, brown stone, and iron, that well deserve to be called palatial, and when we came to Madison square, I almost felt like rubbing my eyes; the streets were crowded with elegantly dressed people and the butterfly costumes of the ladies looked very attractive after the heavy dresses which are so familiar to the women of San Francisco.

I have been accustomed to think of New York as a large city, but after wandering through its streets for a week I only begin to form a conception of its extent. You can imagine that I looked forward to "feeling at home," but a decade has so changed New York that the most familiar localities can hardly be recognized. Broadway, as I have said before, is a street of palaces, but then you can travel for days through avenues where each dwelling seems to be more costly than its neighbor. If you turn your steps on the east side of the town, you can walk for miles through avenues inhabited by foreigners, and often through streets where you see a squalid misery that I am happy to boast, is unknown in California. We have poverty, but want is not clothed in such revolting garments. I traveled through the business streets "down town" in search of friends until my feet were sore. Wall street looks natural, but I experienced the unpleasant feeling of hardly

meeting a single face that I knew—years ago I used to know almost everybody, now I am really a stranger. The banking houses are gorgeously fitted up, and I was really dazzled by the splendor which surrounded me while standing at the desk in the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The cars and stages traverse the city in every direction, and one can travel ten or twelve miles in either Brooklyn or New York, for five cents—everything here is much cheaper than I had imagined, a paper dollar will go much further here than a gold dollar will in California. Brooklyn seems almost as large as New York, and I am really wearied in looking at the miles of handsome buildings. In crossing East river, I appreciated the fact of being in a great commercial metropolis; the forests of masts, the number of vessels, the steamers, the crowds of people in every direction, amazed me, and I caught myself wondering at the busy scenes that only a few years ago I would hardly have looked at a second time. My astonishment reached its highest point when I visited the Central Park. It was on a Saturday afternoon, and I followed through of people through scenes of wonderful rural beauty, under bridges of white marble, and over terraces of magnificent stone-work, until I came to a mall where, in a splendidly ornamented temple, some fifty chosen musicians were entertaining a concourse of people. As I looked at the gay costumes, at the structure before me fairly loaded down with gilding, and listened to the strains of music, I asked myself, "Am I in an American city?" The New Yorkers may well be proud of their Central Park. It is a miracle of beauty when one considers that it is the work only of a few years. Here one can wander through miles of the most charming landscape gardening in the world—but I will not speak of Central Park until I have seen it, I am only jotting down a few of my first impressions. With all the wealth and all the attractiveness of New York I am almost homesick. There is, after all, no place like San Francisco. M.A.S.

A FLOATING ISLAND.—A remarkable sight was to have been seen on our lake yesterday; a mass of trees and shrubs—over half an acre in extent—floated out of the marsh in the north-west part of the lake, and, impelled by a strong wind, floated down the lake. It had a most beautiful appearance, composed as it was of various kinds of trees and plants, green to the water's edge. There were several tamaracs, 16 to 18 feet high; and many large and flourishing alders, besides other shrubs. They are all firmly rooted into the floating mass, on which you can walk easily. Many persons have visited it; and to-day at Col. Foster's request, about a dozen men have been endeavoring to tow it to the center of the lake, with the view of mooring it there permanently.—Waterloo Advertiser.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—A great degree of cold is produced by a mixture of saltpeter and Glauber salts, and there are now manufactured in England and exported to India, &c., in large quantities, chemical mixtures known as freezing powder, by means of which five pounds of rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of about 4d per pound. This powder, introduced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of cold produced, that the sparkling contents of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.

It is stated in the London Shipping Gazette that the iron clipper Chili, which was coated with Messrs. Peacock & Buchanan's composition, has returned from New Zealand, having been 12 months out of dock, and upon being examined, she was found to be perfectly clean. It is further mentioned that there is not a particle of copper in this preparation.

It is stated that a number of Treasury notes, altered from low to high denominations, are in circulation. Among these, two altered to fifties are the best calculated to deceive. A close inspection will enable nearly any one to detect the base character of any bill suspected.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 tons do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

Also—
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS OF California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained of the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,

YORK, Pennsylvania.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Fourth Annual Fair,

...AND...

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON.

...ON...

Tuesday, September 22d, 1883.

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

B. S. HOLDEN.....President.

J. S. LARSEN.....Vice President.

W. H. BRIGGS....." "

J. O. REID.....Secretary.

M. L. BIRD.....Treasurer.

GEO. WEST.....Director.

SAMUEL FISHER....." "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee.

They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President, JOHN C. REID, Secretary, and M. L. BIRD, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles or Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in the place of Silver, Plate, Books or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in the place of Cash Premiums.

Hon. T. N. MACHIN

Will deliver the Annual Address.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments, to award premiums.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and Members of the Press are in the stand.

Punctuality in the commencement of the Performances will be strictly required.

Persons desiring stalls for animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22d.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 12 o'clock m. the Cattle and Horses will be ordered out and placed for a grand display.

At 3 o'clock p. m. a Running Race, single dash of a mile, free for all 3 year olds, 2 or more to start.....\$30

At 4 o'clock p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, free for all 3 year olds, to go as they please, 2 or more to start. 20

At 5 o'clock p. m. Sweepstakes Trotting Race, single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, 5 to start.....15

All horses competing for the above purses must belong in this District.

Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

Members of the various committees will please report themselves at the office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Cattle; after which the Horses will be paraded.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Cattle will take place; after which the Horses will be paraded.

At 11 a. m. a Running Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.....\$50

At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, one mile.....15

At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District.....25

At 4 p. m. 3 year olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile.....25

At 5 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address.

Thursday, Sept. 24th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendent.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Draught Horses and Teams will be tested.

At 10 o'clock a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Cattle will take place; after which the Horses will be paraded.

At 11 a. m. Harness and Saddle Horses.....\$30

Best Span Carriage Horses in Harness.....20

Best Span Roadsters, in Harness.....10

Best Single Horse in Harness.....5

At 1 p. m. Running Race, single dash of two miles, free for all horses and mares in or out of the District.....100

At 2 p. m. Trotting Race, one mile, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares in the District.....50

At 3 p. m. Trotting Race, 5 mile trial, free for all horses and mares in the District.....50

At 4 p. m. Double Team, Trotting Race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for horses and mares in or out of the District.....100

At 5 p. m. Trotting Race, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, in or out of the District.....100

At 6 p. m. Trotting Race, 3 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, in or out of the District.....100

At 7 p. m. Trotting Race, 4 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, in or out of the District.....100

At 8 p. m. Trotting Race, 5 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, in or out of the District.....100

At 9 o'clock p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

Friday, Sept. 25th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Cattle and Horses, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting Sheep and Swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize animals receive their awards; after which all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Racers and Running Horses will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 10 a. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.

At 11 a. m. Running Race, single dash of a mile, 3 year olds.....\$25

At 2 p. m. Trotting Race, 3 year olds.....\$25

At 3 p. m. Running Race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares.....50

At 4 p. m. Trotting Race, 5 mile trial, free for all horses and mares in the District.....50

At 5 p. m. Double Team, Trotting Race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for horses and mares in or out of the District.....100

At 6 p. m. Trotting Race, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all horses and mares, in or out of the District.....100

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At 6

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY.....SEPT. 25, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paper, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, upon the reverse of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the old States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, west of the mountains, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their bouquets also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories, as well as the British Possessions and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same to their local agents. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory manner for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills should be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leister and Colts, Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Times of Holding Fairs for 1863.

The following are the times appointed for holding Fairs the present year, by the State Society, and the several District and County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, of California, so far as we have obtained them: State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, September 25, and continuing eight days, to Oct. 21.

Bay District and Contra Costa County—At Pacheco, September 21, for five days.

San Joaquin District—At Stockton, commencing September 22, and continuing four days.

Amador County—At Ione City, commencing Sept. 23, continuing 24th, and 25th, three days.

Eldorado County—At Diamond Springs, commencing Monday, Sept. 21st, and closing on the 23th.

Humboldt County—At Eureka, commencing Oct. 6, and continuing three days.

Plumas County—At Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, three days.

[Will the Secretaries of other Societies that have appointed Fairs, please notify us of the time, that we may complete the list for the State?]

Free Reading-Room.

The patrons of the FARMER are especially invited to call at our new rooms, 320 Clay street, up stairs, when they visit the city—we can offer them a fine reading-room. Papers, magazines, and museum—all are free to enjoy. We wish all curious specimens of agriculture, sheaves grain, large vegetables, rare fruits, etc., and shall be glad to reciprocate favors.

Please Remember.

We would remind all those who, having promised to "send us the money in a few days," that now, in our new plans to advance the general interest, we hope they will remember and cheer us in our work.

To our Correspondents and Readers: We have received several of those interesting letters from our New York correspondent, M. A. S., which will gratify his many friends. We have also letters from a seller, on important subjects, which will also appear—several valuable letters and a file of various manuscript copy, shall have due attention.

REFRESHING RAIN.—On Saturday last we had a New England thunder storm. Lightning, thunder and rain—quite a curiosity as well as a pleasant shower. The rain fell copiously and made the earth smell sweetly. The rain extended very widely, and the lightning was vivid, the thunder heavy. It was a curiosity—a thunder shower in September.

APOLGEOLOG.—Some errors occurred in our last issue, owing to the absence of editor and publisher attending Fairs, and much of the matter written in haste. We trust our readers will excuse them.

CRIOUS FRUIT.—We have at the "Farmers Reading Room," 320 Clay street up stairs. Several specimens double and triple apples, each joined together like the Siamese twins, only more closely—they are curious and worth seeing—also a few oranges and pomegranates from the garden of Gen. Vallejo, Sonoma.

The San Joaquin District Fair.

This Agricultural Fair opened with the most agreeable prospects, and has this year been a most complete success, the receipts being the first three days about \$5,000.

The Hall presented this year a better appearance than the last, it being splendidly decorated and well filled with articles of a superior character, each and all being select, giving it an appearance of finish of design never before equalled. The full reports, to do justice to them, will not appear till next week, as it will be seen that our columns are full of previous Fairs.

Splendid fruits, excellent vegetables, fine samples of new products—such as tobacco, raisins, prunes, opium, etc., were shown extensively, all of which we shall speak of in detail in future numbers.

Splendid stock, equal to any ever shown, both horned cattle and horses, which give a prominent character to the fame of the rich San Joaquin county. We are confident our full reports will be read with interest.

The Mysteries of Providence.

Life is full of mysteries—deep, dark and wonderful, beyond the power of human knowledge to fathom.

"Man is the creature of circumstances."

So it is written, but—

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

Life, in California, is full of changes. Human life, human happiness, human plans and human hopes, are like the tempest-tost ship. To weather the storm through which they must pass, Life, hopes, plans and happiness, must be surrounded and guarded at every point by watchful sentinels.

This is the Age of Treason. Treason and treachery are in the very air we breathe; the air was and is pure as it comes from Nature's laboratory, but the corrupt matter that poisons it makes it pestilential, and the malarial progresses.

Human Life.—More human lives have been sacrificed, in California, by murders, assassinations, poisoning, duelling, etc. (all murder), than in any other section of the civilized world, according to the population, taking a period of ten years. When we reflect how little cause there was for the murders that have been recorded—

"Is there a crime

Beneath the roof of Heaven, that stains the soul
Of man with more infernal hue, than damned
Assassination."

This appears as one of the mysteries of Providence.

Human Happiness.—Can the records of Humanity find a parallel to the history of the wrecked Human Happiness in California. Tens of thousands of human hearts have ceased to beat and are now cold in death, their dust mingling with our mother earth, who in the brief records of a few years of California Life knew, felt and experienced joys, hopes and happiness like the foretaste of Heaven, but who being wrecked passed to the grave, in the agony of despair.

"The spider's most attenuated web,
Is cord—is cable, to man's tender ties
Of earthly bliss: It breaks at every breeze."

Human Plans.—The Bard of Avon says:

"An eagle towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."

So with human plans here; the wisest and best of minds may devise, the most powerful can wield its strength, and the keenest eye its perception, yet all are of no avail against that mystery that often envelopes the fate of some and brings a blight and ruin that no human power could avert.

Human Hopes.—

"What can we not endure,
When pains are lessened by the force of cure?"

Human Hopes are the brightest part of the picture of human life. If the foreground is shaded the perspective has the tint of blue, and Hope gives the whole picture a radiant hue. But alas how many beautiful pictures of Human Life, whose morning was rain-bow tinted with Hope, have been quickly overshadowed until every Hope faded out; the foreground dark, the sky clouds and storms, and in the perspective storms and whirlwinds, all portentous of ruin. Such has been such will be, the real and unwritten history of Human Hopes, in California. Oh how many thousands of noble and generous hearts, with the warm quaking of social and genial friendship, have given their confidence and have been betrayed—they nourished in their bosoms the viper, that having been warmed into life, stung the heart that gave it shelter and protection.

Betrayed friendship, ruined hopes and plans, lost happiness and blighted human life are but the result of treason in some form. The treason that is abroad almost everywhere tainting the atmosphere we breathe. A kind of treason that falls on all it touches, like mildew; a vapor, as from the Upas tree, death to human life, human happiness, human plans and human hopes. Yet amid all this darkness—a darkness we can feel—we can look with the eye of faith to the Star of Hope, as an anchor of the soul, and though the storms blow about our head ever so fiercely, and treason and treachery should do its worst, we can ever hear the pleasant whispers that say—

"Hope's precious pearl in sorrow's cup,
Unmelted at the bottom lay,
To shine again, when, all drunk up,
The darkness should pass away."

Henry's Repeating Rifle.—This splendid weapon was on exhibition at the Sonoma Fair, and attracted great attention. Three patterns were shown. The plain rifle, one silver mounted and one gold mounted—all perfectly beautiful weapons, murderous as they may be to "game" or in "war." For the sportsman, nothing ever invented can be equal to them, and when comes the "Tug of war" these weapons will be death dealing most assuredly. We trust, however, the only dear one's they will slay—will be the "Roving Deer" of our mountains. Mr. Coddington of Petaluma, will be glad to hear from all who wish a fine rifle. See his card in our columns.

During the past week 5,000 persons crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the Border counties.

Woman's Influence and Power for Good or Evil.

"In MEN we various ruling passions find;
In WOMEN, two almost divide the kind;
Those only fixed, they first or last obey,
The love of pleasure and the love of duty."

[A critical analysis of the ruling passions of men and women by Pope, in four lines, and a biography of men and women in thirty years.]

At the present day when the question of the world's freedom and the world's peace is being settled, on the battle-field; when the very earth is being deluged in blood, may it not be a subject of vital moment to consider questions that must have an immediate bearing upon this fearful expenditure of human life. If the great truths of Physiology declare that the surrounding influences upon the mothers of men affect the moral natures of the yet unborn. If the fact, so often alluded to in history, as to the mother of Napoleon, made Napoleon the mighty warrior, what will be the character of men born during the present fratricidal war, however necessary it may seem to be to establish a world's freedom and a world's peace.

If the facts to which we allude are so in physiological science, then the men born both north and south during this war and nurtured under the influence of the war must be imbued with the spirit of the mothers that bore them and the surroundings of their cradled days; this fact clearly established—then in twenty or thirty years we shall have this war to fight over again, for the elements now born will mature and spring into active life in spite of all the restoring influence that could be brought to bear. The north would be full of the fire of patriotism and Union, as they understand it; and the south, with its hatred of the north and their patriotism and love of slavery and their institutions, and arguing from the named premises, the war would break out afresh but with an added fury beyond the power of present mind to calculate.

What then should be the moral character of the women of the present day, upon whom these influences are to fall; if as the poet says they are women of but two passions—pleasure and power—then the prospect is dark indeed if there is not a deep-rooted moral power, a recognition of God and His Providences. If there is no deep-rooted love of right, truth and humanity in all its noblest phases, then the hope of the world's redemption and salvation from future and more bloody feuds, goes out in darkness, for the case is morally hopeless; for as the mothers so will the men be. If we have mothers of Napoleons we shall have war and its consequences; if we have Martha Washingtons we shall have peace, freedom and a world's tranquility.

Peoples' Line to New York.

It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that the Peoples' Line will be ready for them as promised, October 3d.

The "Moses Taylor," one of the finest steamers afloat, has been so remodeled, improved and refitted as to make it a very place of the deep; and the well known exertions of the energetic agent, this side, I. K. Roberts, is a guarantee that the steamer will be well prepared with such an abundance of comforts as to make a trip in her a pleasure voyage.

It has been hinted to us that this line are determined the passengers shall have an abundance of good things to eat so that no complaint shall be made against the PEOPLES' LINE.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO SEPT. 23.

The Commercial special gives the following account of Saturday's fight: The battle commenced at 11 A. M., in the vicinity of the Widow Glenn's House, on the road leading from McLaure's road to Chattanooga, and soon became general, the enemy maneuvering his troops finely. Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on Pelton's and Loomis' batteries, and five out of the six Parrot guns were captured. Captain Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner. At 2 o'clock the contest was terrific. The roll of musketry was far more continuous and deafening than at Stone River. At half-past two the division in the center was hard pushed and broken, and retreated in disorder. Col. Barnett succeeded in planting a battery, and soon checked the pursuit of the enemy, who, in turn, were driven in disorder over the same ground. Davis' division was driven back with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana battery captured. When his forces rallied he pushed the enemy back, and retook the guns. Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, dividing the enemy, but never leaving his line. Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost. Vanclieve's division fought gallantly, but lost ground and was overpowered. He failed to retain his position. Our line, being pressed severely, wavered. The rebels, exulting over the apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, when a withering fire of musketry rolled from right to left, and till five o'clock the fighting was terrific. The general grew anxious. As the rebels steadily gained up near headquarters new forces were opposed to them, and from this till dark the battle raged with destructive fury. At dusk, the firing having almost ceased, the enemy threw forward fresh troops, and again engaged our right. The action became general, and till long after dark rolled with fury. The battle thus far was a bloody one. Our loss was very heavy. Prisoners say that some of their regiments were almost annihilated.

The Sunday engagement commenced at 9 A. M., but no considerable firing took place till 10 o'clock. Previous to 10 o'clock, Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of the line, and soon after the battle commenced, Gen. Thomas, who held the left began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock, word came that he had been forced to retire, and the second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and General McCook's whole corps, which was on the right and the reserve in the center, was sent to him. Generals Wood and

Crittenden's corps and Vanclieve, who held the front and centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed. Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps, but hardly had these divisions taken line, when the rebel fire, which had been slackened, burst out in immense volleys on the centre. This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Vanclieve, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order. Soon after which, the lines of Reynolds and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only ones thrown into much disorder. Those of Vanclieve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied to their places, first on the left and second on the right of Thomas's corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about eight thousand of their forces and joined Thomas. General Thomas, finding himself cut off from the right, brought his division into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse-shoe along the crest of the wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Gen. Granger, from Rossville, with a division of Gen. McCook's, which, with Gen. Steadman's forces, finally maintained the fight until after dark, our troops being as immovable as rocks.

They stood upon their own ground, the enemy being repeatedly hurled against them in dense columns—the same which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning—but every onset was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Falling first at one end and then at the other points of the line, the rebels for hours sought to break the Federal lines. Gen. Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, his baton by bullets, rode wherever the combat was thickest. Every Division Commander bore himself gloriously; among them Turchin, Barzer and Park especially distinguished themselves. Turchin charged through the rebel lines with bayonet, and being surrounded forced his way back again. Park had two horses shot under him, on Saturday, and forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy were close upon them, when they suddenly rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assailants fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with killed, where they fell. Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night, and brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Springs, including our wounded in the hospital, nearly all were brought away. The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass two thousand, besides the wounded, of whom not more than one thousand could have fallen into their hands. Of rebel prisoners, we have sent thirteen hundred to Nashville. Most of our losses in the artillery were occasioned by the killing of horses.

Dispatches from Rosecrans, the afternoon of the 22d, have been received by Government. The enemy's attack on Thomas' troops on Monday afternoon was handsomely repulsed, and Thomas' forces marched to the position they were about taking when assailed. On Monday two divisions of Longstreet's made a reconnaissance on Rosecrans, but there was no attack.

Rosecrans' order for concentrating the entire command was accomplished on Monday night, and he is now in a strong defensive position, which he can easily hold until reinforced. Four thousand of our wounded were removed from the field after Sunday's battle. On Monday night the right and left wings of Rosecrans' grand army rested on the battle ground of Saturday and Sunday, and reinforcements from Grant's army, via Decatur, were to have reached him on the 22d. Rosecrans is in good spirits and hopeful of achieving a complete and decisive victory over Johnston, Bragg and Longstreet.

Our position has been vastly strengthened by additional works commanding the approaches from the South, while the banks of communication are amply cared for.

It is reported that A. P. Hill is in command of the Confederate forces opposed to Rosecrans. The Richmond Whig of Sept. 22d, reports three days' hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with a heavy loss on both sides. The Confederate loss is 5,000. Among the killed are Gen. Smith, Woodford, Whitlam, Helm, Deshler and Hood. The same paper also publishes the following despatch from the Alabama Gazette: "The fight is still going on. We have every confidence that the enemy will be driven from his present stand to the Mission Ridge, six miles from Chattanooga. In the three days' fight the enemy has been driven eleven miles from the position now held by him."

The Whig, editorially, speaks of affairs about Chattanooga quite despondingly.

A late Chattanooga Rebel, now published at Marietta, Georgia, contains a call from the government for all who can supply themselves with arms, to repair to the nearest railroad station for transportation to Bragg's army. The Governor informs the people that he has already sent forward fifteen thousand men, and the Rebel exults over the effect of the call, and says the stations are alive with men anxious to join Bragg.

Gold has fluctuated during the week in New York from 133 to 140, falling to 137 by last accounts.

THE GARWOOD ESTATE.—Wednesday, Judge Blake rendered his decision in the matter of the application of Henrietta M. Garwood, for letters of administration on the estate of Joseph M. Garwood. The application was resisted by Joseph Garwood, who claimed that no such person as Joseph M. Garwood ever lived. Henrietta M. Garwood is the widow of Joseph S. Garwood, and gave birth to a child a short time after the death of her husband. Joseph Garwood claimed that the child was still-born, and consequently the estate of its father never vested in it. The mother maintained that the child had respired after birth, and established the fact by the attending physician and nurse; the law gives the property to the child as heir at law. The question is ably reviewed by Judge Blake, and his decision was in favor of the applicant, and Mrs. Garwood, the mother, was granted letters of administration upon the estate of the child.

California Soap.—J. P. Dyer, soap factory on the corner of Mason and Pacific streets, is now doing a very successful business, and manufactures the very best family soap made, together with excellent fancy soap. Mr. Dyer has a well arranged manufactory, makes his own boxes and turns out his thousands of pounds daily. The reputation of this family soap is excellent, and Mr. Dyer is worthy of a liberal patronage.

Attend the Fairs.—Let all that can, be sure and attend the State Fair. There will be much to be seen and much to be learned—and always valuable information to be obtained, that can be had nowhere else.

A freshet occurred, Sept. 18th, on the Lower Potomac. Two schooners were captured, and the crops have been seriously injured by the rain.

Life Insurance.

One of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself.

It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and according to those dependent upon him for support, a certainty against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & F. have made themselves popular and secured a great favor for the public by the very prompt manner in which they have settled, all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

Music! Music! Music!—The FARMER is getting quite musical—a whole column advertisement of musical instruments and music, from the celebrated warehouse of Horace Waters, 486 Broadway, N. Y. This house is doing an extensive business, sending their celebrated Pianos to all parts of the world. Purchasers should remember when they are in New York, or when they order, that this house can give as fine a selection as any house in America.

Family Groceries.—We are pleased to call the attention of farmers and ranchmen who may visit the city to the handsome advertisement of Born Brothers, the well known grocers, corner of California and Montgomery streets of this city. Born Brothers are well known in all the San Joaquin county, and recently they are becoming favorably known in our city on account of the extent and excellence of their stock of groceries, which they offer at the lowest price, and deliver home free of charge. Having known the house for years, we cordially commend them to all our readers.

Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The splendid warehouse of this firm has been recently improved by new lights to show goods in all the great extent of their rooms—the largest and finest in our city. We are gratified each time we call, to see and know of the great amount of business they are doing. The ladies comprehend and approve their goods, which are splendid, and purchase readily—for their price is always the lowest—and in our price, by courteous attendants. Our readers in the country should be sure to visit Kirby, Byrne & Co., when in the city.

The Stockton Agricultural Warehouse.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Howlett, of Stockton. This house has been so long known by the liberal and upright plan of doing business, and established so high a reputation, that it is only needed for us to call attention of the farmers of San Joaquin to the fact of their new arrivals and standard goods, that they may be supplied. New settlers in the country should at once call and see Messrs. J. & H., and make their acquaintance.

The Sewing Machine.—Have you seen the lot of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines that are now being exhibited at the Agency rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in our city. We advise our friends from the country, who visit the city, to be sure and call on Wadsworth, the ever attentive agent, who will show how admirably these machines work. They are now acknowledged to be vastly superior to any other machine known, and the rapid sale this kind is proof of this fact.

J. & C. SCHREIBER, DEALERS IN BEDS, BEDDING, AND FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods.

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWIN;

Ready-Made BEDTICKS,

SHEETS, and

COMFORTERS,

of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices below competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 100 Sansome street,

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU.

ALLEN'S

Livery & Sale Stables,

403 KEARNY STREET, Near Pike.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.

Sells to let for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

located the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer.

Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or ill-treatment used. Special attention will be paid to the training of Horses on commission.

Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling them at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the hunting and racing stables of England, will undertake to train and get race horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

Concrete Buildings.

Some time since there was quite a fever for "Concrete buildings," which, we regret to say, has passed away. This kind of buildings could be erected at a very economical rate, and they become with age, when properly constructed, like solid rock. We have seen them in different parts of the State, and in every case they were of a superior solidity, and proved invaluable. For dairy-houses there is nothing equal to them—cool, and yet pure air, free from all the evil effects usually so injurious to the dairy business in wooden houses. We hope they will be tried.

H & L Axle Grease.—True merit is sure to win. With all the many and strong efforts made by interested parties abroad to force on our market several kinds of axle grease, at reduced prices, none of which were meritorious as compared with the H & L, we are happy to know that by the persevering efforts of Messrs. Hucks & Lambert, their really meritorious invention has carried the palm everywhere, and takes the entire trade that is of any value. Messrs. Hucks & Lambert have enlarged their factory, and now turn out their manufacture in quantities which will enable them to respond to all orders from any section of the Pacific coast.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less, for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,
COOKING-STOVE
...FOR...
Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859.

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, **DURABILITY**—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1839.

2d, **MANUFACTURE**—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, **CAPACITY**—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other ordinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, **ECONOMY**—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, **VENTILATION OF HEAT**—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by lattice patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flue. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, **ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT**—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, **THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE**—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, **BROILING**—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, **HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET**—Both of them convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, **WATER RACK**—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by
CALEB M. SICKLER,
423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco.

2206

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 50 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several **STOCK RANCHES** in various parts of the State, from \$1,500 to \$25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlements can be had. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

370 Acre Farm for Sale.

A good Ranch of 370 acres, in Sutter county, with good fences, inclosures, and improved. A Reaper and good farming utensils will go with the Ranch and be sold at a bargain or exchanged for one nearer the Bay of San Francisco, in a cooler latitude. For particulars, inquire of the Editor of the Farmer.



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Music Dealer, San Francisco.

21mb5p

Good Night.—How common-place is this expression! and yet what volumes it may speak for all the future time! We never listen to it in passing, that this thought does not force itself upon us, be the tones in which it is uttered never so gay. The lapse of a few fatal hours or minutes may so surround and hedge it in with horrors, that of all the millions of words which a life-time has recorded, these two little words alone shall seem to be remembered. Good night! the little child has lisped it as it passed, smiling, to a brighter morn than ours; the lover with his gay dreams of the nuptial morrow; the wife and mother, all the tangled threads of household cares still in her fingers; the father, with the appealing eye of childhood all unanswered. Good night! that seal upon days past and days to come—what hand so rash as to rend aside the veil that covers its morrow!

TAY,
BROOKS
& BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS.

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FOGGES,
All Sizes for Campwork, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe Lead,

Iron Tubing, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

...ALSO...

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

...OR...

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN,

SHEET IRON,

COPPER,

BRASS,

ZINC,

JAPANESE GOODS.

—ALSO—

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE,

TURPENTINE,

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST.

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

**FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES**

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

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BEAUTIFUL WATER.

[The following lines were suggested by Paul De-
ton's eloquent apostrophe to water.]

BEAUTIFUL water, fair and bright,
Beautiful as the silvery light;
Beautiful in the sparkling rill,
Singing down the verdant hill;
Beautiful in the glittering dew,
Greeting the morning, fresh and new;

Beautiful in old ocean's sweep,
When the silent stars their vigils keep;
Beautiful in soft summer showers,
Like tears of love to the drooping flowers;
Blessing the fruit and cheering the grain,
Making all nature smile again;

Beautiful where, midst burning sands,
The green oasis grateful stands,
To pour its pure and beautiful tide,
Like the water of health which He who died
Will give to the throngs on earth's bleak shore
That thirsty souls may thirst no more;

Beautiful in the fairy lines
The frost-kissed soft well combines,
Till ornaments richer than pearls or gold
On the poor man's window-pane unfold;
Nor less of beauty and grace is found
In the evening cloud with glory crowned,
When the God of day sinks to his rest
Through the gorgeous gates of the gold'n west;

Beautiful in the tears that fall
At sympathy's beck on the sable pall,
When a friend's group is rudely riven,
And earth despoiled of the enriching of heaven;
Beautiful, too, in the bow above,
Assuring us ever that "God is love."

But fairest, purest, boldest far
Those consecrated waters are
That fall on the brow by sin defiled,
To token the heart is reconciled,
The soul so free, the sin forgiven,
The world let go for the hope of heaven.

Then hail to the crystal flood so fair!
Brighter than jewel rich and rare;
Beautiful water, fair and bright,
Beautiful as the silvery light,
Beautiful every form it bears,
Beautiful, beautiful everywhere.

Nice Girls.

There's nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful, or delightful, or lovable as a nice girl. Not a pretty, or a dashing, or an elegant girl, but a nice girl. One of those lovely, lively, good tempered, good hearted, sweet faced, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures met with in the sphere of home, diffusing around the domestic hearth the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

"A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, dawdling on a sofa, and discussing the last novel or opera; nor the giraffe-like creature sweeping majestically through a drawing room. The nice girl may not even dance or play well; and knows nothing about 'using her eyes,' or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes; she's too active. She's not given to sensation novels; she's too busy. At the opera she is not in front showing her bare shoulders, but sits quiet and unobtrusive—at the back of the box most likely. In fact, it is not often in such scenes that we discover her. Home is her place.

"Who rises by times and superintends the morning meals? Who makes the toast and tea, and buttons the boys' shirts, and waters the flowers, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and the sitting room? Is it the languisher, the giraffe, or the eleganter? Not a bit of it; it's the nice girl.

"Her unsaid toilet is made in the shortest possible time, yet how charmingly it is done, and how elegant her neat dress and plain collar. What hearty kisses she distributes among the family! no preening of cheek or brow, like the fine girl, but an audible smack, which says plainly, I love you ever so much. If I ever coveted anything, it was one of the nice girl's kisses.

"Breakfast over, down into the kitchen to see about dinner; and all day long she is up and down, always doing, and always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is gone, when she will polka with the boys, and sing Old Songs, and play Old Times to her father, for hours together. She is a perfect treasure, the nice girl. When illness comes, it is she that attends with unwearied patience the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought that it would be happiness to be ill, to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such fair hands.

"One of the most strongly marked characteristics of a nice girl, is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high dress, a plain collar, and the neatest of neck-ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a nice girl yet who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet.

"I say again, there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good, as a nice girl. She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are fibers far more stately, far more gorgeous; but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we lie down to rest."

MODESTY.—The choicest buildings have the lowest foundations; the best balsam sinks to the bottom; those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are most filled and best laden, bow lowest; so do those souls that are most laden with the fruits of Paradise.

THE HUMAN VOICE.—The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life-tones of tenderness, truth, or courage. The oratorio has lost its relation to the morning, to the sun, to the earth; but that persuading voice is in tune with these.

A PIONEER LADY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

While recording the death of Mrs. Margaret Cary, wife of Trumbull Cary, of Batavia, New York, the New York Evening Post remarks that the deceased lady "was one of the first settlers of Western New York, and the first white woman who crossed the Genesee river. She emigrated on horseback, in the spring of 1804, accompanied by her brother, making a large part of the journey on horseback. From 1804 to the day of her death (June 23d, 1863), Batavia was her home. She had been longer in that part of the State than any other woman of the half million who now form part of the population of what has been the garden of the State. Mrs. Cary was a lady of great intelligence and virtue, of amiable manners, hospitable and charitable, and well-beloved, of a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances." Let her own words praise her in the gates.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.—No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words—by bitter, scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet gentleness and hardness as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Patience and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart. Those who have been most successful laborers among the poor and vicious, have been the most forbearing. Said the celebrated Vincent de Paul, "If it had pleased heaven to employ the most miserable of men for the conversion of some souls, they have themselves confessed that it was by the patience and sympathy which he had for them. Even the convicts among whom I have lived, can be gained in no other way. When I have kissed their chains, and showed compassion for their distress, and keen sensibility for their disgrace—then have they listened to me, and placed themselves in the way of salvation."

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"ECONOMY!"

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It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, seat as a butter-tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second sud or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed. As a proof of the value of this machine, any one desirous of testing its qualities can purchase one for the LOW PRICE OF \$15, or with NEW WINE \$25, and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up to the statement above, return the machine and the money will be refunded.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other brand machine with boxes like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; handle to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Inventor, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose, and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me, at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1863.

MR. J. M. HORNER: DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish to state that after several weeks' trial I can give it my most unqualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent among which are the following, viz: 1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution. 2d.—Capacity.—It washes twice as many clothes as any machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time. 3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps them rolling all the time. 4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean. 5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing. Yours truly, J. M. SELVAGE.

The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being perfectly correct.

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is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million copies of Bells have been issued and are now reaching through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thank God, we are here," "Sabbath Bells chime in," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents; \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

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JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq. O. B. POLHEMUS, Esq.

of Redington & Co. of Alston & Co.

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of Dewitt, Kittle & Co. San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

AGENTS

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

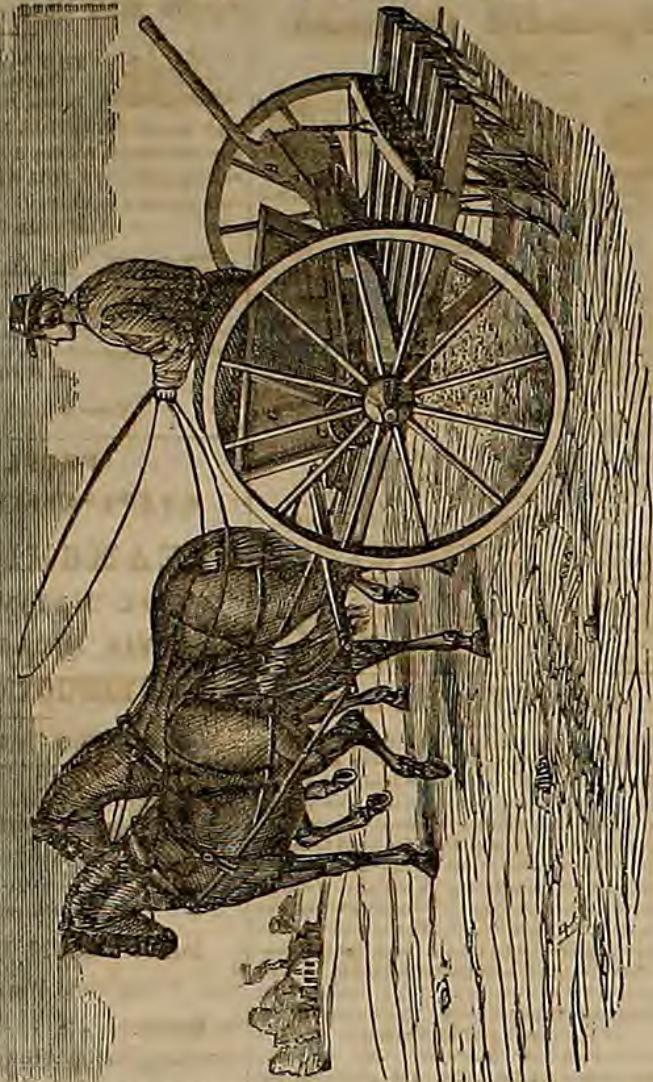
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY. This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more Grain to every 80 acres, to pay for the Machine.

It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

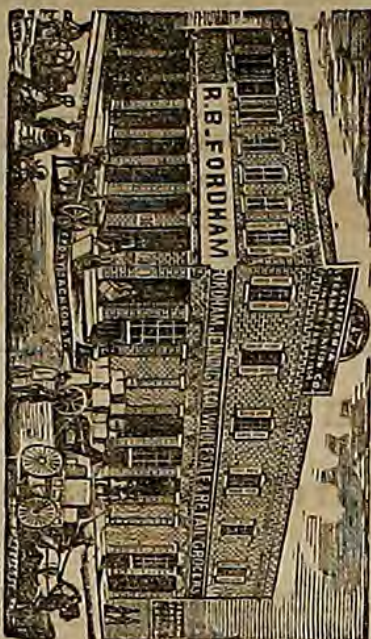
D. & H. A. WINTER,

620 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned in large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for the different landings, which is done free of charge, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,

Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions, Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine, BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

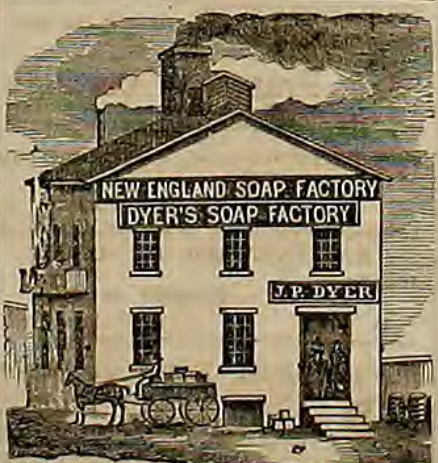
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...

SOLE AGENTS FOR HALLER'S Patent Airtight FRUIT-JARS, The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street, SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$2,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1862.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it. ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAM'L McCULLOUGH & CO., Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.

Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging

Board per week.....\$6 00 Rooms.....\$1 00 \$4 00 Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

.. AND....

Cider Vinegar.

he Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a ver a perior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices un- precedently low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

WAITING FOR PA.

Three little forms in the twilight gray, Scanning the shadows across the way; Six little eyes—four black, two blue—Brimfull of love, and happiness, too, Awaiting Papa.

May, with her placid, thoughtful brow, Gentle face beaming with love just now; Willie, the rogue, so joyous and gay, Stealing sly kisses from sister May— Awaiting Papa.

Nellie, with ringlets of sunny hue, Coolly nestling between the two, Pressing her cheek to the window pane, Wishing the absent one home again, Awaiting Papa.

O, how they gaze at the passers by; "He's coming at last!" they gaily cry; "Try again, my pet!" exclaims mamma; And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star Awaiting Papa!"

Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet He lights the lamp of their quiet street, The sweet little group he knows full well, May, and Willie, and golden haired Nell, Awaiting Papa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat, And eager patter of childish feet, Gay, musical chimes ring through the hall, A manly voice responds to the call, "Welcome, Papa!"

EVERY note of music we ever heard, every voice that ever breathed into our bosoms, and played upon its instrument, the heart, only wafed us on a little nearer to the tomb.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage, "Whosoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even unto them."

THERE is no trouble, however great, that has not in the core of its very greatness some drop of comfort; for the human heart, like a bee, will gather honey from poisonous blossoms.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco. viE-19

C. E. COLLINS,

603 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory,

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

20

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, Full Hives and well stocked for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing, where there is a garden or field than a few swarms of bees, as at the present low rate of purchase the annual produce of honey will pay the first cost and leave the increase of Bees a gain. Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR of FARMER.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in profits in two or three years. ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where those try can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

\$6, \$8, or \$10,000 Wanted.

WANTED—In the Country, for one or two years, from \$10 to Ten Thousand Dollars, on security of four times the amount, interest payable promptly. Any one having money to loan, on good security, can find an opportunity by addressing G. B. B., this office.

TREADWELL & CO'S LIST OF MACHINES FOR THE HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved. Cast-steel cutting bar. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of. BUCKEYE MOWER. UNION MOWER. Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED S.E. RAKER, REAPER & MOWER. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. MCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. BUCKEYE do do do do KIRBY do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. MCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. MANNY'S do do BURRILL'S do do

HURSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER

HARVESTERS:

FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS. WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS. BAINES' HEADERS. TEAM THRASHER:

OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers. TREADWELL & CO'S 31, 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. PITT-Patterson do do do do WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers. EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's, Smith's, Barrell's, Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 320 Clay street (op stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

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JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is removed to No. 320 Clay street (2d story), below Battery, and opposite the Railroad House.

Our Rambles in the Country No. 12.

The crowd of matter connected with Fairs compels us to shorten our rambling notes, but the facts we have noted down are of a kind that will keep. The gardens in and around Murphy's add much to the beauty of the landscape, the entire place being under a full state of cultivation.

Dr. Wm. Jones, one of the early pioneer settlers of Murphy's, has a very pleasant residence upon the main street, with everything pleasant about him. It was one of the earliest gardens planted, the grounds are large, several hundred of very choice fruit trees, besides stately ornamental trees and arbors of vines, make the garden spot one of rural beauty. At the time of our visit the trees were bending with their loads of fruit; superb peaches, apples, plums, etc., in abundance, other earlier fruits had also been abundant. The garden, fruit trees, and all had, in our opinion, been over watered, the great error in all the gardens in this place was irrigation. We were pleased to find in Mrs. Jones an amateur fruit and horticulturist, who gave much time to the fruits and flowers, and the garden indicates a lady's interest and care. This orchard was planted in 1856 and 1858. We enjoyed our visit very much and shall gratefully remember the courtesies received from this family.

N. Shearer's garden grounds occupy an entire square, was planted in 1854 and 1855, and contains some 200 fruit trees and 200 vines in full bearing. The grounds were over irrigated causing rapid growth of sap wood, the consequence is too much wood and the fruit small. A very active lad was busy, manifesting a great interest as a young gardener, his taste is an indication that he will make a good gardener.

P. L. Travers, Esq., has a garden homestead, a very pretty spot indeed, full of fruit trees, vines and handsome ornamental trees. The over irrigation has caused the overgrowth of the trees to their injury. He raises fine grapes. Mr. Travers has perceived the error of over watering and will not irrigate but a very little, will cultivate instead.

R. Senter, Esq., has a similar garden spot to Mr. Travers, whose partner he is. His trees have been injured by too much water. Mr. Senter will not irrigate so much in future, say before 6 p. m.

S. C. Wignall, Esq., has a fine garden spot, containing a collection of roses, plants, vines, etc., which are suffering for the want of proper attention. Mr. Wignall is away, and pet plants need constant attention. The fruit trees were loaded with fruit, but even this very abundant harvest needs care. The trees were planted in 1856. It is to be regretted that one who has such a taste for cultivating fruits and flowers should ever be away from so pleasant a spot.

F. G. Hatch, Esq., has a pretty garden spot on the hillside, with some 200 trees full of fruit—such as all the trees in the mountains are—these were, however, too freely watered, the result of which is much injury. We are glad to know Mr. Hatch will not irrigate so much in future.

W. P. Griffith, Esq., agent of the Union Water Company, has a neat cottage and garden spot. His trees, etc., were planted in 1857. There is no surface irrigation by hydraulic hose, shower baths, the foliage is only practiced.

Mr. Helmsdorff, a little outside of Murphy's, has quite a large orchard and vineyard of several acres, he has some 4,000 to 5,000 vines from four to six years old, and 150 trees. By a recent purchase he came into possession, finding it overgrown with weeds it having been left to itself without any care. He is at work to renovate it and make it a prosperous vineyard.

Louis has also a vineyard and orchard that needs great care, if the weeds get the start they will keep it. Mr. Louis has some 200 trees and some 200 vines. This spot was a rough mining spot—heaps of rock and stone made an unsightly place—now by the labor of one man it has been

leveled and made a fine orchard and vineyard and is now very profitable. Mr. Louis has a few dairy cows and markets some five gallons daily. The location for an orchard and vineyard is fine, if good care is given to it.

Messrs. Kimball & Cutting, lumber merchants, have a fine garden of two and a half acres, in which are some 200 trees and 300 vines. The fruit trees were grown to good formed heads and indicated constant care. The vines were grown to clean canes and staked carefully, a good example for others. We noticed a fine field of corn and many vegetables, these were admirably grown, the soil was deeply and finely cultivated, irrigation was practiced to secure successive crops all through the season. But the excellent order of the orchard, vineyard and whole garden denoted skill, care and attention, and the condition and the crops plainly told that good care does pay. The trees and vines were planted in 1856 to 1858. The garden is not excessively irrigated, as it is not approved, but the garden work shows, as all were told, that deep and constant cultivation was preferred. No weeds were found on all the premises, the richness of the soil was all given to the crops instead of going to support weeds. This is a lesson to all cultivators.

Messrs. Traver & Senter have a large store and do an extensive business, having always on hand a general assortment of family groceries, dry goods and general mining goods. They have been well and favorably known for years at Murphy's. Mr. Charles Stoll, has a neat harness-maker's shop, and, being the pioneer shop, gives everybody satisfaction.

Mr. Talbot has a soda factory and makes all kind of sirups. He makes no pretension to a large establishment, but a good one.

Murphy's as a town is quite a business place, and contains a fine hotel (Sperry & Perry's) and several stores.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office and the postoffice are efficiently and promptly managed. Mr. Hunt, the Postmaster is always on his post and obliging to the wants of the people.

Dr. Jones has a large drug store, and is an excellent physician and citizen and has done much in building up the town and county and has large interests in all parts of it.

There are two stables, A. W. Brooks', established in 1861. It is a good stable and can accommodate thirty horses. He has horses and carriages for the mines at all times and is an active business man.

The Matteson stables, opposite the hotel, were established in 1854, this is the stage stable and has stabling for 60 or 70 horses. Has always extra horses, carriages, stages, etc., for emergencies. He is a very efficient man and a worker in his business. From these stables go the Copperopolis line and the Silver Mountain line and others. All under the care of T. J. Matteson agent of all.

Murphy's has a brewery of ale, established in 1852—a pioneer—recently it has passed into the hands of Mr. Michael Mooney. The ale is all put up in bottles. The capacity of the brewery is 400 gallons at a brewing, once a week. 6,000 pounds of barley is consumed monthly. This is a snugly and prudently managed brewery. It supplies Murphy's Vallecito, Angel Camp, Columbia, etc.

The lumber yards at Murphy's are an attractive feature, the lumber business being large.

Messrs. Danbar & Co. have a large mill (of which we have spoken) their yards at Murphy's are extensive and their lumber is mostly under cover and neatly piled in large sheds, giving a fine appearance. One shed 220 feet long by 32 wide. A second 180 feet long by 32 wide and a third 115 feet long by 32 wide, all showing fine stocks of lumber. They have some 500,000 feet on hand. Their mill turned out 1,300,000 feet in 1862. They will turn out 1,000,000 feet in 1863, consisting of all the best varieties made.

Messrs. Kimball & Cutting's yard was more extensive and really excited our wonder and admiration. Without any flattery we can pronounce this yard the finest planned yard and building in the country, and we doubt if there is a lumber yard in the United States more perfectly systematized, or kept in more business like order than this of Messrs. Kimball & Cutting. Every part of it is like one perfect warehouse and the yards and grounds clean as garden walks.

One building, an open shed having a neat and substantial shingled roof, is 218 feet long by 42 wide. A second, 168 feet long by 38 wide, these are for lumber of best sorts, all of which was piled and stacked as neatly as the goods in a dry goods store. A third shed 96 feet long by 32 wide, for shingles, laths, etc., with ample yard room for coarse and heavy lumber. In these buildings are packed 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and such lumber as is seldom seen below—wide, clear, and bright, the finest we have seen in the country. It was really worth a ride of 50 miles to see such a yard. Messrs. Kimball & Cutting say they are young in the business, but if such are the fruits of a young tree, what will be the crop of older growth and experience. Here is a proof that "what is worth doing, is worth doing well."

These yards are worthy a visit from all business men and we hope all who may read this notice, when they travel that way, will call and see that we have only done a simple act of justice in recording a notice of this admirable lumber yard as an example to all men in this business. The saw mill of this firm we spoke of in former notes.

We have notes of the free school house, teacher and pupils, the Water Works, Blue Wing Quartz Company, Water Flumes, etc., which will appear next, with notes of Vallecito, Angel's and San Andreas, and other places in order, all of which will be well remembered.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

New York, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Domestic Wool trade during the early part of August was very quiet, but through the latter part there was more inquiry, and brokers and dealers were quite active in attending to the wants of their customers. The demand, however, has been generally for small parcels, and buyers have contended for some concession in price, in most cases with success.

At the present time, manufacturers are working a much larger proportion of Foreign Wools than ever before, and this proportion is every day increasing. The recent decline in Gold and Exchange has enabled importers and agents of Foreign consignors to offer their Wools at prices relatively lower than the Domestic; thus inducing many buyers to experiment with Cape, Merino, and other Wools, who have heretofore used only Western fleeces. We know of several large manufacturing companies who formerly used American fleeces exclusively, but who now use only Cape Wools or Merino; thus drawing their supplies, not from the Western grower, but from the markets of Europe. A greater number are using the Foreign Wools, mixed with our own fleeces.

A circular, recently issued from Philadelphia, erroneously represents that no Wool is being imported except very coarse, rough Wool. It says, "Many and powerful are the efforts made to break down the prices of Wool, chief among which are the constant parade in the journals of the importations of Foreign Wools, holding them in terror before the American wool-growers; as if it were not well known that all such Wools, from their coarse qualities, are unfit for the many manufactures of woolen, save carpets and blankets." No statement could be further from the facts.

The Boston and New York markets are to-day well stocked with Cape, Australian, Merino, and California Wools, equal in fineness to the choicest Wools grown in the West; and if in many parcels the staple is not so long or strong as in the best Wools of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in others it is in these respects up to the highest standard. These markets are also well supplied with Foreign Wools of medium quality, agreeing in staple with our medium and low fleeces.

It is evident that, in proportion as the Eastern spinner substitutes a Foreign article for one of our own production, the home product remains unconsumed. And further, if only a small part of the usual consumption of an article is cut off, even for a limited period, the effect may be to create a surplus upon the market sufficient to break down prices, which might otherwise have been sustained. The danger of a surplus is greater this season, because there is a largely increased clip to dispose of.

From these views, the question arises, would it not be more for the interest of growers to meet the price as established in the Eastern markets, and sell, rather than hold their Wools, and thus drive customers to the use of foreign Wools because they are cheaper? We say *drive*, because most consumers give the preference to our growth when the difference in price is not decidedly against such a choice.

If American growers permit, even for a time, the relative cheapness of Foreign Wools to interrupt the regular consumption of their fleeces, this substitution of the Foreign article may in many cases become permanent, and the future interests of the grower greatly suffer.

We look for no material decline in Wool, yet it is our judgment that owners and growers would best serve their interest by sending forward their Wools early, so as to secure the advantage of the current demand of the season.

Pulled Wools have been in moderate request, with but little change in prices. California Wools are receiving some attention, and some small lots have found buyers.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 370,000 lbs, 58@75c; Pooled, 80,000 lbs, 60@70c; 90,000 lbs Canada, forty-five bales California, 37@52c; 650 bales Cape, 30@36c; 880 bales Merino, 22@30c; 100 bales Cordova, 35@36c; 2,391 bales Donkoi; 200 Buenos Ayres; 500 bales Montevideo; 70 bales Province; 20,000 lbs French; 104 bales Smyrna; 80,000 lbs German, 61c; 30,000 lbs Adelaide; 400 bales Rabbatt; 5 bales Tunis, 40c; 5,000 lbs unwashed Kansas, 45c.

At Auction, 262 bales California, 14@35c;

157 bales Cape, 37@34c; 109 bales Donkoi, 26@30c; 107 bales Santa Fe 25@26c; 10 bales Mexican, 20c; 56 bales washed and unwashed Merino, 15@24c; 26 bales Merino, 13@15c; 13 bales Valparaiso, 19c; 36 bales Mogadore, 22c; 98 bales Province, 20@28c; 20 bales Syrian, 21@22c; 13 bales unwashed Merino, 13@14c; 40 bales black and White Salonica, 16@23c; 16 bales unwashed Algerian, 20c; 6 bales African, 20c; 32 bales English Pooled, 13c; 10 bales unwashed Lubec, 25c.

In Boston, 812,000 lbs Fleeces, and Pooled, 65@85c; 1,814 bales Cape, Mediterranean, and South American; 27,000 lbs Donkoi. At Auction, 948 bales Cape, average 31c; 600 bales California, 16@39c; 75 bales Spanish, 30c; 9 bales Chinese, 25c.

In Philadelphia, 360,000 lbs Fleeces, 69@80c; 221 bales mixed Texas, 25@31c; 8,000 lbs Australian, 33c; 56 bales Cordova, 36c; 5,000 lbs Foreign 50c.

In Providence, 66,549 lbs Fleeces, 65@79c; 33,000 lbs Pooled, 70@85c; 5,350 lbs California, 50c; Foreign, 74,600 lbs, 30@37c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 305 bales; Marseilles 808; London, 387; Buenos Ayres, 668; Matamoros, 52; Montevideo, 319; Algora Bay, 1,076; Magadan 389; Aspinwall, 1,280; Bombay, 1,121; Smyrna 102; Genoa 30; Kanagawa 48; Rio Grande 244; St. Domingo 23; Curacao, 4 bales. Total, 6,856 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL. California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 30@52c. California Washed Pooled, 40@65c. California Common Washed Pooled, 25@35c. California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 30@43c.

Second Annual Fair of the Amador County Agricultural Society.

We were unable to visit Ione City and make a report of the Fair, as we wished to, but from the Ione Chronicle we learn that the second Annual Fair of this Society was held last week, continuing through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The spacious basement of the Methodist brick church edifice, was fitted up as an exhibition hall. Three tables running the entire length of the building were devoted, the centre to articles of ladies handiwork, and the others to the exhibit of fruits, wines, etc., all of which were completely filled. At the rear of the building, another table was filled with farm products—vegetables, cereals, etc. In the front another table was devoted to minerals. The walls were adorned with rich and valuable paintings, engravings, etc. Although the basement is in an unfinished state, the taste displayed in the disposition of the embellishments made the hall present a very pleasing appearance.

The cattle ground was located on the ground occupied by the late camp meeting, about a third of a mile distant from the hall, and contiguous to the race track. It was a most judicious selection—in an oak grove, the stalls being erected beneath an arbor covered with branches of trees, affording a grateful shade to the stock.

There were a large number of articles deposited in the hall on exhibition. The display of fruit was very full, and the fruit said to have exceeded in size and quality that exhibited at the State Fair last year.

This department was really the most attractive of the exhibition; the fruit being fresh, fair, large and of fine flavor. The largest number and variety was the contribution of Isaac Tripp, consisting of no less than thirteen varieties of apples, five of pears, eighteen of grapes (as fine as any we have ever seen) and some fine quinces. Wm. Riekey the next largest contributor, exhibited nine varieties of apples and two varieties of pears, very fine. Mr. Tripp also contributed specimens of blackberry wine and grape wine, which our taster pronounced unexceptionable, even to a Templar, being the "pure juice" unadulterated—such as "maketh the heart glad."

Of peaches, but few were on exhibition, and those by A. Borden, and A. F. Potter. The former was the only exhibitor of pomegranates.

The Mission grapes exhibited by Mr. Mason, of Buena Vista, grown on dry land without irrigation, the fourth year from cuttings, although small in size, were in compact bunches and of fine flavor.

Of the claret, champagne and white wine, exhibited by Charles Linke, we cannot speak advisedly, not being on the examining committee, but if we could judge of the quality by smelling the cork, would pronounce each A-1.

In this connection we would mention the liberal sample of lager from the brewery of A. Trenchell. It was certainly put to a severe test—examined critically by the committee of the whole, who unanimously agreed that it was worthy a premium place in Gruber's cellars.

A large mono-chromatic flower piece by Miss S. A. Withington, attracted great attention and most worthily. A water color painting of flowers and birds by Miss E. B. Withington, was well executed.

W. H. Tripp, of Jackson, exhibited a very beautiful specimen of Spencerian penmanship.

We are not very well posted in such matters, but judging from close observation think that great praise is due to Miss Libbe Hansford, of Volcano, for her skill in the fabrication of a delicate lace collar; to Mrs. Robert Reed, of Ione, for a beautiful quilt, crocheted tidies and a worked collar and cuffs; Miss Lizzie Lioneger, of Ione, a magnificent specimen of raised embroidery; Mrs. B. F. Webb, of Ione, piece of rag work a wreath of raised flowers; Miss Susie Green, of Q. Ranch, an elegant quilt and some really beautiful and artistic specimens of needlework; Mrs. Rowe, of Ione, a beautiful quilt in stars and small squares, and last but not least, to Mrs. Mary M. Hill, of Lancha Plana, for an exhibit of two worked collars and a quilt. Mrs. Hill is in her 70th year and worked the articles within the past three weeks. She is a teacher of embroidery, etc., at Lancha Plana, and the young ladies of that vicinity may consider themselves quite accomplished when they attain an equal proficiency. Mrs. Hill can do rough as well as fine work, notwithstanding her advanced age. During the past year, she dug the post holes around her present place of residence, and procuring stone for the purpose, made the mortar and with her own hands built a chimney and fireplace, of which no mason may be ashamed. She is a shining example to the rising generation of California.

Mrs. S. Adams, of Ione, exhibited some beautiful specimens of pressed sea moss.

The exhibit of minerals was not near as extensive as it should have been, and the neglect in this department reflects on the judgment and enterprise of our citizens.

L. B. Fish exhibited a very large collection of ore from the Oriental copper mine, a greater variety probably than has ever been taken from any other; also specimens from various other mines, and of gold bearing quartz.

Dr. Claves, also exhibited several extremely rich and interesting gold quartz bowlders from Boise river.

The brooms of Martin and Gills, manufactured in Ione, would do credit to any establishment, and were much admired by the ladies. They grow their own broom corn.

A very fine article of Chemical Olive Soap was exhibited of the manufacture of Isaac Tripp, of Butte City.

With the exception of the above, there was nothing exhibited of manufactures but saddle and harness made by Samuel Adams, of Ione. Visitors were satisfied that they need not leave Ione to procure well made and even ornamental articles in that line.

Frederick H. Stahl, of Ione Valley, exhibited very excellent specimens of green Virginia and Maryland tobacco, and also a sample of Maryland cured in 1860. He has two and a half acres under cultivation which is doing finely.

Among the curiosities displayed were a couple of teaspoons, the last of a set manufactured from the hilt of a sword found in Fort Erie, and supposed to have been used in the war of 1812. They have been used constantly ever since. Contributed by Mrs. Hull.

Two others exhibited by Mrs. E. W. Withington and a small brass kettle had been in constant use 100 years.

AT THE RACE COURSE.

At 3 p. m. Wednesday there was a running race—single dash of a mile, for three year olds, for \$10, A. R. Phillips and J. P. Martin entered their mares, the latter won.

On Thursday morning there was a parade of the stock.

At 2 p. m. a trotting race—one mile heats best two in three, free for all horses and mares, \$10. Pat. Egan entered a gray horse, and J. Sutherland a sorrel horse. Egan won the first heat, and Sutherland the second and third and the race.

At 3 p. m. running race—mile heats, best two in three—free for all horses and mares, \$10. Samuel Phillips entered a bay mare, J. P. Martin a bay mare, and J. Sutherland a sorrel horse. Sutherland's horse won in two straight heats.

At 4 p. m. double teams, trotting race—mile heats, best two in three, free for horses in or out of the county. The only teams entered were Streeter's and Egan's. The latter won easily in two straight heats.

On Friday at 11 a. m. there was a parade of the stock, and prizes awarded; after which carriage races, etc., proceeded round the track showing their movements, speed, etc., and returning received their several badges.

At 2 p. m. running race—mile heats, best two in three, free for all horses and mares, \$10. There were three entries. The race was won by Sutherland's horse in two straight heats.

At 3 p. m. sweepstakes, running race—single dash of a mile, free for all horses and mares, \$10. The race was won by Streeter's mare.

THE CHAPMAN PRISONERS.—The prisoners charged with fitting out and manning the schooner Chapman, as a privateer, are now on trial in this city. The principal witness, William O. Low, one of the crew who turned States' evidence, tells a straightforward story and positively crimines the party. He states that the vessel was fitted out and sailed under letters of marque, from Jeff Davis, which he had seen and had in his possession; the papers were afterwards destroyed. The following are the jurors empanelled: John Wheeler, A. S. Iredale, Jacob Schrieber, Samuel Milbury, J. Lawton, Lewis H. Bailey, Joseph D. Pearson, Joseph A. Canhole, Geo. W. Chasley, J. K. Osgood, James W. Towne, W. P. C. Stebbins.

Premiums at the Santa Clara Valley Fair.
We expected to find in the San Jose papers of last week an official list of the premiums awarded at the Fair there on the 19th, but were disappointed. We therefore copy such report as we can obtain from a daily paper in this city.

In the following list, we give only the name of the article or animal, and the name of the exhibitor. The premiums are, of course, to those mentioned, and for the best in each case:

Home Manufactures, etc.—Pair of hams, Cary Peables; bacon-sides, John Hapingers; 10 pounds of lard, and 5 pounds of butter, each J. H. Hardwick; bed-quits, Mrs. C. A. Dommers.

Works of Art.—Photographs in oil, retouched with India ink, J. A. Clayton; oval frames done in pine cuts, Mrs. D. A. Ledy; leather-work, Lizzie O. Paine; vase of flowers in wax, Miss Putney; basket of fruit in wax, Mrs. J. A. Moultrie; landscape-drawing, J. M. Lowe.

Horses.—Thoroughbred stallion 4 years old or over, Langford, owned by Col. B. S. Lathrop; thoroughbred stallion 2 years old, Monastor, H. O. Malory; thoroughbred mare 4 years old or over, Mary Childen, E. S. Lathrop; thoroughbred suckling filly, Belle Boyd, H. O. Malory; brood mare with her foal, not thoroughbred, Musidora, E. S. Lathrop; roadster stallion 3 years old, D. S. Cook, William Quin; roadster mare 4 years old or over, Nellie Gray, Ari Hopper; colt or filly not thoroughbred, 1 year old, Troy, F. S. McGin; stallion for all purposes, Grass Bite, Winters and Hopper; jack, Young St. Louis, H. W. Seale.

Cattle.—Pure blood Durham-bull 3 years old, to Henry W. Seale; 2 years old, to Dr. L. H. Bascom; cow 2 years old, to H. W. Seale.

Hogs.—fat hog of any breed, to F. Gates; Berkshire sow, C. Peables; Suffolk boar, and Essex boar, each to C. Peables.

Products of the Farm.—One hundred pounds each of wheat and barley, representing 10 acres, to J. H. Hardwick; 5 pounds of tobacco, to R. Gabriel; 10 acres Indian corn, to J. H. Hardwick; best collection of products of the farm, garden, vineyard, household, etc., to C. Peables; five pounds of tobacco, R. Gabriel; ten acres of Indian corn, J. H. Hardwick.

Pickles and Preserves.—One gallon pickles, Mrs. J. H. Hardwick; collection of dried fruit, Jessie Hobson; collection of jams and jellies, Mrs. R. J. Moody.

Manufactures.—Specimen of cabinet work, John B. Price.

California Wines and Spirits.—Two bottles of brandy, each, from the peach and the cherry, to J. R. Lowe, Sr.; 2 bottles California white wine, Wm. O'Donnell; six bottles cider, J. R. Lowe, Sr.; soda water, Winslow & Williams.

Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, etc.—Orchard of not less than 200 trees, D. T. Adams; vineyard, J. B. Brown; nursery fruit trees, B. S. Fox; nursery forest or ornamental trees, Wm. O'Donnell; green hedge, Dr. L. H. Bascom.

Agricultural Implements, etc.—Buggy, Edward Smith; two-horse wagon, J. Ingham; set horse shoes, Dewey & Dimmick.

Fruits and Flowers.—Single variety of apples, J. R. Lowe, Sr.; dish of pears (select), W. O'Donnell; dish of apples, J. B. Brown; single variety of peaches, D. T. Adams; collection of quinces, D. T. Adams; variety of strawberries, C. Peables; single bunch of black grapes, J. B. Bontemps; single bunch white grapes, D. T. Adams; collection of white grapes, L. Peller; 20 varieties of apples, D. S. Fox; collection over 20 varieties apples, D. S. Fox; collection 20 varieties pears, B. S. Fox; collection over 20 varieties pears, D. T. Adams; 12 varieties of pears, L. Peller; collection of plums, D. T. Adams; single variety of nectarines, B. S. Fox; six varieties of apples, L. H. Bascom; evergreen wreath, L. Prevost; vase bouquets, W. O'Donnell; collection pot plants, W. O'Donnell.

The Committee say of the Economy Washing Machine of Mr. J. T. Horner, with the wringer attached: The bottom and two ends of the tub were a corrugated washboard, over which were made to play two big rubbers, doing the work which, otherwise, human knuckles would have to do. These were moved with a very simple combination of a horizontal with an upright lever, the power of which could be easily regulated according to the size of the wash in the tub. The wringer consisted simply of two gutta-percha rollers about an inch and a half in diameter, which could "pull 'em thro'" and "squeeze 'em dry" faster than any half-dozen pair of the smartest hands and stoutest wrists, and would more-over save their value in a few "Mondays," by the gentler wear on the garments squeezed. The whole thing seemed to the Committee about right, and gave promise of a brighter day for nervous husbands.

A crayon face, by Mrs. W. O. Hart, was pronounced *ne plus ultra*, and awarded the premium. The crocheted work from the same hand, elicited many commendations. But the small circular stand of Oriental painting, by Mrs. Hart, resembling the finest inlaid work, and blending colors with the most exquisite taste and delicacy, was a marvel of beauty. A plu-cushion of silk, embroidered by Miss Emily Weekes, was thought too pretty to prick and pretty enough for a premium, and so received one.

The specimens of tapestry work, from the busy needle of Mrs. Chapman Yates, were, by a unanimous vote, awarded the first premium for worsted embroidery. The Committee could not but wonder at the skill which could be so patient, and the patience that could be so skillful, as to thus rival the effect of the finest paintings with the needle and thread. An ottoman of the same embroidery, by Mrs. O. B. Mallory, splendid enough for the Sultan himself, compelled the Committee in this instance to recommend a special premium. There were six specimen oil paintings, by Lizzie O. Paine, all of which were artistically finished, and any one of them was entitled to the premium awarded to the whole. The Committee make special mention of the largest of these paintings, the "Rock and Waterfall," glorified by the setting sun—the very soul of poetry caught and fixed in colors. It was thought the fair artist must have found beauty for this copy somewhere which the original could not furnish. At any rate, they were satisfied such assets are rarely made to order.

From the garden of Mr. L. Prevost to the collection of silk cocoons, exhibited on several well-filled branches, and well strung necklaces, the Committee were not satisfied in merely awarding a premium to them, but express an opinion that Mr. Prevost's perseverance has made him the pioneer in a kind of industry destined to attract a large attention in this State, and by means of which he may add greatly to the resources of her commerce. Six years ago, Mr. Prevost attempted to introduce the silk-worm here, and failed; the

eggs hatching too soon, and the worm dying on the way. The next year he tried again, and succeeded. Now he began his experiment in earnest. The probability of making silk culture profitable had been disputed, on the ground of dearth of labor. Mr. Prevost said that California was a new country, and people were accustomed to "rough it" here, and the worms must do likewise. The climate justified this, so instead of picking mulberry trees, and feeding leaf by leaf, as the silk-growers of France and Italy are obliged to do, he cut off branches by the armful, and carrying them in, threw them down among his worms and told them to help themselves. They did so, and instead of dying under his rough treatment, as was predicted by many who were acquainted with the manner of caring for them in other countries, they thrived lustily, and kept remarkably free from all diseases. As soon as they had produced specimens of raw silk he forwarded some to the silk manufacturing societies of Paris and Lyons, in France, and from them received certificates that the quality of California silk is A. 1. For three years he has been increasing the business, and has proved by trial, that on account of the dryness and other peculiarly favorable characteristics of the climate, one man here can take good care of more worms than six men can in Europe. These are facts well deserving the attention of enterprising agriculturists in California.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL—NO. 8.

Camp of 47th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Folly Island, S. C., August 4th, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The people of the United States are now making history with telegraphic speed. The Yankee nation has no half-way work, never having learned that way yet. It unrolls the scroll upon which her acts are recorded, and at the end of each day stamps its signature upon it, and becomes a part of the history of the world. Future generations will wonder at the vigor and comprehensive power displayed by the youngest and most bashful of the sisterhood of the great family of nations.

From the commencement of this rebellion, the people have astonished even themselves, by their own prowess on the field, and their own endurance, perseverance and energy displayed on so many occasions. When the iron hail first began to fall on Fort Sumter, the old Bunker Hill Spirit bounded into the arena as suddenly, as the first shot was hurled against her walls. It paused and like a mighty giant, took a survey of the whole state of the case; but so kindly in form and manner, that the insurgents thought and spoke of him, as an overgrown boy, brave when there was no danger, but ready to quail when their flag might be doubted before him. They might, had their cause not been the meanest and most contemptible that ever existed on the earth, over the earth, of under it, have had some reason for glorification, for they had stolen the forts, war munitions, ships of war, navy yards, guns, custom-houses, mints, banks, machine shops, armories, stores, and officers of the army and navy that had been educated by, and lived upon the United States all their life.

For thirty long years have they been preparing for this outbreak, and a glorious time did they expect to have, in throwing off the government of the United States. They seemed to suppose the Yankee mudrills would have been awfully frightened when they heard that they had fired upon Sumter, never dreaming that any one would be so foolhardy as to dare to fight or even speak of such a thing as for a mudrill to fight the F. F. V. which I suppose means First Fools and Vagabonds in all creation; they held all the government property they had been able to steal for twelve years or more. They had also bought goods and merchandise of all kinds, for the occasion, from the mudrills, to the amount of about \$200,000,000 (two hundred millions of dollars), on credit, and when the rebellion began had the goods in their warehouses, and all the stolen government property in their possession, and so King Jeff, the father of repudiation in all the south, and grand-father of King Cotton, and god-father of all the rascalities now to be found, or hereafter to turn up in rebellion, appeared at the baptismal font of corruption, and at once became the sponsor and guardian of all confederate evil that was, and is, and is to come, and promised them eleven States certain, intending to hitch on California, Oregon, and Washington Territory as a kind of rear guard to protect him from incursions from the Sandwich and Feejee Islands, and was intending also to fence in Bunker Hill, with an inclosure seventeen feet nine inches and three-fourths high, (17-9-3/4). I love to be quite accurate in such matters, and then and there establish a great national slave-market where he could call the roll of his own contrabands, and glory in the unctuous thought of the abundant material for corner-stones, knowing as he did that there were many crooks and turns in the mudrill domain, he was well-satisfied many corner-stones would be needed, and oh, supremely blessed the sight to his confederate eyes, to see the stars and bars floating, where once the stars and stripes, the pride and glory of every true American heart, and the hope of the world's down-trodden masses, streamed out upon the breeze, the emblem of liberty, protection, power, honor, prosperity and happiness.

This same great King, Jeff, had also further views pertaining to his pecuniary benefit. He had very nicely arranged to have a beautiful little place called Washington, to be the chief slave depot, where he intended to start the business on a grand scale and calculated to occupy the main part of the capitol building for his wares and it was thought he could then rent the basement and upper rooms at a fair profit. Oh what goodly and comforting meditations must have filled his head and heart (if he has any), as he contemplated the scene, slaves, glory and gold. Jeffdom recognized, loved, feared, hated and courted by all from the north pole to—well, to—quite a distance down south, if not considerably farther. He had eleven states to begin with, and hoped to have from twenty-four to seventy-five to end with, hoping also, from the fact that as he was the grand-pap

of King Cotton, the kings, emperors and all the dynasties of Europe, Asia and Africa, with the Queen of Madagascar at their heels, and the King of Dahomey acting as rear guard, would humbly crave, "a little speck of his superroyal and considerate, confederate affection." He was happy! Oh, how happy! In the exuberance of his joy he said to one Beauregard, "blaze away at the heroic Anderson, and Fort Sumter, and he blazed away. Fort Sumter fell. The sad news leaped along the electric wires and fell like a spark upon the heaving bosom of the nation. The first wild throb thrilled the hearts of all the people from Maine to New Mexico, from the Atlantic coast to the far off shores of the Pacific. The dear old flag under which we were born, that had ever been our pride and a tower of strength in every land, had been dishonored, and finally trailed in the dust, by those defying the powerfully constituted authority of the best government that ever existed on the earth. As before stated, they had stolen from the government all the available munitions of war, and managed by the aid of those having power at the capitol, to have all, or nearly all of our naval force on far distant stations, and they thus deemed themselves entire masters of the situation and were already beginning to count upon half of the northern millions of brave, intelligent men to join them, to trample the Stars and Stripes under their feet, but instead, to their dismay they found all the millions in the free States and many in the slave States, against them. Every man flew to arms. Had the President called for a million of men, they would immediately have been forth-coming. But seventy-five thousand were as many as could well be provided for at once, as our country was too suddenly called upon in her peaceful pursuits, to be fully prepared at once to place so many men upon a war footing. Thus the entire free States with large numbers in the so-called Confederacy, at once fiercely confronted the rebels in a long line of battle, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The gauntlet was thrown down by one party, and promptly taken up by the other, and war—cruel and fratricidal war—was, for a time, no one knew how long, to be the business of the nation. It soon became evident that the most gigantic war of ancient or modern times was to be carried on by our country. From that time till the present hour the heavy tramp of our foes have been heard, advancing or retreating all along the wide and gory battle-fields of our country, fields whose history like Bunker Hill, Lexington, Princeton, Monmouth and Bennington will be known with that of the American nation. Thus King Jeff began with pomp, glory and high-sounding words. But what are really his

PROSPECTS NOW?

And also the prospect of the Union cause? The fortunes of war have been for and against each party. But the substantial gain has been largely on the side of the Union. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia were border States upon whose cooperation they fully counted, and which they even now claim, as properly belonging to them, simply because they were slave States. Delaware has never been with them; only a few factious spirits ever sympathized with them in their unholy work of overthrowing the Government that had protected them, their property and their homes. So with the other States mentioned, the many true and loyal men found in them aided by others from the free States soon shivered the fetters prepared for them, and are now free and prosperous, excepting a portion of Virginia, and her two rams that she cannot get out of James River, as they own or hold only a small slice of that river. Their throne of power and prestige have fallen in the whole of Tennessee, so that Bragg now brags in Georgia, where the chief city of that Empire State of the South, Savannah, is isolated from the outer world, while the Union flag streams forth as of old from Fort Pulaski. The important seaports of Florida are in the hands of the Union; New Orleans, their pride and boast, has for more than a year been in the Union again, held it is true by the strong hand of military power; but daily the old Union sentiment is gaining ground, and the people are again prospering and happy. All their strong-holds in the south and south-west have one by one fallen into our hands, and the great Mississippi river, from St. Pauls to New Orleans, is now open and free to Yankee enterprise. Louisiana has petitioned the President to be permitted to return to the old Union again. North Carolina may any day knock at our doors for admittance to the magic circle of the "sisterhood of stars." These two States without doubt will, before the next meeting of Congress, wheel into the rank of the true and loyal States and send her Representatives and Senators to the old capitol as in days of yore. All the strong and important strategic points in the State of Mississippi we now hold, portions of Alabama and most of Arkansas, are in our possession. Jeff's dominion is cut in twain. The broad Mississippi rushes between them, his possessions are surrounded by a cordon of National bayonets. Union cannon bristle around all his strong-holds, he is hemmed in everywhere. The lively corner-stones of his whole social fabric have proved too lively for him. They are disappearing from under the fierce beams of the Confederate sun, as rapidly as the morning dew before the advancing host of the "powerful King of Day." Within her borders are the scattered remnants of their armies, some three hundred thousand or more, with the ability to raise but few if any additional. Daily the pressure of the Union ranks upon their lines become more intense and overwhelming; daily the circle of his power is being contracted; hourly one prop after another, that upholds his tottering throne, is disappearing. In all his attempts to gather up his shattered power, he is about in the same predicament as the man would be who attempted to bail the water from a ship with a sieve. All, all, will prove vain and useless, his glory is departed, he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharint!*

The only strong-hold they (the Confederates) now hold, is even this day, this very hour

tottering to its fall. Charleston is besieged—more than one hundred of the heaviest guns point to the doomed city. A line of circumvallation has been drawn in front of that pestiferous city. I am now within less than ten miles of her grass-grown streets, and every few moments hear the heavy booming guns from Fort Sumter, Moultrie, Wagner and others, playing upon our forces on Morris Island, but all will be in vain; fall she must and will; her days are numbered, and mark my prediction: Before you read these lines Fort Sumter will be taken by our forces, or nothing will be left of the frowning battlements but a shapeless mass of bricks and mortar ground into dust by our two and three hundred pounder shot and shell, which they now little dream will soon fall like hail around them. The heavy guns are ready, but our plans are not quite complete, and we can wait our time, well knowing that when the next thunderbolt of war does fall upon that city, it will be with most terrible effect.

The strength of the rebellion is rapidly being undermined in every possible manner. The corner stone of their social system is melting away. The whole fabric will soon fall to the ground, and a tremendous black smoke will only mark the place where Kings Cotton and Jeff, were wont to hold their banquet. How they have held out so long is a marvel. But the gradual and sure closing in of the Union army from all points of the compass but too surely show that their power must soon collapse, and they, and their Confederacy soon be forgotten among men, save as the most wicked and causeless rebellion of arrogant knaves that ever disgraced the history of the world. The following from Frank Leslie's of the 1st inst., shows pretty well what their prospect now is, with half a million of men narrowing down their circle daily:

THE ANACORDA CLOSING AROUND IT.

In January, 1862, the Confederate States comprised as follows:

States.	Square Miles.
Virginia.....	61,352
North Carolina.....	50,704
South Carolina.....	29,385
Georgia.....	58,000
Florida.....	59,278
Alabama.....	50,622
Mississippi.....	47,158
Tennessee.....	45,600
Kentucky.....	37,880
Missouri.....	67,380
Arkansas.....	52,198
Louisiana.....	41,265
Texas.....	237,504
Total.....	838,206

Now the armies of Jeff Davis have been driven from one-third of Virginia, all Missouri, and Kentucky, greater part of Arkansas, one-half of Louisiana and Texas, and small portions of all the other rebellious States, reducing the slave Confederacy to these dimensions:

States or parts thereof.	Square miles.
Of Virginia.....	32,000
Of North Carolina.....	40,000
Of South Carolina.....	28,000
Of Georgia.....	58,000
Of Alabama.....	50,000
Of Florida.....	30,000
Total.....	238,000

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

....HAVE FOR SALE....

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Washboards, Tubes, Pails, Clothes Lines, Clothes Horses, Rolling Pins, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Mouse and Rat Traps, Steamer Chairs, Children's Wagons, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wap Brooms, Faucets, Head Belows, Children's Gigs, Churns, Wicks, Shirt Boards, Butter Ladles and Moulds, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Hemp and Cotton Twine, Brushes of every description, Cloth and Hair Brushes, White wash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. (20-5-1)

DR. KNOWLES, DENTIST,

NO. 511 CLAY STREET, RAKE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importers and Manufacturers of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY,

Ropes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civil JOHNSON.

No. 1 New Old-Fellow's Hall,

Montgomery street

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearl Street, San Francisco).

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Valentin's unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVEINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—may use can apply it by observing the directions. Price 5¢, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends to devote his entire time to his profession, and to the benefit of the people. His office has been established in the State of California. JAMES PEARSON, M. D.



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED

a correspondence and business in Europe as to seeds, and has secured from the very best sources—the most full growers—their choicest seeds, of which he always has in receipt, and to endeavor to supply, imported directly from France and England, from well known responsible houses; some of the most prominent named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be depended upon, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;

Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;

Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;

English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;

Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;

Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURN

CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,

TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT

LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Anemones, Hyacinths,

Amaryllis, Narcissus, Gladioli, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

For Exportation

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Owners of Seed be DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREY, and are imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled some irresponsible Establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express have been authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

....AND....

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEMS

just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

....AND....

The BAY STATE and other Stores

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay street, below

Report of the Eastern Wool Market.

Prices Current of Wool at Boston, Aug. 18th, 1893.

TRADE OF SALE.—Foreign Wool, six months' credit; Domestic, Cash.—or credit adding interest.

Domestic Fleeces	On 100 lbs.	Foreign Fleeces	On 100 lbs.
Superior	70.00	Superior	70.00
Full-blood	67.00	Superior	70.00
do	65.00	Superior	70.00
do	63.00	Superior	70.00
Common to 100 lbs.	58.00	Superior	70.00
Common and Canada	55.00	Superior	70.00
Unwashed	52.00	Superior	70.00
Washed	50.00	Superior	70.00
do	48.00	Superior	70.00
do	46.00	Superior	70.00
do	44.00	Superior	70.00
do	42.00	Superior	70.00
do	40.00	Superior	70.00
do	38.00	Superior	70.00
do	36.00	Superior	70.00
do	34.00	Superior	70.00
do	32.00	Superior	70.00
do	30.00	Superior	70.00
do	28.00	Superior	70.00
do	26.00	Superior	70.00
do	24.00	Superior	70.00
do	22.00	Superior	70.00
do	20.00	Superior	70.00
do	18.00	Superior	70.00
do	16.00	Superior	70.00
do	14.00	Superior	70.00
do	12.00	Superior	70.00
do	10.00	Superior	70.00
do	8.00	Superior	70.00
do	6.00	Superior	70.00
do	4.00	Superior	70.00
do	2.00	Superior	70.00
do	1.00	Superior	70.00
do	0.50	Superior	70.00
do	0.25	Superior	70.00
do	0.10	Superior	70.00
do	0.05	Superior	70.00
do	0.02	Superior	70.00
do	0.01	Superior	70.00
do	0.00	Superior	70.00

The imports of Wool, into Boston, for the first half of the following years were, in 1860, 9,707, 877; 1861, 11,550,474; 1862, 9,373,829; 1863, 10,322,900. The imports into New York for the same period were excessive, being more than double the average imports for the entire year, and must result in heavy loss. It probably was mostly on foreign account, as nearly half of this quantity came from European ports, and a large proportion were low clothing Wools, only suitable for army goods.

We had our tables which accompany this report, and the prices current, ready for the printer last month, when the news of the battle of Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg reached us, creating a great decline in the price of gold, and so unsettling the market that any quotations would be nominal; and those which we had prepared, and which represented the market as it had been the week before, were entirely beyond reach.

There have been no means to measure this influence until the recent auction sale in this city, which indicated a decline of say ten per cent in fine Wools and fifteen or more in the lower grades, fitted only for army goods, for there has not yet arisen an active demand.

The sale referred to above embraced 944 bales Cape Wool, which sold at—for low and heavy 25 @ 26 cts, for fair average 29 @ 31, for good to choice parcels 33 @ 38; 554 bags California, mostly autumn Wool, which sold at 30 @ 39 cts, for that free of burr; 22 @ 27½ for burr; 16 @ 17½ for some lots very burr.

Owing to the high expectations of the farmers based upon prices of Wool which were stimulated by the high premium at which gold was selling in the early spring, the new clip of home-grown Wools has come very slowly to market.

The almost fabulous prices reported as being demanded by, and in some cases offered to the farmers, when gold ruled thus high, freely quoted in the papers and circulars, caused large shipments to this country from all parts of the world, principally, as we have shown, to New York.

These Wools had accumulated upon the market, and were very dull of sale until the tardiness with which the domestic Wool came to market forced the manufacturers to supply their immediate needs during the latter part of June and the first of July. The stock of domestic Wool was soon taken, and that of foreign considerable reduced. The low and medium grades remained as they had been for a long time—neglected.

Keeping Farm Accounts. Agriculture has been not a little written in Agricultural papers about keeping farm accounts, still I have never appreciated the importance of it so fully as I have of late.

I am right glad that the Legislature of our State has passed an Act requiring the collection of agricultural and horticultural statistics. It will be of untold benefit to our country pecuniarily; and I am able to conceive no other enterprise, that, if it is continued as it should be, will tend to elevate the character of our farmers as much as the effectual carrying out of the design of the Legislature in this respect.

The design is a noble and grand one. We who profess to approve of it do not half appreciate its importance and the good effects that will certainly attend it. Notwithstanding our first effort will be like all other experiments very imperfect, and the tangible results, by way of statistics, very incomplete, still the way will be prepared for results that could never have been attained by any private enterprise.

But very few farmers keep accounts of the productions of their farms, and if they are interrogated with reference to the debt and credit, and productiveness of their fields, they are not able to give any more correct answers than they could give were they asked what relation their children may be to the prince of Denmark.

Occasionally we meet with a farmer who keeps a correct account of everything, and he will answer any question that you may ask him about his farming operations by referring to his books or diary.

In my rambling through the county I have met with several farmers who not only keep statistics of their farming operations, but who keep a diary by which they can tell exactly what themselves and workmen are engaged in during every day of the year.

When I was on the farm of Mr. Thomas Gould, of Aurora, in this county, he showed me his diary, by which he could tell just what every man was engaged in, not only during whole days, but parts of days. And Mr. Gould assured me that this practice had saved him, during one year, over \$60—a very handsome remuneration for a few leisure moments each day, and for a little paper and ink.

A few days ago I was at the residence of Messrs. Thornton, extensive farmers, situated on the outskirts of this city, who gave me statistics from their books of their large farm, and even the number of fruit trees was entered on their books.

Such things speak well for the intelligence of farmers, and if farmers would accustom themselves to keep minute accounts of everything that they have anything to do with, how much more intelligent they would appear, and how the practice would tend to elevate their vocation.

Farmers, let your sons have paper and keep accounts, and aid them in doing it. One of my little sons has a book and pencil, in which he keeps a penny account of everything that is consumed in our family. A man or boy will perform just as much work, and sleep just as many hours when he keeps his accounts well as when he does not.—[S. Edwards Todd, in the Country Gent.]

A Boy's Opinion of Working Oxen.—Boys and hired men generally dislike to drive ox-teams; but for my part, I would rather work them than to work horses. I have owned several pairs; and have broke a great many pairs for my father. I break them before they are two years old, and by being mild with them, they become gentle and agreeable to work, and are always ready for sale. They will do with one-half the grain that horses will, and considering the ordinary price you pay for spring calves and colts—viz: \$16 for calves, and \$50 for colts—the price you pay for harness, repairing of harness, shoeing, etc, when they are both sold at five years old, you will find that the oxen have been the most profitable.—[G. E. H. in the Country Gent.]

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Tenth Annual Fair,

TO COMMENCE IN THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, Friday, September 25, and end on Friday, October 2, 1893.

\$10,000 APPROPRIATED FOR PREMIUMS.
LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS
For all Worthy Articles not mentioned in the Schedule.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1893.
President, ISAAC DAVIS, Yolo.
Directors, WM. H. PARKS, Sutter; D. E. CALLAHAN, Sacramento; N. L. DREW, Sacramento; C. H. GRIM, Sacramento; ROBT. BECK, Sacramento; R. J. WALSH, Colusa; G. R. WARREN, San Joaquin; MIKE BRYTE, Yolo; C. J. LEONARD, Sacramento.
Treasurer, E. B. RYAN, Sacramento.
Secretary, I. N. HOAG, Yolo.

\$100,000 IN PREMIUMS
Offered by the STATE "for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures." Articles to be exhibited and Premiums awarded at the State Fair, by the

STATE BOARD OF JUDGES.
PRESIDENT, LELAND STANFORD.
Judges, ISAAC DAVIS, Yolo; E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton; GEO. N. SWEZEY, Marysville; JOSEPH BRITTON, San Francisco.

Persons competing for the State Premiums, are required by law to exhibit samples of their productions at the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural and Northern District Agricultural, and the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Annual Fairs in this or the next year.

See the Statute of 1892, Page 419.

GENERAL ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, September 25th.
Entry and final arrangement of animals at the Park, and studies at the Hall.

Saturday, September 26th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. all the members of the Awarding Committee, and Superintendents of departments will meet at the Secretary's office at the Hall to receive instructions and award books, after which the several Superintendents will conduct the committees to their appropriate departments for work.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened for exhibition.

At 10 a. m. First Grand Parade of Stock, as follows:

HORSES.
1st. All thorough breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. All graded horses preceded by red and pink flag (mixed).
3d. All roadsters, preceded by pink flag.
4th. All horses of all work, preceded by blue flag.
5th. All draft horses preceded by yellow flag.
6th. Saddle horses.
7th. Carriage horses, roadsters, and all others exhibited in harness.
8th. Males, jennies, and jacks.

CATTLE.
1st. Thorough breeds, short-horns, Devon, Herefords, Ayrshires, Alderneys, and all other thorough-breeds, preceded by red flag.
2d. Graded or mixed breeds, preceded by red and pink flag.
3d. All cattle of unknown stock, work oxen, etc.

The above will be the order of march in all the parades of Stock unless otherwise specially mentioned, or changed by order of the Board.

After the parades, all saddle horses and carriage horses, single and matched, will be exercised around the track under the direction of the Marshal and inspection of the Committees of Award.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Trotting Races, free for all three-year-olds to harness, mile heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$75 00.

After which, Trotting Race, free for all Emigrants, which shall have crossed the country from the Atlantic States in 1893, to harness, mile heat, Two in Three, three or more to enter and two or more to go, for—\$100 00.

At 8 o'clock p. m. In the Hall,
OPENING ADDRESS

LELAND STANFORD,
GOVERNOR, and PRESIDENT of the State Board of Judges for the distribution of State Prizes.

Sunday, September 27th.
Park and Hall closed to all visitors.

Monday, September 28th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Park will be opened.

At 9 o'clock the members of all Awarding Committees will again meet at the Secretary's office with their books and report vacancies, if any, and the Board will be present to fill the same, after which the committees will go to their work.

At 11 a. m. second Grand Parade of Stock. After going once around the ground, the one and two year old colts will file off to the proper colored flags, where they will stand the committees waiting to examine them.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Best running Stallion or Mare, 3 years old; Mile Heat, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$100 00.

Tuesday, September 29th.
At 8 o'clock a. m. all examining committees whose departments of work are at the Hall will meet there punctually and finish their examinations and determine finally upon their awards, before 12 o'clock noon, when, and not before, the Hall will be open to the public.

At 3 o'clock p. m. all three-year-old colts will assemble at the proper colored flags for examination by the committees—followed by the four-year olds and over, and they by brood mares and colts.

Then will come the Families.
1st. Dams and their colts—three or more.
2d. Sires and their colts—ten or more.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors—stallions and mares.
2d. Lots (see No. 7, Class A), from County Fairs.

3d. Lots from District Fairs.
4th. Lots of California-raised stock from the State at large.
5th. Males, jennies, and jacks.

Committees will be punctual in attendance, and will determine finally upon their awards in Class A on this day.

At 2 p. m. Best Trotting Stallion, 4 years old or under; to harness, Mile Heat, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$150 00.

After which, Best Running Stallion or Mare, four years old, Mile Heat, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$150 00.

Wednesday, September 30th.
Hall and Park open at 8 a. m. The Superintendents at the Hall will receive the award books in their departments, and for stock as far as can be done, with the awards in them signed by the Committees.

At the Park the Superintendent of cattle will call out to the proper colored flags, where the committees will be assembled, all the cattle, as follows:

1st. Calves and one and two year olds.
2d. Three and four year olds and over.

Followed by competitors for Sweepstakes.
1st. Individual competitors.
2d. Herds (see Class B, No. 17) from County Fairs.

3d. Herds from District Fairs.
4th. Herds, California-raised, belonging to one individual.
5th. Herds, California-raised, from State at large.

At 12 o'clock m. Grand Parade of stock.
At 2 o'clock p. m. final examination and exercise of saddle horses and roadsters or carriage horses in single harness.

At 2 30 p. m. Best pacing Stallion, mare, or gelding, of any age; Mile Heat, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$200 00.

After which, Best Trotting Stallion or Mare of any age; Two mile heat, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$300 00.

At 8 o'clock p. m. at the Hall,
ANNUAL ADDRESS

—BY THE—
REV. T. STARR KING.

Thursday, October 1st.
At 8 o'clock a. m. at the Hall, the Superintendents, under the direction of the Committees of Award, will attach cards to all articles awarded premiums designating the grade. And all the books of committees at the Park, not before returned to the Secretary, will now be so returned with the committee's final reports, and all the animals except horses and cattle will have the premium cards attached, and the Superintendents and keepers will take special pains to show them to the public.

At 12 o'clock m. a Grand Parade of stock at the Park, and countermeasures in front of the stand, so that all who desire to see the animals can be gratified.

At 2 o'clock p. m. final exercise and examination by the committees, of matched carriage horses and roadsters in double harness—both trotters and pacers.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Best trotting Stallion, to harness; Mile Heat, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go—Pacing to wagon—for—\$300 00.

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, announcement of premiums.

Friday, October 2d.
The upper Hall will be cleared of all articles on exhibition.

At 9 o'clock a. m. at the Park, announcement of premiums, and last Grand Parade of all the stock, halting in front of the stand to receive the premium flags, and when attached, all will march triumphantly around the ring and retire. Then will come the final grand

—At 2 o'clock p. m.—
SWEETSTRE RACES, free to all Trotters to harness; Mile Heat, Three in Five; three or more to enter, two or more to go—Pacing to wagon—for—\$300 00.

After which, free for all Trotters, double teams, Mile Heat, Three in Five; three or more to enter, and two or more to go—Pacing to wagon—for—\$300 00.

A Entrance Fee of ten per cent on the premium offered for each of the above races, must be paid to the Secretary at the time of entry for the use of the Society. All entries must be made by the 15th day of September; but the particular horse or horses to go, need not be named until the 25th, the opening day of the Fair.

All races will be strictly to rule, and the rules will be rigidly enforced, so as to insure fair and honest races for all.

At 9 o'clock precisely, the SOCIETY'S ANNUAL BALL will open in the Hall.

Saturday, Oct. 3.
At 9 o'clock a. m. TROTTERING RACE, free for all Trotters, harness, Two mile Heat, Two in Three; three or more to enter, and two or more to go, for—\$300 00.

The last above race to be determined by the same rules, in every respect, as those preceding.

TO MINERS!
There will be at the Hall, the various kinds and patterns of quartz mills and amalgamators, etc, running by steam and the precious metals from the rock, and all persons owning claims and desiring of ascertaining, in a reliable manner, and at little expense, the true value or richness thereof, can do so by sending in specimens of from 50 to 200 or more pounds, for assay, and they can see the work done with their own eyes.

By order of the Board,
I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of
HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

712

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS,

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FOGS,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate,
Sheet Iron,
Pipe Lead,
Iron Tubing,
Rubber Hose,
Brass Goods,
Stoves,
Etc., Etc.

....ALSO....

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

....OR....

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN, SHEET IRON,

COPPER, BRASS,

ZINC, JAPANESE GOODS.

....AND....

....ALSO....

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....OR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-shot Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1835.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back doors. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXISTENCE OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHOT BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and forcing action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each Stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by
CALEB M. SICKLER,
423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of grand octavo over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

H. M. GRAY.

Another Pioneer, and good man is laid in that last resting place of San Francisco Pioneers—Lone Mountain.

"There shall the yew her sable branches spread,
And mournful cypress rear her fringed head;
From thence shall thyme and myrtle send perfume,
And laurel evergreen o'er shade his tomb."

The body of Dr. Gray sleeps at Lone Mountain, his spirit has gone to God who gave it; and the memory of the good physician—the generous noble hearted man—will live forever, and be cherished by friends long after his mortal remains shall have mingled with the dust of Earth.

Dr. Gray was ever the friend of Science, Literature and Art. To him the science of Agriculture was much indebted in the early days, for his efforts by the pen and words of encouragement. Dr. Gray delivered one of a course of Agricultural Lectures, a very able one, in January, 1854. That lecture was prophetic of the, then, future, now, present time. He was a true friend of humanity, and many deeds of noble charity, privately bestowed, will keep his memory a gem in human hearts.

Dr. Gray died in this city, after a brief illness, September 24th, at the age of 42 years, in the midst of a large circle of dear and loving friends who knew and acknowledged his worth. His practice was extensive—his fame, as a physician, a proud one. The evidence of his worth is shown by the following public action in relation to his decease, at an adjourned meeting of the Physicians of San Francisco, held at Pioneers' Hall on the 26th inst.—Dr. Harris, presiding; the following preamble and resolutions from a Committee, were presented by the chairman, Dr. Coit, and adopted:

It having pleased the Almighty to remove by death Dr. Henry M. Gray, a distinguished and honored member of the medical profession, thereby carrying grief into the bosoms of numerous families, and address into the hearts of a large circle of friends; we, the physicians of San Francisco, sincerely mourning this sudden bereavement, and desiring to put on record the high estimation in which he was held, the growth of long years of close and familiar association:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Gray, a pioneer physician, the medical profession of California has lost one of its most distinguished associates, and the city of San Francisco one of its noblest and most invaluable benefactors.

Resolved, That the high grade of intellect with which our late professional brother was endowed by nature; the possession of a mind well disciplined by thorough classical and scientific education; his intense love of his profession, his earnestness and assiduity in the investigation of disease; his unwearied efforts in the service of his patients; his kindness, tenderness and extreme delicacy in cases calling for the exercise of such qualities; his humanity to the poor and the outcast, have placed his name high on the roll of eminent physicians.

Resolved, That his easy, dignified bearing, his nice sense of honor, his punctilious observance of all rules which he deemed necessary to protect the rights and interests of his professional brethren, together with his uniform politeness and courtesy, are qualities by which his character was eminently distinguished, and were calculated to add honor and dignity to the profession.

Resolved, That we extend to his aged mother and his relatives our cordial sympathy in these dark hours of their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the medical profession be requested, as a mark of respect to the deceased, to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family.

BKs. B. Coit, Chairman.
H. W. GIBSON,
V. J. FORD, Secretary.

On motion, it was voted that the report be adopted, and a copy thereof published in the daily newspapers of San Francisco.

Dr. Coit and Harris were appointed to act as pall-bearers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Pioneers' Hall on Sunday, 27th inst., at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral ceremonies.

A. F. SAWYER, Secretary.

The funeral of Dr. Gray took place on Sunday, from the Pioneers' Hall. It was of a most solemn and imposing character, and many thousands of our citizens either joined it in person, or witnessed it from the streets as it passed. The cortege passed along Montgomery to Clay, thence to Dr. Anderson's Church, on Stockton street, where the Rev. A. Williams delivered the eulogy, portraying the life and character of the deceased in glowing and affectionate terms.

After the Church services, the procession passed down Washington street to Montgomery, thence from Montgomery street to Lone Mountain.

The dirge was by the 9th Infantry band, and the funeral escort by the 1st Regiment of California Militia; then followed the Masons, Knights Templars, Pioneers, Chaplains, corpse and pall-bearers, chief mourners, Medical Societies, military, Generals Allen and Ellis and staff, carriages with citizens, etc., etc. Public attention of respect to the deceased was manifested by the multitude uncovering their heads as the body passed.

At the grave, the last rites were performed; Masonic emblems, Accacia leaves, were scattered upon the coffin; the echoing roll of the military salute had died away and the Earth had received its own—and the tomb was closed—

"Oh God! it is a fearful thing
To see the human soul take wing!"
Thus has passed from the busy scenes of an active life, one of San Francisco's honored men—

One by one, our Pioneers pass away,
Their record made, to be revealed—
At Judgment Day.

But much as we loved and honored the man—
Can storied urn, or animated bust
Back to its mansion, call the fleeing breath?
Can Heaven's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or battery soothe the dull cold ear of death?

The will of the late Dr. H. M. Gray has been filed in the Probate Court. He bequeaths to Mrs. Anna Collins, of New York City, the sum of one thousand dollars, and leaves the remainder of his property, both here and in New York, to his brother, William McC. Gray, who resides in the city of New York. He directs that his body be sent to his native city and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, and devotes two thousand dollars of his estate to the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses. He appoints Mr. R. E. Cole and William M. Keith, of San Francisco, and R. L. Stewart, of New York, as executors. The will is dated December 18th, 1859, and was witnessed by Joseph A. Nunes and F. J. Thibault.

Liverpool Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWEN & BROS.'s Wool Circular, dated Liverpool, 15th of August, 1863, says: For the last two months the position of our market has not materially altered, our Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers are doing a fairly remunerative trade, and the prospects for business are on the whole satisfactory. The Grain Harvest in the greater part of Europe promises to be better than an average, and a large quantity has already been secured. Wool is without material change; of Australian, Cape, Mexican, and other fine qualities, the supply is ample, and prices keep moderate. British Wools have been eagerly bought from the farmers at exceedingly high prices, and have since receded 5 per cent., but again show firmness. The supply of coarse and medium Wools is moderate, and prices steady. Common Worsted Wools are scarce and dear.

Exports of Wool from Europe to the United States have been limited, but recently a small quantity of Cape, Mexican, Morocco, &c., has been sent; however the total is small, and operations are conducted very cautiously.

Public Sales of raw Wool were held in Liverpool 28th ult. to 13th inst.; 34,388 bales offered, 24,076 bales sold. The general result indicates firmness, with a slight improvement in the value of fair parcels, particularly long-stapled descriptions, but heavy and faulty Wools, including ordinary Mexican, Hungarian, sandy Mogadore, &c., are flat and difficult to move. Exporters to France and Belgium operated to a fair extent in East India and Persian; for America the business was very limited. We subjoin particulars of the quantities offered and prices realized:

18,067 bales East India offered, and 17,624 bales sold. Competition good and maintained with considerable uniformity, excepting on the last day, when best Wools receded a little. Compared with May sales prices of good carding kinds are 1d to 2d per lb higher, ordinary to fair white and yellow, which formed the bulk of the sale, were 3d higher, scurfy second-class white and native kinds unchanged, gray and brown 1d lower. Only 150 bales bought for America. The prices were for white; long carding 15d to 19d (1 bale extra super 22d), scurfy up to clean good medium 11d to 14d, clean kempy coarse 10d to 11d, yellow; long carding 12d to 17d, fine 11d to 17d, fair coarse to good 10d to 11d, inferior and locky 7d to 9d. Gray and brown; fine to extra 8d to 13d, medium 6d to 8d, inferior 6d. Native; black 6d for inferior and 8d best, gray 5d to 6d. Unwashed Kurrachee; white fleece mixed with gray 7d to 7d, Persian; white 14d to 16d, yellow 13d to 13d, fawn 12d to 14d, brown and gray 11d to 13d, pieces 7d to 10d. Bastard Persian, also from Bombay; white 11d to 13d, yellow 10d to 12d, gray 8d to 11d, locks 5d to 8d.

1451 bales Egyptian offered, 730 sold. Good competition at rather higher rates than previously, but the largest parcels were limited too high. Some considerable shipments consisted of inferior half-cleaned wool. Extra white realized 16d to 16d, 1st white 14d to 14d, 2nd 11d to 12d, locks 8d to 10d; half-cleaned 7d to 12d.

821 bales Donkoi offered, 449 bales sold. Chiefly Moscow Wool of mixed character. Good demand; short piecey white fleece 10d to 11d, gray 9d to 9d. Autumn 9d. Superior Lambs, 12d. Gray unwashed Grimes 5d.

827 bales of Georgian and Circassian offered, and 588 sold, at 9d to 10d for a few lots superior white, but the bulk at 9d to 9d, and 7d to 8d gray. Ordinary Turkey bedding 4d, a little superior 6d. 90 bags short-stapled limey Odessa skin 9d.

430 bales Hungarian offered, 288 bales sold. Lambs 13d, fleece 13d to 13d.

3,285 ballots Arequipa offered, 556 sold. Washed in demand at late prices, but the principal lots were owned by speculators, who declined to meet the market; ordinary to average fleece 13d to 13d, good clean 14d to 15d.

495 bales Lima and Chili offered, 475 sold. Average to good unwashed Lima 12d to 13d, coarse to medium 6d to 11d. Valparaiso Merino 8d to 9d.

1,385 bags Portuguese offered, 460 sold. Oporto fleece withdrawn, sales lately at 16d to 17d; for Coits and lambs an active demand at 11d to 12d, black 10d to 10d, fairs 11d to 11d. 38 bags unwashed black Spanish sold at 12d. Alentijs and Frontier withdrawn. Unwashed white Oporto offered at 7d to 7d.

1682 bags of Morocco offered, 302 sold. Faulty washed locks and pieces neglected, superior washed Rabat fleece sold at 13d to 13d. 150 bags unwashed sold at 8d to 8d. Mazagan on sale at 8d.

Falkland Island unwashed 7d to 8d. Syrian skin chiefly withdrawn, 6d to 8d offered for inferior and ordinary, one lot of superior sold at 11d. Iceland withdrawn at 15d to 15d. 1st Smyrna sold at 13d. For good Angora 14d asked.

1470 bales River Plate offered, 122 sold. Limited demand. A few lots of unwashed Mexican and Merino sold at 7d to 8d, good unwashed Entre Rios mixed and Creolla 5d. For unwashed Corrientes 7d bid, 7d to 8d asked. Cordova withdrawn, 10d to 11d bid, 11d asked.

The London Public Sales of Australian and Cape will conclude 22d inst.; prices are rather higher than at the May series. Good washed Cape sells at 10d to 10d, inferior to ordinary 8d to 9d, good Adelaide 10d to 11d, sandy to ordinary 8d to 9d. Next sales will commence end of October.

The next Liverpool Sales will be held the latter part of October, and comprise 20,000 bales East India, and 15,000 bales Mexican, Donkoi, Turkey, Mogadore, Portuguese, Peru, Cordova, &c. Mexico: At the Antwerp Sales, which ended 10th of July, 9,400 bales were sold; prices recovered a little, but subsequently cheaper. Wool was sold in London. 8,000 bales will be sold in Havre 2nd to 4th Sept. The stock in European ports is 37,000 bales, viz: 8,000 bales Liverpool, 10,000 Antwerp, 16,000 Havre, 3,000 bales sundry.

Total shipments from Liverpool 1st of January to 14th of August, 1863, have been (in bales) Wool, 17,757; Shoddy, 1,991; Flocks, 1,912; Cotton, 34,656.

LAND IN SONOMA COUNTY.—Those who are in want of fine lands for farms, either large or small, can now have an opportunity to select from a tract of land of over 10,000 acres. The land is of the richest kind. Locations can be made to suit any taste—east, west north, or south—high on the hillsides, or valley land. The prospective views are admirable, giving views of the bay, and upper country, to an unlimited extent. These lands are on the well-known tracts of S. P. Swift, Esq., who now offers them in lots to induce settlers of the industrious class, to the fertile soil of Sonoma. Having examined the whole tract, we can give any purchaser information of value to him. We refer our readers to the card of the Land Agent, Mr. Bihler, in another column.

GONE IN.—The Monterey Union (Secession) announces in its issue of the 25th that its career is closed. That makes the fifth of that kind that have died out since the election; and two or three others of that stripe are on their last legs.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOMA COUNTY, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarkadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haigh & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Paolo, Sonoma. WILLIAM BILHER.

J. & C. SCHREIBER, DEALERS IN BEDS, BEDDING,

FURNITURE,

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods.

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,

Kootted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWINE;

Ready-Made BEDTICKS,

SHEETS, and

COMFORTERS, of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 406 Sansome street, near Sacramento street.

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON, HENRY CARLTON, JR.

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SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

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KOHLER'S

Just published, and available before you.

And never brought to mind.

Should and acquaintance be forgot,

And days of long—Syno

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New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER, Music Dealer, San Francisco.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE A

Sewing Machine,

And EVERY ONE Buying a SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

As it is the MOST ECONOMICAL, and is

ALWAY SATISFACTORY.

An Examination will prove to any one that

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With its numerous Improvements

IS THE BEST

Of all the various kinds of

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in the Market.

It is Unequaled

In its simplicity and ease of management,

AND THE STITCH

—Alike on Both sides—all acknowledge to be

THE ONLY PERFECT

Stitch for ALL Family Sewing.

EVERY MACHINE,

From the lowest price to the highest price,

IS GUARANTEED.

Before purchasing, call and examine, or

Send for a Circular

From the OFFICE,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

AGENT,

v19.20

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE

principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO. 11

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIER!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE,

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

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San Francisco Cordage

Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice,

TURBS & CO., 611 and 613 Front street. 15

NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN

Rich Moire Antique;

Fancy, Plaid and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plaid do do do do

Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French & Laine,

Mohairs, Eplingline, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New in Style and Material.

In FURS,

For Cloaks,

For Mantillas,

For Tippets,

Victorines,

and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—Now.

....WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE

AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,

SHIRTING LINEN.

LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask, Cloths and Napkins,

And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries,

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balcon Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear,

Home Miscellany.

GOOD-NIGHT.

BY T. D. ALDRICH.

Good-night! I have to say good-night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good-night to that snowy hand
All queenly with its weight of ring!
Good-night to fond delicious eyes,
Good-night to chestnut braids of hair,
Good-night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness needed there.
The snowy hand detains me; then
I'll have to say good-night again!

There will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by this porch
With my adieu. Till then, good-night!
You wish the time were now? And I
You do not blush to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago—
What, both these snowy hands! ah, then,
I'll have to say good-night again!

The American Costume.

BY MISS HARRIET M. AUSTIN, M. D.

An Address delivered at the Dress Reform Convention
in Rochester, June 24th, to an Audience of Seven-
teen Hundred Persons.

As an advocate and representative of a style of
dress for woman, differing essentially and widely
from that usually worn by her, I have determined
on this occasion to address my arguments and ap-
peals to the gentlemen who should favor us with
their presence and attention.

I do this with no sense of impropriety, and with-
out apology, assuming the notion to be entirely
incorrect which represents man as uninterested in
those matters which concern woman, or as sepa-
rate in his interests from anything which pertains
to her welfare.

The good opinion of women toward each other
is of much account;—their mutual respect, and
sympathy, and influence for good or for ill are of
great importance; but these can never be of so
much consequence, or have so great weight in de-
termining their happiness or unhappiness, or in
fashioning their characters or shaping their lives,
as do the relations of men to them. Who can be
more concerned in the reputation, character,
health, comfort and happiness of the wife than her
husband? Who is more interested in the little
things which affect her personality,—her manner
and bearing, the color and cut and fashion of her
dress, the language she uses, and the very tones
of her voice? Who more than the father can in-
fluence his young daughter in establishing her
habits, forming her character, and marking out
her course in life? God, in creating man and wo-
man, wedded them to each other. Their sym-
pathies, interests and destinies, are inseparably in-
terlaced. Just to the degree that they have con-
sented to recognize this fact have civilization, re-
finement, high culture and humaneness marked
society. And just to the degree that either seek
to establish and maintain for themselves separate
interests, sympathies, privileges, or immunities, do
they detract from the highest good of both.

I consider it, therefore, entirely fit and proper
that I should appeal to men in behalf of a reform
in dress for women. One might choose to do this
rather than to address the sexes promiscuously, or
woman alone, simply to make the task more easy;
for with men the case is already nearly half made
out.

Were I to undertake to present this subject to
the ladies in any audience which I might be able
to gather together, I should feel called upon in the
first place to bring all the logic which I might be
able to command, to the task of convincing them
that their present style of dress does not com-
pletely answer all the ends for which clothing is
necessary and desirable. I should be obliged to
appeal to reason, philosophy and experience to
show them that it is in any respect uncomfortable
or inconvenient; that it is unfriendly in any way
to the best conditions of health; that it does not
thoroughly subserve the purposes of protection
against changes of temperature, or inclemencies
of climate, or against curious and rude observa-
tion; and that it does not evince the highest order
of taste, nor display the greatest artistic beauty.
I should be compelled to use arguments to con-
vince them that the perpetual attention which its
ever-varying form, and constantly-changing fash-
ion leads directly to the production of frivolity,
shallowness, and vanity, and is unfavorable to the
attainment of fine mental culture, general intelli-
gence and well-balanced character.

I give credit to the gentleman present for so
much good sense and intelligence as to believe
that such representations to them would be super-
fluous. I apprehend that men are not usually
blind to the faults and follies of woman's dress.
I presume there is not one of you, gentlemen, who
has not, in uncounted instances, criticised, in his
own mind, the cumbersome and discomfort of
the dress of his wife, his daughter, his sister, or
other female friends with whom he has associated.
You observe their movements in their common
employments and occupations. You see them in
the kitchen, the nursery, the parlor,—moving
among stoves and ranges, pots and kettles, chairs
and sofas, tables and pianos, books, portfolios,
and pictures, children and visitors, carrying cloth-
ing up chamber, and establishing down cellar, brush-
ing and scouring, dusting and sweeping, arranging
and repairing. You see them in church and in
halls, in crowded streets and on muddy walks, in
private carriages and in public omnibuses and
cars; and as you observe you heave a sigh of pity
for them, and congratulate for yourself, and say,
inwardly, "O, how glad I am that I am not a wo-
man! I would rather wear a straight-jacket,—I
would rather, innocently, go to jail, or be shot, or
be hanged, than to wear a dress like that!" And
not a few of you have said out loud what, to my
knowledge, a gentleman said a short time ago to
a lady whom he supposed to be his wife, (though
he had, by mistake, got into a wrong seat in the
car, and addressed a stranger), as he sat down

among the folds and ribs of her skirts, "Get these
confounded things out of my way!"

But you are as well aware of the unhealthful-
ness of woman's dress as of its inconvenience and
burdensomeness. How often, in cold weather, as
you have walked or rode by the side of your
wives or sisters, have you shivered at the sight of
their bare or thinly-clad arms, and inadequately
covered feet and ankles; and the chills have run
over your own vertebral columns as you have
seen their balloon-like skirts sway in the winter
winds. The dampness which must necessarily
gather about the lower portions of their drapery
from the morning and evening dew, and from
moist or snowy streets, you are aware is very detri-
mental to the health of persons so delicate as
all our women are. The ligatures and cinchings
about the chest, the strappings and bindings
about the shoulders, the pinching shoes, and the
fashionably-fitting gloves, you need not be told,
are antagonistic to health, from their interference
with the circulation of the blood, and the nervous
fluid, and the contraction and expansion of the
muscular fibres, and from the pressure brought
to bear upon the vital organs. I suppose I need
not inform any gentleman who has the least ac-
quaintance with the laws of mechanics, or who can
comprehend the proposition that the adapta-
tion or value or fitness of any piece of mechanism
for the purpose for which it is constructed is in
inverse proportion to the amount of friction in-
volved in its use, that the long, full skirts so uni-
versally worn by woman are at war with her
health. I will, however, argue this point for a
moment. It is only necessary for me to do so on
the ground that custom affects human beings in
such a way that what they are in the habit of see-
ing constantly, from the first dawn of conscious-
ness onward, they are apt to accept as a matter of
course and pass by unquestioned. Since any of
us were old enough to recognize our mothers, we
have seen all the women whom we have met, clad
in flowing skirts reaching to the feet; and it may
be that it has never occurred to you to inquire
whether the female sex, being furnished with or-
gans of locomotion precisely similar, in their
structure and manner of use, to those of the male
sex, and being provided with no other means of
moving from place to place, does not require equal
opportunities with man for the free and unob-
structed use of those organs; unless, indeed, so-
ciety, in deciding otherwise, should see fit to sup-
ply to woman, without cost to her, means of
transportation from her cellar to her garret, from
her kitchen to her drawing-room, from her house
to the shop, store, church, theater, or whatever
place she would visit with ease and pleasure, were
her clothing constructed with reference to the laws
of her organism. But if we do inquire for a moment,
we shall be convinced that woman must suffer, ne-
cessarily and greatly in health, in consequence of
wearing long skirts; and this without reference to
their weight, or the uncomfortableness of their
fastenings about the body.

It is impossible for a human being, male or fe-
male, to walk naturally while he wears about him
a garment, of whatever form, falling loosely from
the waist to the feet. And it matters not whether
the garment be thick and heavy, or of light, single
muslin; if it comes in contact with the limb, so
that every time it is moved forward it hits against
the cloth, the effect must inevitably be to tax the
powers of the muscles extraordinarily, and thus
make an undue requisition on the nervous system;
and to establish a gait, or style of walking un-
natural, constrained, and ungraceful. A physi-
cian now engaged in a large and successful
practice in the metropolis of our own State, says,
"There is no doubt but that the present
style of long skirts for ladies' dresses, requiring,
as it does, constant, uncertain, often unsuccessful
efforts to snatch the skirts away from advancing
feet to keep them from tripping; the getting into
stages, and ascending stairs, in crouching, un-
steady attitudes, holding up the dress meantime,
and all similar, spasmodic, efforts, require such a
fearful expenditure of nervous energy, that it is of
itself sufficient, in many cases, to bring on a train
of the most distressing symptoms."

It is a law of the muscles, in their action, that
when any impediment, be it ever so slight, is of-
fered to their movement in any particular direc-
tion, there is, next time that movement is to be
made, "an instinctive reluctance on the part of
the muscles to perform it, or a shrinking from it."
They do not like to come in contact with this ob-
stacle. The shrinking is entirely involuntary,
and the person may not be at all aware of it; but
it is none the less a reality.

No man can put on the dress of a woman and
walk in it in his accustomed gait. He cannot at
once assume a woman's gait, it is true; but there
will be, unless constant and conscious effort is
made to prevent it, an instinctive seeking to avoid
the unusual obstacle in the way; an attempt to
get around it by moving the limb to one side, in-
stead of directly forward. And if he continues
to wear the dress, very soon he will have estab-
lished a new gait. We all know the motion of a
woman in rising out of a chair, or in long skirts,
with both her hands so occupied that she cannot
lift her dress. She never steps straight up, but
throws the limb to one side in an attempt to get
around the opposing force. Exactly the same
thing happens, though in a very much less degree,
in walking on a level floor or street. There is
wonderful power of adaptability in human mus-
cles, and women learn to use them with great
skill and adroitness. They are not aware of the
awkward side-movement in their common walk,
neither are observers, because their limbs are so
covered up in drapery; but if their motions are
analyzed it will be very perceptible. This ac-
counts for the "sway," which, in greater or less
degree, every woman who wears long skirts, shows
in her walk. Many times this is carried to an un-
necessary extreme; but no one can entirely avoid
it. Every one of you, gentlemen, can furnish to
yourself incontrovertible proof that what I say of
woman's gait in long skirts, is true, provided you
are so related to one of my sex, that you can in-
duce her for your benefit to array herself in such

costume as you wear; or even to such a one as I
am now wearing. Make such a change with any
woman, and then ask her to walk! Observe her
hesitant, uncertain movements! She feels, and
says, that she "does not know how to walk." And
what she says is true. She does not know how to
walk under these new conditions; for having
learned walking under entirely different condi-
tions, her muscles are educated and trained to a
set of motions impracticable in this dress. She
shows all the awkwardness of a person attempt-
ing to perform an action for the first time. She
cannot walk confidently, easily, and gracefully
till she has had time to habituate all the muscles
concerned in locomotion to new relations.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Washing Machine

"ECONOMY!"

INVENTED BY J. M. HORNER.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE
in every family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with
double malle, double actions and double levers, or
simple and compound levers; so arranged that wood
and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the
operator is only required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this
Invention can be used by means of the levers 400 per cent to
the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26
high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of
order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter-
tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt
can use it to advantage, without having her hands in-
jured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels,
Dishcloths, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large
and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator
after the clothes are put into the machine until they are
ready to be placed in the second sud or rinsing water.
In all this operation, however great the power, the most
delicate fabric is never rentured a button removed.
As a proof of the value of this Machine, any one de-
siring of testing its qualities can purchase one for the
LOW PRICE OF \$18, or with NEW WRINGER \$25,
and if after a fair trial it is not found to fully come up
to the statement above, return the machine and the
money will be refunded.

We wish to say to ladies living in Alameda, San
Francisco, Santa Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and
having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-
ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other
crank machines with boxes of like construction, that
we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10
each, and if they will not wash double the amount of
each, and do it as well, with the same strength, and
time, or the same amount with half the strength,
after the alteration that they will now, then we will
charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-
vantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned;
handier to work, and more durable.

The Machines are for sale at the Home of the Invent-
or, near Mission San Jose; also, at the city of San Jose,
and at San Francisco.

All letters on business should be directed to me,
at Mission San Jose.

J. M. HORNER

Mr. J. M. HORNER: DEAR SIR: By the bearer I send you
the price you ask for your Washing Machine "Economy," and
as you may be desirous of knowing what I think of it, I wish
to state to you that several weeks' trial I can give it my most
qualified endorsement; and for several reasons—prominent
among which are the following, viz:

1st.—Ease of action and rapidity of execution.
2d.—Capacity.—It washes twice as many clothes as any
machine of its size, in as short or shorter space of time.
3d.—No machine can turn the clothes better, as it keeps
them rolling all the time.
4th.—It washes clothes perfectly clean.
5th.—It washes clothes of any texture without wear or
tear. This is done by squeezing instead of rubbing.

Yours truly,
J. M. SELFIDGE.
The undersigned being owners of J. M. Horner's Washing
Machine "Economy," endorse the above five reasons as being
perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, A. O. R. K.
MRS. ANNA MACK, WILLIAM Y. HORNER.

RASCHKE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale
& Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert,
Boston; whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand,
for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,
etc., etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New
Music published; Music arranged and bound;
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALLEN'S

Livery & Sale Stables,

403 NEARBY STREET, Near Pine.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.
Stalls to let for Emigrants and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING
leased the above Stables, offers his ser-
vices to the public of California as a
Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer. Buggy
Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physi-
cal force is used. Special attention will be paid to the
training of Horses on commission.

Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses
would do well to call at these Stables before selling the
same at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the
training and racing of Horses, will undertake
to train and get race Horses into the best state of con-
dition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the
curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared
SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we have

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., for medicinal purposes, can re-
upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family
necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may
us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left
us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.
Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without
expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall
be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California
without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a cash
one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, \$1,600,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

Washington Fire Insurance Co. Security Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co. Park Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

FRED'K BILLINGS, Esq. J. P. FLINT, Esq.,
HENRY CARLTON JR., of Flint, Peabody & Co.
of W. T. Coleman & Co.

ANDREW B. FORBES, Esq., of Wells Fargo & Co.
of Forbes & Babcock.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, Esq., of Alsop & Co.
of Redington & Co.

J. D. KITTLE, Esq., of Jonathan Hunt, Esq.,
of Dewitt, Kittle & Co. San Francisco.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.

v13-8

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm,
has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially
to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late
firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very low-
est Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is
fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and
all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet,
fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade
supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS
correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction
and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only 85.
Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be
sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
726 Broadway, New York City.

16

Twenty-five Cents!
AMBROTYPES

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery

No. 649 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES
proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken
at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter
THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar.
Larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work
our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery
in town of the name. Notice the marble fac-
simile of the name, and the name of the artist
on the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

S. W. SHAW,
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Libra-
ry, corner of Bush & Montgomery streets.

15

Notice to Farmers!

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employing many laborers, when in the city, would save money by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the C.A. system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to patronize the undersigned in large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods to the different landings, which is done free of charge, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Vines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc. 15

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,
For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,

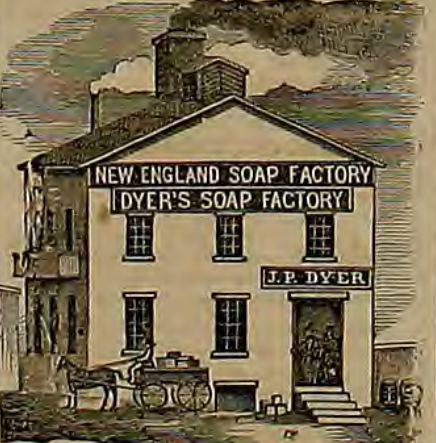


No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

...ALSO...
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK, No. 128 Sansome street
23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles. Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$8,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862. 16

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.
The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the above named well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the traveling public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted, rendering it well adapted in every respect to the requirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable.

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland, Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.

Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landing of the Steamer. The stages for all parts arrive at and start from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging

Board per week.....\$6.00 Rooms.....\$1.00 \$4.00
Meals.....50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamer to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey
CIDER,

.. AND...
Cider Vinegar.

he Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.
173m

Literary Shynberg.

THE GIRLS AND THE WIVES.

Sombody has written the following about the Girls, and set it afloat on newspaperdom:

God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wives,
Or—as naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of the sunny hours;
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers.

The Wives, we think, are quite as deserving of a blessing as the Girls—therefore the following is respectfully submitted:—

God bless the wives,
They fill our lives
With little bees and honey;
They ease life's shocks
They mend our socks.
But—don't they spend money?

When we are sick,
They heal us quick—
That is if they love us;
If not, we die,
And yet, they cry,
And raise tomb-stones above us.

Of roguish girls
With sunny curls
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Throughout our lives,
Are everything they seem.

LITTLE TROT-FOOT.—I once heard some little girls talking under a pear-tree, and one was telling the others: "I help mother, I run up stairs for her, and do her errands. I do everything she asks me; and I fetch my pa's boots, and get his slippers, and place his arm-chair for him. I find his handkerchief and his hat, for my pa don't always remember where he puts things; and he calls me such a funny name," said the little girl with a cherry laugh.

"What?" asked the little girls, listening.
"Trot-foot—little trot-foot," said she.
How useful these sweet, obliging little trot-foots are!

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
v12-19

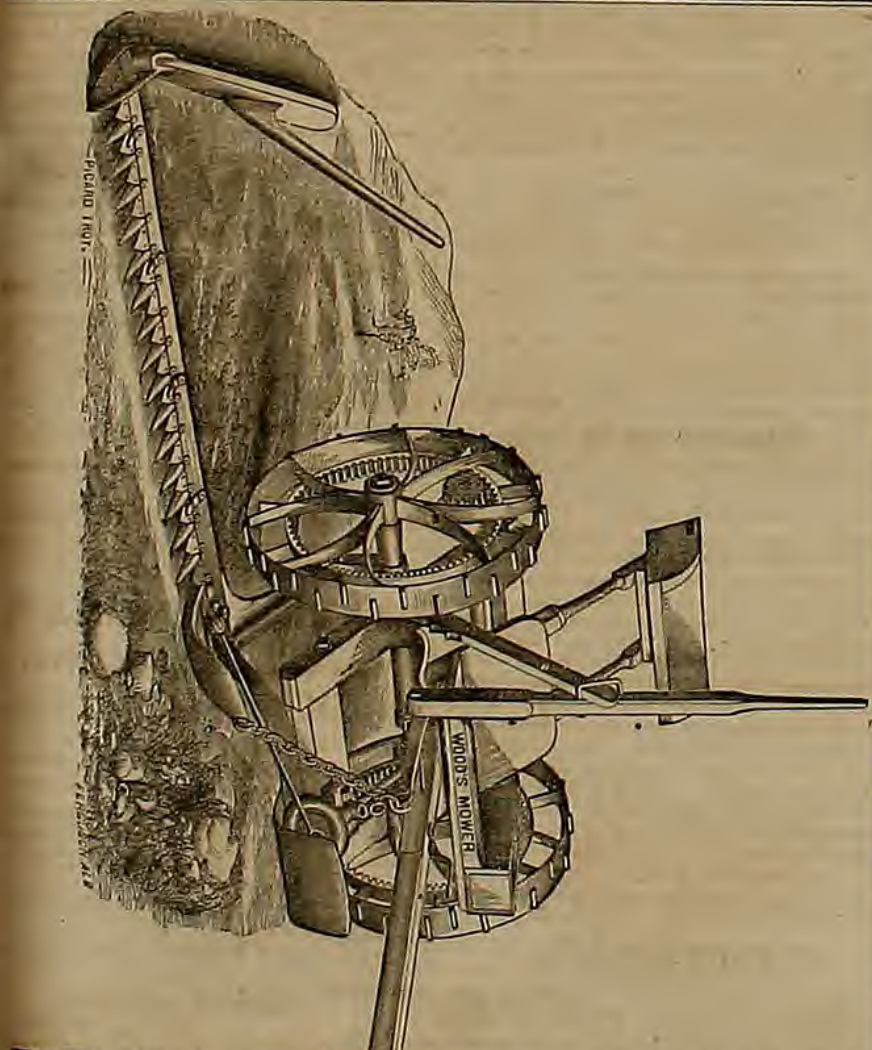
C. E. COLLINS,
002 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES!

Italian and Common Bees.

TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF Italian Bees with pure Queens, and one hundred swarms of Common Bees, Full Hives and well stocked for winter, average nearly 100 lbs. There is no better investment a man can make for a permanent thing where there is a garden or field than a few swarms of bees, as at the present low rate of purchase the annual produce of honey will pay the first cost and leave the increase of bees a gain. Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR OF FARMER.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCHARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in profits in two or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where fodder can soon turn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.



TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES
FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CART-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of by BUCKEYE MOWER. Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED S.E. REAPER, REAPER & MOWER, MANN'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do
KIRBY do do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, McCORMICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER,
MANN'S do do do do do
HURSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, BURRILL'S do do do

HARVESTERS:

FARMER'S FRIEND HARVESTERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS, HEADERS,
TEAM THRASHERS:
OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 35-inch Thrashers, SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 35-inch Thrashers.
TREADWELL & CO'S 33, 33 and 35-inch Thrashers, PITT-Patterson do do do
WHITMAN'S 4, 5, and 8-horse Thrashers, EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Fin's, Smith's, etc. etc. Whitman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INVERMOUTH'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento. 13

PEOPLE'S

PEOPLE, S
OPPOSITION
STEAMSHIP LINE,
FOR NEW YORK

VIA NICARAGUA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
750 Miles Shorter than any other Route

THE fast and favorite double
engine steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
1,500 Tons,
J. H. BRETHER.....Commander

Will be dispatched for
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.
From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a.
October 2, 1882

On Saturday, October 3, 1886
Connecting at GREYTOWN with the splendid
Steamship
ILLINOIS
2,500 Tons.

The Moses Taylor, since her last trip, has undergone most extensive repairs. Her decks have been extended forward and aft; cabins enlarged, refitted, and repaired throughout—making her accommodations equal to any steamer on the ocean.

Every arrangement has been made by the American Cattle & Grain Company for transporting passengers and livestock in a few hours.

For further information, or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street
Opposite Post Office.

California Steam Navigation Company
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
— THE EAST AND BLEND —

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPLIS and ANTELOPE,
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.
Steamer CHRYSOPLIS, Chadwick, Master, will
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.


Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Brown Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and S. J. Quinn, Captain, will leave Brown Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted).

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.
Until further notice, the steamers of the California Navigation Com. any will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. Freight received every day.
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply to the agents.

board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Ja
and Front streets
r 17-13
J. WHITNEY JR., Presi

W. K. MILLER'S EXPRESS
 To Silver Mountain and
 Virginia City,
 Passing through—

Big-Tree Grove, Ritchy's Station,
Markleyville, Monitor District.

The above Express will positively leave MURFREESBORO every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and will stop to receive the above named places, en route.

o'clock, a.m., for the above named places, conveying passengers by stage to Silver Valley (45 miles); thence by Saddle Train to Silver Mountain (18 miles), arriving at Silver Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at noon.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED OF
CRANE & BRIGHA

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Corner of Front and Clay streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER

West Enders, care, constantly to im-

This stock is unsurpassed—eighteen head of w
yielded at ONE clip, 451 1-2 lbs, an average of 25

Apply to JULIUS WETZLAR, Sacramento
GEORGE A. JONES, Brannan's Farm, Feather R.
Sutter County, opposite Nicolaus, or to
SAMUEL BRANNAN,
514
420 Montgomery St.

S. Standish.	H. M. Dalt.
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PACHECO
Foundry & Machine Shop

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO
the attention of the people of Contra Costa
and the neighboring districts to their Foundry
Machine Shop and to their new and important

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL

Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be the low price of \$35. Among the advantages of this mill the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of material perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. Very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of great use to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to six acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to take orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with
from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1883.

STANDISH & DALTON

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is removed to No. 320 Clay street [2d story], below Battery, and opposite the Railroad House.

The District Fair at Stockton—A Victory Most Fairly Won.

Without prejudice to any other Agricultural Fair, the present season, we must accord to Stockton a most Triumphant Fair. Triumphant in every respect. In the general exhibition the whole grand appearance was superior to all previous Fairs. The decoration and arrangement of the Hall were superior this year; it was neat, rich and beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations. The walls were full of pictures and works of art; the Hall was filled with contributions of an excellent character—more select than previous years, if not so extensive. The fruits were far superior to former years; works of art better; more new productions; more home work; more domestic productions; far better vegetables; and the works from the fair hands of those noble co-workers, the ladies, were superior to all former years. The whole grand display at the Hall was esteem nearly as hundred per cent better than ever before.

The attendance at this Fair was very large, as the proceeds testify. The exhibition of stock; the horses were very select and superior; the horned cattle, though but few contributors, were very fine and choice, mostly thoroughbred Devons and Durhams or Ayrshires and crosses; the swine very superior.

The races were exciting, and though a disappointment did occur, in the great race, by the withdrawal of three or four horses, we think we can give the secret, in our next.

The Ball was as all balls ever have been at Stockton, a happy success, where high-toned courtesy, polite sociability and a happy meeting of friends make such a scene worthy of social life. The music was the best—the dancing merry—ill day-light. The ladies were most superbly dressed and very accomplished dancers; the gentlemen were courteous and affable, these happy auxiliaries, together with the constant efforts of the President and officers of the Society to make everybody happy, was the true secret which has and always will make the Fairs of Stockton successful.

We cannot do full justice to the Stockton Fair, this week. Four or five Fairs the last two weeks, to wit, and the State Fair, requires of us such an amount of labor as to make it utterly and totally impossible to write out our notes, of all, and examine the articles exhibited at the same time. The custom generally is to merely report what is valued. We desire to do more, and shall give all to due time. We therefore ask all needed indulgence and we will give enough, in detail, to satisfy all.

PREMIUMS ON PRINTING.—We have wondered that in this Art of arts, that at none of the District Fairs, nor at the State Fair, have the printers of our State made examples by their specimens of the advance in this art for a few years past. We have as able printers and as fine work done here, as in any part of the world, and we regret that no specimens of cards, bills or books have been exhibited. The premiums have gone by default; a handbill, a pamphlet, a newspaper, the unsought prize, or it is given by courtesy. The last year it was awarded to the California Farmer, for specimens of this journal and white satin. We have neither entered for premiums nor contended for them the present year, having won them in 1862 in all places where we competed, for our Farmer. We did not compete this year in any place for good and sufficient reasons.

RECEIVED.—Valuable documents from the honorable Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington. Interesting letters from our correspondent at Port Royal, S. C., from Tabiti, from our New York friend, and from various sources; all shall have their places and attention as reports of Fairs will permit.

Agricultural Fairs.

"Praise where Praise is Due, and Honor where Honor is due."

We have taken particular pains the present year to examine into the causes of the decline of interest which is felt for Fairs throughout our State, and we think we can elucidate this cause, and we propose to do so in a series of articles upon "Agricultural Fairs," which will appear just as soon as all the Reports of Fairs are over. In these reports or essays we shall not set down aught in malice, but shall lay bare the subject, and endeavor to "be just and fear not."

We know Fairs are in bad repute, generally, and the "dear public say "they are played out." That the County and District Fairs have been slim is an admitted fact, save the San Joaquin District Fair, at Stockton, which was an honorable success, and to bestow a just meed of praise, and to give honor where honor is due, we must, in justice attribute in a very great degree the merit of the success to the untiring exertions of President Holden; to him more than any other in the county is that success owing—and the great secret of all, was, "his heart was in the work." Dr. Holden had some excellent aids, but the influence of his zeal was the leaven that leavened the whole lump. The State Fair also, whatever may have been done by others, we know not, but this we do know, not only what we saw ourselves but what is universally admitted, that to I. N. Hoag, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, more than to any or all others was the success of the State Fair, such as it was, owing. During all the weeks of preparation he was ever at his post and during the Fair night and day he was at work, ever present, and by his promptness, his courteous and gentlemanly conduct won the respect and esteem of every one who held intercourse with him—and we hesitate not to say that had it not have been for the unwearied attention and devotion of Mr. Hoag the State Fair would have been a most and disastrous failure. It is from what we know and what we have seen, and what we have heard from others, all corroborating our own opinion that we say "honor where honor is due," and we most cheerfully award due honor to I. N. Hoag, Esq., for whatever there was of success at the present State Fair, at Sacramento; for like Dr. Holden, of Stockton, Mr. Hoag gave evidence that "his heart was in the work."

The Union College, San Francisco.

We had the pleasure in company with friends, to visit this fine College on Tuesday evening, 29th instant, on which occasion it had been thrown open to the public and cards of invitation sent forth inviting the friends of education to visit it. The buildings were all brilliantly lighted and many persons were present, which made the first impressions upon visitors a very favorable one.

The main building or mansion house is large, spacious and a very pleasant building, having handsome, airy rooms, all finely furnished. The dining hall, wash-rooms, and sleeping rooms all bearing evidence of neatness and purity, that is so essential to comfort and health, and marks the place as one of high order.

The College adjoining is a large and well ventilated building, arranged in departments for the different classes and with every convenience and comfort for the student, having black and white boards, philosophical apparatus in extenso, and the new, convenient, and easy seats and desks (improved pattern); these arrangements make the hard duty of the pupil light, and impart a cheerfulness to all the school.

A spacious yard and play ground, with gymnasium and all the paraphernalia for complete exercise as a gymnast, or hilarious, romping sports to recuperate the body and make it fit for study.

This College having a full complement of able professors and teachers, numbering in all eleven, makes it one of our best educational institutions. Union College is under the sole direction and management of Dr. R. Townsend Huddart, whose reputation as a teacher in New York was of the highest order, whose experience of twenty years there has given him a name and fame that has secured to him, now, a College with about 100 pupils, and equal in means and influence to any on the Pacific Coast.

The courses of study embrace the elementary, the commercial, the engineering, the physical sciences, and the collegiate course.

Connected with the education of the pupils in this College, a constant reference will be made to physical education and religious education, and rewards and punishments, as an honorable means of stimulation to an honorable ambition, the rewards being premiums for excellence, and the punishments being the loss of recreation and play-time, and the approbation for a time of the principal teachers. The terms of this College are reasonable, the advantages great, and most earnestly do we wish it success.

"RAMBLES IN THE COUNTRY."—The continuance of our "Rambles in the Country," next week. "Fair Reports" crowd them out this week.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The lady readers of the FARMER are invited to peruse the Address of Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D., commenced in last week's issue. We esteem the Address of much value and shall be glad to have it criticised, if it can be, by our readers. Our columns are always open to anything that advances the interest, health or happiness of woman. We have much to report upon and many letters to reply to, but we are too busy with duties at Fairs to do more this week. They will, however, soon all be attended to.

We lay before our readers in this number the excellent address of Governor Stanford before the State Agricultural Society. It is the first time the Chief Magistrate of California has ever stepped forward to inaugurate the opening of the State Fair. All honor to our Governor for his interest and zeal in the cause of agriculture. We hope to lay before our readers in our next the oration of Rev. T. Starr King, delivered before the State Agricultural Society, as corrected by himself—many of the reports published are far from being correctly reported—so as to do justice to the eloquent orator.

The Triumphant Washing Machine.

We take great pleasure in heralding the triumph of the most admirable washing machine "Economy," invented by John M. Horner, Esq., of San Jose, the pioneer farmer. Mr. Horner has exhibited this machine the present season at all the Fairs, at each and all with the most triumphant success. So popular has it become, that they are sold faster they can be made. Extra workmen are now busy in trying to keep pace with the orders for them. The following persons have been appointed agents, and they will be supplied as fast as possible. We advise every housewife to secure one, the cost is very small and the machine the very best made. The following persons are agents for this machine: Adam Miller, traveling agent, San Joaquin District; C. H. Worthington, Santa Clara Valley; Ed. Bennett, Marysville, for Yuba county; H. H. Cooper, Petaluma, for Sonoma county and vicinity. Other agents, both local and traveling, will soon be appointed. See advertisement.

Nurserymen's and Seedman's Catalogues.

We shall be very happy to render assistance to nurserymen and seedmen by distributing their catalogues for them. Those who desire to have this done for them, if they will send us packages of catalogues, we can advantage them greatly. Inventors and manufacturers can also have our assistance. We shall be glad to have models of inventions and samples of manufactures. Our rooms are spacious and they will be carefully arranged so as to be seen by the public.

STATUARY.—THE BEAUTIFUL.—We rejoice at the rapid increase of demand for everything beautiful, Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, Works of Art of all kinds. We would invite all who love the beautiful to visit Messrs. Haynes & Lawton's crockery store, on Sansome street near Washington, and examine the superb collection of one hundred beautiful Statuettes; they are indeed beautiful, these little pieces of marble; with their beautiful faces, they almost speak. The collection embraces some of the finest models ever offered. As we looked upon this collection, from the finest artists of Europe, we could not help exclaiming, "Creative Genius from thy hand, what shapes of order, beauty, rise." Those who desire these gems of art should call; such perfect models cannot remain long unsold. These beautiful Statuettes would grace a Palace.

BESTOWALS OF FAVORS.—When at Sonoma, at the close of the Fair, we were very kindly loaded with many favors. From General Vallejo's Garden we received a basket of the most delicious grapes, also oranges, pomegranates, etc.; the latter fruits can be seen at our office. We received from Mr. Hogg's curious double and tripple apples which can be seen at our office; also large apples, nearly 2lbs each. From Mr. Ryan, several samples of fine fruits. From several friends, whose names we did not get at the time, various fruits of splendid kind. For all these favors we are truly grateful.

THE CONTRA COSTA GAZETTE.—We are pleased to note the commencement of a new volume of our contemporary the Contra Costa Gazette, under the most prosperous breezes of public favor. The Contra Costa Gazette we rank among our best exchanges, and always find some proof by its pages that it takes an interest in the building up of the State. It has a good word for the working-man, and is not full of envy and jealousy about the success of others, but has a kind wish and a good word for all. May it live and prosper to its hundredth volume.

Sewing Machines.—We ask particular attention to the new advertisement of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, as illustrated in their card. No sewing machines yet introduced into use can surpass them for general and constant use. The new agent J. H. Hayden, Esq., will always be happy to show the admirable working of these excellent machines.

COURTESIES OF FRIENDS AT FAIRS.—We return our sincere thanks to the many kind friends who have showed us courtesies, and made our duties light during our work, and made us the recipient of fruits, specimens, etc., all of which we shall acknowledge when the hurry is over, till then we ask them not to think we have forgotten their kindness.

SEND YOUR SAMPLES.—To the CALIFORNIA FARMER Reading Room and Exhibition Hall, No. 320 Clay street, up stairs. At this Hall you will have your contributions displayed and their value and excellence made known, without any cost to you, and at same time make them known widely.

Music Halls Chorus.—Bradbury's Golden chain of Sacred Melodies, has just been laid upon our table by "Kohler," with many very select pieces of music also. The Golden Chain of Melodies is indeed an appropriate title for song—especially for sacred song—for melody is a chain to bind human hearts one to the other. The book is full of beautiful sentiments put to music in beautiful songs. We give part of one song which is a type of all:

"If I were a voice—a persuasive voice
That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the wings of the morning light,
And tell them to be true."

This little book should be in the hands of everybody. Go to "Kohler's and buy one, and sing the beautiful songs.

The New Wine-Press.—We are especially glad to be able to call attention to the new Wine-Press, of Messrs. Denn & Manrow, of Sacramento, which was exhibited at the late State Fair, and for which they have a patent. Having examined it carefully and seen its operation we can pronounce it a most excellent Press, and superior to any other we have yet seen put in operation; it is all and more than is described in the advertisement, in our columns, to which we refer, and we hope it will receive universal approval.

Fine Farms For Sale in Contra Costa County.—We call particular attention to the fine farms we offer for sale in Contra Costa county, this week. This is a rare chance for two friends who desire to work together and cooperate; two farms of 200 acres each; two neat cottages, hard finished, and each with a barn. There are all the pre-requisites for making pleasant, profitable and happy homes, for both, as the quality of the land is superior and the quantity enough for all the uses of good farming success.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.—We have to return grateful thanks to our many friends for various new and valuable contributions to our Hall and Reading Room. In our next we shall commence a column in which we shall acknowledge the various contributions kindly sent us, including those kindly given us at Stockton, Santa Clara, Ione, Pacheco, and at the State Fair and all other sources. We cordially invite all to our exhibiting rooms, 320 Clay street, up stairs. We can assure them they will find much to gratify.

SHIPPING GRAIN.—Grain-growers who have large lots of No. 1 wheat, for shipping, will do well to leave samples at our Exhibition and Reading room, 320 Clay street, up stairs. By this means they secure the highest price, as such samples will be shown to all shippers.

TOBACCO WANTED.—The growers of California Tobacco are requested to leave samples of their Tobacco at our Exhibition and Reading room, 320 Clay street, up stairs. By so doing they can always find purchasers at the highest price.

Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of this House which appears in our journal. Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus are among the long established and well known business houses of San Francisco. Their business is very large, their stock of goods very extensive, and their manner of doing business such as to have secured a large circle of regular business customers. The newly invented "Monitor" cooking-stoves and ranges, which they now offer should be seen by all who need a range. We have seen this "Monitor," and we think it can do up the estimates about as readily as the iron Monitors are doing up the work among the enemies of our country. Go see this Monitor and judge of its merits. We think purchasers will say we are a good monitor for telling about it—go see the Iron Monitor of Tay, Brooks & Backus.

STAGE ROUTE TO SILVER MOUNTAINS.—A stage leaves every other day from Murphy's to the Silver Mountains, stopping to breakfast at the Big Trees. A stage also leaves Murphy's, at 1 p. m., every day for Copperopolis; arrives there at 5 o'clock, p. m.; stops over night, then proceeds to Stockton next morning, giving passengers time to rest over night and visit the mines of Copperopolis, and saves 20 miles distance, in travelling the mail stage route. Returning, leaves Stockton and stopping at Copperopolis, goes on next day. This gives Big Tree travellers an easy route to Murphy's. The cost of the trip from Murphy's to Silver Mountains—65 miles—is \$10; from Stockton to Murphy's, \$8.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO OCT. 8.

The estimate at Headquarters of the losses in the battle of Chickamauga are, killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; and prisoners, 2,500—total, 13,800. It was the opinion, that if the right wing had held its own, the result would have been a decisive Union victory. The success of General Thomas-on the left, was much greater than represented in any published account of the battle. Thomas routed Longstreet's corps, and was in condition to pursue the enemy but for the disorganization of the right wing. No surprise is felt in the army at the failure of the enemy to resume the attack. The enemy's loss is believed to be 20,000. The ambulances sent within the enemy's lines under a flag of truce, brought in over 500 of our wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing regret that they could not provide better for them. They refuse to let the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The enemy holds fifty-two surgeons prisoners, and the rebel wounded who fell into our hands have been sent to the enemy's lines. A special dispatch from Knoxville, considered entirely reliable, says that Gen. Burnside holds the country south from Knoxville to Galboun, on the Hewassa river and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and only twenty-five miles distant from the Kingston junction of the Western Atlantic and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Also that he possesses all the passes in North Carolina. Rosecrans is represented as having 65,000 men in his army. Burnside's right is in communication with him, and his forces are estimated at 25,000. From the Army of the Potomac there have gone to reinforce Rosecrans two corps, or say 30,000. Sherman is reported also to have brought him 20,000. All told then, Rosecrans has probably not less than 150,000 veterans to fight the next great battle with. It appears that Bragg's army has been reinforced by one division from Richmond, one from Western Virginia, one from Petersburg and Weldon, three brigades from Florida, and three batteries from Lee's army. In addition, Bragg has his original army, consisting of Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from the Mississippi, one division from Charleston, one division from Georgia, the State troops under Gen. Walker, one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia, 20,000 cavalry, and 350 pieces of artillery. His whole force is estimated at 175,000. It is now represented that Joe Johnston's reserves at Rome, Resaca, Kingston, Cartersville and Etah Bridge number 55,000.

A few days since Capt. Schaffer, of the Eighty-fifth New York, with small detachments of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nag's Head and destroyed the works, which were supplied with wrought iron pans. The enemy were making about one hundred and fifty bushels per night, and sending it across the Currituck Sound in canoes. Capt. Schaffer found no rebels. The works were destroyed without any opposition. A Berwick City letter states that the main body of Bank's command was encamped on the 15th of September near that place. No serious encounter was expected to occur in reaching Vermillion Bayou. There the rebels, under Dick Taylor, are represented to be in great force, fortifying. Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available forces from Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, at Alexandria, on the Red River, for a last desperate resistance, and are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria.

The Pioneer California Whip-Factory.—It should be generally known over the whole State that we have a Whip-Factory equal to any in the United States, in point of excellence of manufactures. Messrs. Main & Winchester, on Battery street, the saddlery warehouse. Everybody should see this interesting factory, and everybody that sells or uses whips should patronize home manufacture.

LAD WANTED IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—A smart, active lad of fourteen years, or thereabouts, who may be desirous of learning the printer's trade, and at same time act as clerk or copyist, is wanted in this office; he must be a good writer and bring the best testimonials as to character, none others need apply. Call only between four and five p. m.

"Keep your Lamps Trimmed and Burning."—Two pre-requisites are always necessary to insure a good light, good lamps and good burning fluid, and one other thing added, lamps properly trimmed. It is always very annoying to attempt to read or write with poor lights, but there is no excuse for poor lights, for good lamps and good fluid can always be found at the warehouse of the Stanford Brothers. This firm is now opening a very splendid lot of lamps, chandeliers, etc., many new and superb patterns, and their oils and fluid cannot be excelled by any house on this coast.

Henry's Repeating Rifle.—This splendid weapon was on exhibition at the Sonoma Fair, and attracted great attention. Three patterns were shown. The plain rifle, one silver mounted and one gold mounted—all perfectly beautiful weapons, murderous as they may be to "game" or in "war." For the sportsman, nothing ever invented can be equal to them, and when comes the "Tag of war" these weapons will be death dealing most assuredly. We trust, however, the only dear one's they will slay—will be the "Roving Deer" of our mountains. Mr. Coddington of Petaluma, will be glad to hear from all who wish a fine rifle. See his card in our columns.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....OCT. 7, 1893.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in this fruitful season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their bouquets also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is carefully sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

State Agricultural Society's Tenth Annual Fair.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, commencing as it did at the end of the week (Friday, Sept. 25th), did not open as favorably as was expected, exhibitors and visitors apparently thinking not much would be done till the next week, and that if it suited their convenience by holding back till that time, they would still be in time for the main business of the Fair. The result was that at the time announced for opening the Fair, the exhibition was meager, and visitors few, hence the report went forth at first that the Fair was a failure. This was calculated to, and doubtless did, work an injury, by influencing some who would have been exhibitors, and also visitors to keep away, when they would gladly have been present otherwise, had there not been opportunity for, and they been influenced by these premature reports. We therefore think the fixing of the time for this Fair was a mistake which should be profited by in future. Let it begin with, and extend through the week, if necessary, which will be much more satisfactory, and time enough. But in spite of all, the Tenth Annual State Fair was a success peculiarly we believe; even though it was not what a State Fair might and certainly ought to have been, yet many portions of the State were represented, sufficient to form an interesting and varied exhibit, of new productions of our agriculture, rich specimens of our unsurpassed mineral wealth, machinery and specimens of the genius and skill of our mechanics, household products and tasteful and delicate work of fair hands, horses, and herds, which represented the best blood of the world, with some as good animals as can anywhere be produced; all of which was the means of gratification and instruction to the very large number of fair women and brave men in daily attendance. But we must particularize some of the most prominent portions of the exhibition. And first as to the important

New Productions.

The cultivation and preparation of which were largely induced by the liberal State bounties offered, as well as the necessity of supplying ourselves with articles that cannot be obtained from abroad as formerly.

Here was the Imperial cotton in the dried and open boll, and the stalks in a green state, representing a field entered for the premium of ten acres (but there are 18 acres of it) raised by A. R. Jackson, ten miles below Sacramento. The crop not yet having been gathered, the amount of production can only be estimated; but there is no doubt it will be liberal and largely remunerative to the grower, while it is substantial evidence that this southern staple can be successfully and profitably grown in our State. Something must be learned by experience, and has been this year, for some fifty acres were planted by Mr. Jackson about the first of April, which was rather early, and the land not in very good condition, not having previously been worked since it was overflooded in 1892; and hence none of the seed vegetated. Other persons who planted to greater extent, on Grand Island, and on the Cosumnes, met with the same result. But Mr. Jackson was not to be deterred by one failure, so he replanted 18 acres the last of June, when the seed came up, and though the season has been unfavorable (colder than usual) the crop has done well. About the last of March seems to be the proper time to plant, when a good crop may be safely calculated on in this State. A sandy soil is good, and alkali is no injury unless in clay soil. The ground should be prepared in the fall. Several other persons showed specimens of the cotton plant, grown for experiment; and a growing plant of the tree-cotton of five months' growth, five feet high.

Two bales of hops, 100 pounds each, were exhibited, one grown by G. Hidden, the other by L. Stata, in Sacramento, and of superior quality.

Joseph Kiles, of San Joaquin, sent a bale of 100 pounds of tobacco; H. H. Dickinson, of Cosumnes river, some "hanks" of tobacco, and there were specimens from several other exhibitors, most of which showed a want of knowledge or experience in curing. But some tobacco from Cook & Simond's, of Marysville, was an exception, for it was well cured and would compare favorably with any Eastern tobacco. Their tobacco was also highly commended at the Marysville Fair, of which we gave a notice. Of the Connecticut broad leaf, they raised eight acres, yielding 12,000 to 16,000 pounds cored, of fine cigar tobacco. The leaves are very large, some of them four feet long, by 18 to 24 inches wide. Messrs. C. & S. also raised an acre of Cuba tobacco, of good quality. Their tobacco was all cut the 11th of August, and cured in a cool, brick building, where it hangs till it turns yellow. This crop was raised on the apparently barren sand, deposited by the overflow, where it was supposed by some that nothing would grow. The crop was inadvertently not entered for the State bounty, which it would doubtless have taken. M. Wagner, of Sacramento, and Mr. Bird, of San Jose, also exhibited cured tobacco, and there were also several fine looking growing plants.

A fine lot of California resin and turpentine, by J. W. Jacobson; and another lot of each, by John Hart, both from Marysville; also turpentine from J. O. Gibson, of Forestville; and California pitch, from Hucks & Lambert of this city, who are mainly entitled to the credit of developing our home productions in the above important articles. Tar of home make was shown by Isaac Chase, of Sacramento.

The San Francisco Cordage Company showed the different varieties of cordage they manufacture, of the best quality; A. S. Halliday & Co., their wire-rope of all sizes; and H. F. Graves, an assortment of wire-rope.

The Mission Woolen Mills made a splendid exhibit of their work, which was an attractive feature of the Fair. It consisted of blankets (family and other kinds), flannels, tweeds, shawls, cloths, over-shirts, navy-blue under-shirts and drawers, all made of California wool, and much superior to the imported articles; also some of the uniforms they are making up for the California militia, very neat and good; and uniforms of dark-blue cloth, for the boys of St. Mary's College. There seems no necessity of going abroad now for clothing, when we can be better supplied at home.

From the Pioneer Paper Mill of S. P. Taylor & Co., were shown several varieties of paper; and from the Pacific Glass Works, lately established, specimens of their success in manufacturing various kinds of bottles most in demand. All the above articles and products are of great importance in our State, and evidence of substantial progress.

Improvements and Machinery.

This department, if not so extensive in display, contained some articles of much value. Among other articles, William B. Ready & Bro., of Sacramento, exhibited a gang-plow, of their own invention and manufacture, particularly worthy of note. It had taken the premium for two years previously, over all competitors, and has given general satisfaction where used. It contains three plows, but differs from most gang-plows we have seen, being made on the principle of a single plow, the beams of which resemble the beams in this, so that there is no loss of power in the draught, and less power is required by two horses, than with other plows. The very best of cast-steel, imported specially by the makers, is used in these plows, and they are warranted to give satisfaction. They have been sold as fast as made heretofore, and they can manufacture 300 this season. The inventors refer to such well-known agriculturists as P. B. Reading, J. O. Davis, and others, who have used the plows, for evidence of their worth.

A new wine-press, by Denn & Manrow, is a real improvement, greater than has probably ever been made for centuries, and will doubtless be in great demand as soon as its merits become known. It is a lever press, very powerful, one pound on the end of the lever, exerting a force of 1,000 pounds. It can also be used for a tobacco press. See further notice in another column.

Harrison's Eccentric Pump, is another California invention, and being in actual operation, gave evidence of its value by the immense amount of water thrown. This pump is designed for throwing large quantities of water, either as a Wrecking Pump, a Mining Pump, or for other uses. Its principal advantages are that it is light and compact, very durable and not liable to choke or get out of order. It has no valves, and no packing. It is a suction and force pump, can be run fast or slow, and is made of sizes capable of throwing from 100 to 5000 gallons per minute. It is for sale by C. H. Harrison, Phoenix Oil Works, 517 Front street, San Francisco. Hawsbrow's well-known pump was also on exhibition; also a small pump called the Pacific Giant, invented by J. L. McPherson, and manufactured by I. L. Merrill, Sacramento.

Horne's Washing Machine, "Economy," as usual, met with general favor—we know of none that can equal it in the country. The carriages, and team-wagons, of H. M. Bernard, Sacramento, were excellent specimens of their kind; and a neat model, by Kimball & Co., of San Francisco. Other articles, worthy of note, we shall refer to hereafter.

There were some good specimens of vegetables; several large squashes, one of which weighed 178 pounds, and two 160 pounds each; carrots 5 inches in diameter; large onions, from P. Nolan, Onisbo, etc.

We must skip over the large and interesting display of minerals from the various mining regions; the fruit exhibition, and other noteworthy subjects, for the present, to go out to the Stock Grounds.

The attendance here was large each day, and much interest was manifested in examining the stock exhibited, and in the trials of speed. In

the forenoon of each day the stock was paraded before the grand stand filled with spectators, and marched around the track, the band furnishing agreeable music the while. We will note the procession of one day: First came a marshal, on horseback, bearing a red flag, followed by the thoroughbreds, lithe and graceful horses, mares, and colts, 15 in number. Some 8 or 10 noted racers on the ground were not out, as they were in training for the races. A marshal, with red and scarlet flag, came next, followed by 22 animals, evidently "speeders." Then a scarlet Marshal, with mares and progeny; three stallions in harness, the heavy Clydesdale, useful Black-hawks and Messengers; 13 roadsters and horses of all work; next a blue flag paraded 12 animals (families), 6 in sulkeys, 1 double-team, 1 fine gray and 3 black horses; and several Jacks and Jennets. Here a red flag preceded the cattle, first 6 animals, Durham and Alderney bulls, cow and calf; 3 cows, young bull and heifer; the fine Devon herd of 20 animals from S. Daniels, of Alameda; and 10 grade cattle, bulls, cows, and calves. The procession formed a long line of animals, and after passing round the track, filed off for examination by the various Committees. There were many good animals, horses and cattle, and we think the name and character of each should have been proclaimed as they passed by the stand. As it was, but little information could be obtained, few of the stalls even being labeled with the names, etc., of the occupants. We esteem such an oversight an evidence of poor management and an incompetency to manage Fairs.

In passing round among the stalls, we noted some fine sheep, among them 15 Spanish merinos, from J. B. Hoyt, of Solano; the noted 3-year old French merino buck, "Excalibur," from J. D. Patterson, and also 6 Spanish Merino rams, 3 years, and rams Emperor and Napoleon 4th, 2 years, and Southdowns from the same; French merinos and Leicesters from J. O. Davis; and a fine lot of Spanish merino bucks, ewes, and lambs, from McConnell's herd.

Some swine and several coops of fowls were also on exhibition.

A new style of wind-mill was erected on the stock-grounds, for want of room elsewhere. It is manufactured by Jackson & Bullitt of Woodland, Yolo county. We think it is a great improvement on any windmill we ever saw. We shall give a more full description of it.

PREMIUMS AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

HORSES, MARES, ETC.

Thoroughbreds.

For stallions of 4 years and upwards—1st premium, *Queen Dale*, entered by John Hall, Alameda county. 2d premium, *Ashland*, entered by Nathan Coombs, Napa county.

For 3-year old stallions—1st, *Montezuma*, Nathan Coombs, of Napa. 2d, *California*, John Hall, of Alameda.

For yearling stallions—1st, *Milton S. Latham*, J. O. Davis, Yolo.

For sucking colts, or under 1 year—1st, *Knight of St. Patrick*, J. B. Redmond, Marin.

For mare and colt, 4 years and upwards—1st, *Fairy Queen*, J. R. Redmond, Marin. 2d, *Rose Clifton*, J. O. Davis, Yolo.

For 3-year old mares—1st, *Esperanza*, John Hall, Alameda. 2d, *Fanny Pryor*, Nathan Coombs, Napa.

The Committee recommended a special premium to be awarded to *Joseph*, by Mr. Mathews, and *Cosmo*, E. Chamberlain, as thoroughbred horses.

Graded.

Stallion, 4 years old and over—1st, to Nathan Coombs, for *Davy Crockett*. 2d, to B. Caboon, for *Garibaldi*.

Stallion 3 years old—1st, to Wm. Ledgewood, *Patrick Cheatham*. 2d, J. B. Harbin, *Tyler Whip*.

Stallion 2 years old—1st, to Mike Bryce, for *Nick*. Stallion, 1 year old—1st, to V. Barnes, for *Sea Breeze*. 2d, Mike Bryce, for yearling, no name.

Mare, 4 years old and over—1st, to J. A. Price, for *Lizzie Dale*. 2d, to Mike Bryce, for *Annie Richards*.

Mare, 2 years old—1st, to D. H. Trinder, for *Fanny Cheatham*. 2d, to B. Caboon, for *Fanny Maria Kimball*.

Horses of All Work.

Stallions, for 4 years old and over—1st, to J. G. McCracken, for *David Hink*. 2d, to D. B. Sutton, for *Robert Dale Owen*.

For 3-year old—1st, to M. Sprague, for *Abe Lincoln*. 2d, to C. W. Fairchild, for *Black Hawk*.

For 2-year old—1st, to A. F. Smith, for *Prince Albert*.

Mares—For 4-year old and over—1st, to C. F. Reed, for *Ananda Wallace*. 2d, to James Baugher, for *Dolly*.

For 1 year old—1st, to C. F. Reed, for *Sallie Miller*.

Stallion, 1 year old—1st, to Benj. Tibbits for *Eclipse*.

Draught-Horses, Stallions and Mares.

For stallion 4 years old and over—1st, to S. Daniels, for *California Chief*. 2d, to R. S. Corey, for *Young Gilbert*.

For 3-years old—1st, to J. Southernland, for *Blucher*. 2d, to Daniel Dodd, for *Young Wallace*.

For 2-years old—1st, to H. Wilson, for *Young America*.

Mares—For 4-year olds and over—1st, to W. Ledgewood, for *Puss Goldfinder*. 2d, to C. W. Reed, for *Empress*.

Roadsters.

For stallion, 4 years old and over—1st, to E. M. Skaggs, for *Rattler, Jr.* 2d, to C. F. Reed, for *Black Eagle*.

For 3-year old—1st, J. D. Orsborn, for *Peacock*. 2d, to Wm. M. Allen, for *Young Chrysopolis*.

For 2-year old—1st, to Ed. St. Louis, for *Red Bird*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Jimmy Clifton*.

For 1 year old—1st, to N. Coombs, for *Tarantula*. Mares—For mare 4 years old and over—1st, to Ed. St. Louis, for *Fanny* and colt. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Lady Wolfkill*.

For stallion—1st, to D. B. Sutton, for *Robert Dale Owen*.

JACKS AND MULES.

Jack—1st to —, for *Black Warrior*. 2d, to —, for *Stephen A. Douglas*.

Jennies—1st, to —, for *Lady Franklin*. 2d, to —, for *Lady Washington*.

CATTLE.

Graded Cross Breeds.

Bulls—1st, to J. O. Davis, for *Joe*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Red Jacket*.

For 1 year old—1st, to J. O. Davis, for *White Bull*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Roan Bull*.

Cows—For 4-year old and over—1st, to Milton Dale, for *Vivona*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Lilly*.

For 2 year old Cows—1st, to J. O. Davis, for *Snowball*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Mary*.

For 2 year old and under 3—1st, to Milton Dale, for *Rosie*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Julia* and calf.

For 1 year old—1st, to Milton Dale, for *Dixie*. For calf less than 1 year old—1st, to J. O. Davis, for *Red Calif*. 2d, to Milton Dale, for *Lorland*.

Short Horns.

Bulls—For 4 year olds and over—1st, to Thos. Bedford, for *Shasta*. 2d, to Torny & Fagan for *Herald*.

For 3 year old—1st, to J. D. Patterson, for *Duke of Ardris*. 2d, to Clark & Co., for *George*.

For calf under 1 year old—1st, to Milton Dale, no name.

Cows—For 4 year olds and over—1st, to Milton Dale for *Mary Jane*. 2d, to J. O. Davis for *Bracelet*.

For 2 year olds—1st, to J. O. Davis, for *Alice*. For 1 year old—1st, to J. O. Davis for *Annie Stevenson*. 2d, to J. O. Davis, for *Clara*.

Devons.

Bulls—For 3 year olds—1st, to S. Daniels for *Pacific*.

For 1 year old—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Oakland*. 2d, to S. Daniels, for *McClellan*.

Cows—For 4 year olds and over—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Lassie*. 2d, to S. Daniels for *Fashion*.

For 3 year olds—1st, to S. Daniels, for *May Queen*. 2d, to S. Daniels, for *Beauty*.

For 2 year olds—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Maud*. For 1 year old—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Lassie*. 2d, to S. Daniels, for *Fashion*.

Alderneys.

Bulls—For 3 year olds—1st, to J. D. Patterson, for *Albert*.

For calf less than 1 year old—1st, to J. D. Patterson. Cows—For 3 year olds—1st, to J. D. Patterson, for *Diana*.

Ayrshires.

Bulls—For 4 year olds and over—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Walker*.

Cows—For 3 year olds—1st, to S. Daniels, for *Nena*.

Sweepstakes.

Devons—For Herd, 1 Bull and 5 Cows—1st, to S. Daniels.

For Herd of not less than 6 animals, dropped in California—1st, S. Daniels.

Bull—1st, to Thomas Bedford, for *Shasta*. Cow—1st, to Milton Dale, for *Mary Jane*.

FOULTRY.

For lot of Black Spanish—1st, to R. Thompson. 2d, to C. S. Lowell.

For Japanese—1st, to H. S. Beals. For lot of Samatra—1st, to Maurice E. Hoag, No. 81.

SWINE.

For Boar under 1 year old sow under 1 year old—1st, each, to Thomas Edwards.

Sweepstakes, open to all breeds, crosses and ages, best Sow—1st, to Dr. J. S. Curtis.

SHEEP.

Spanish Merinos.

Bucks—For 2 year old and over—1st, to J. D. Patterson. 2d, to Batchelder & Cotter.

Best 1 year old—1st, to McConnell & Curtis. 2d, to the same.

For 3 Buck Lambs—1st, to McConnell & Curtis. For 1 Buck Lamb—1st, to Batchelder & Cotter.

Ewes—For 5 ewes 2 years old and over—1st, to J. B. Hoyt. 2d, to McConnell & Curtis.

For 5 ewes 1 year old—1st, to J. B. Hoyt. For 5 ewe lambs—1st, to J. B. Hoyt.

French Merinos.

Bucks—For 2 year olds and over—1st, to J. D. Patterson. 2d, to the same.

Southdowns.

Bucks—For 2 year olds and over—1st, to J. D. Patterson.

Leicestershires.

For 5 ewes, 2 years old and over—1st, to Jerome Davis.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS ON ARTICLES AT PAVILION.

Irish potatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, egg plant, turnips, to George E. Coggeshall; summer squashes, to G. Hidden; onions, to P. Nolan; carrots, to Thomas Edwards; corn, to E. Pierce; peanuts, to J. S. Curtis; cabbage, tomatoes, to D. Megowan; beets, to G. G. Morgan; sweet potatoes, to J. R. Nickerson.

HOME WORK.

Raisin exhibit, twenty-five pounds, to B. N. Buggy; dried fruit, to J. R. Nickerson; 2d, jellies, preserves, to Miss M. N. Crocker; catchup, to Mrs. M. L. Drew; pickles, to A. Bergman.

GENERAL FARM PRODUCTS.

Best and largest exhibit, including grains, seeds, vegetables, fruits, flowers, grasses, butter, cheese, pork, hams, and bacon, to J. R. Nickerson.

MANUFACTURES.

Eccentric steam force and lifting pump, to Capt. C. H. Harrison; force pump, to Thos. Hawsbrow; lifting pump, to J. L. Merrill; steam engine, to T. McKim; millinery, to Mrs. M. A. Ames; regalia, fringe, buttons, tassels, to D. Norcross; hats and caps, to A. Lamott; boots and shoes, to Nash & Hogg.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Unfermented domestic wheat bread, to J. M. Griswold, agent; flour, corn meal, to Stockton & Coover; crackers, to E. M. Smith; buckwheat flour, to J. R. Nickerson.

SCULPTURE.

Marble monument, to A. Aitken & Co.; centerpiece, statuette, exhibit marble, to A. Aitken.

GRAPES.

One variety, to Samuel Rich; the greatest number of varieties and specimens of foreign grapes, six bunches each, to J. R. Nickerson; 20 varieties each, six varieties, to A. Gallanesh; 12 varieties, correctly named, six specimens each, to J. R. Nickerson; native grapes, to Mark Hopkins; 2d, to J. R. Nickerson.

FLOWERS.

Cut flower exhibit, to Mark Hopkins; 2d, to B. DeBoarde.

NEEDLE WORK.

Embroidery in cotton, to Wilhemine Windmill; worsted embroidery, to Miss Louisa Myers; P. Cadue; embroidery in gold and silver, to Mrs. Norcross; knitting, to Mrs. Juliana Bayer; crocheted work, and greatest number of specimens by girl, man; 2d, to Mary E. Drew.

APPLES.

Greatest number of good varieties, and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens each, to J. R. Nickerson; 2d, to A. S. Greenlaw; 20 varieties, best grown and correctly named, three specimens each, to A. Runyon; 2d, J. M. B. Walther; 12 varieties, correctly named, six specimens each, to George H. Tilly; 2d, to C. W. Reed; six varieties, to A. Runyon; 2d, to George Coggeshall.

PEARS.

Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens each, to J. R. Nickerson; 2d, to Sanderson & Son; 12 varieties, correctly named, six specimens each, to C. W. Reed; six varieties, to J. M. B. Walther; 2d, to A. S. Greenlaw.

PEACHES.

Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, correctly named, to H. Davis; 2d, to J. Nickerson.

PLUMS.

Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, correctly named, to J. R. Nickerson; 2d, to H. Davis; one variety, 12 specimens, to W. O. Perkins; to J. R. Nickerson.

ORAINS AND SEEDS.

Sample of hops not less than 25 pounds, to G. Hidden; wheat of one bushel or over, to Adamson; 12 ears seed corn, white, to Thos. Milgate; sample of white beans of one bushel or over, to Thos. Milgate.

WIRE WORK.

Wire work and bird cages, to H. T. Grant; wire rope, to A. S. Halladay.

LEATHER EXHIBIT.</

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. Wm. Hamlin, formerly of this city, but for some years past a resident of Wisconsin, and attached to the army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans, furnishes us the following recipe which he has successfully used in cases of fever and ague in the Western Hospitals: 4 grains quinine, 2 oz. sweet spirits after, 30 drops muriatic acid—to be taken in doses of 40 drops each three times a day before eating. Mr. H. says he has never known it to fail of effecting a cure when faithfully used. We recommend those who have contracted the disease to give this medicine a trial. —[Maine Farmer.]

Denn & Manrow's Combined Power WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO THE Grape Growers of this State as a California Innovation. It has been designed and fabricated with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results. It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by means of which the power is increased to 1,000 pounds. The machine is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gears simple but sure; the whole weighing about 200 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported. So simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work. The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 500 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to five pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,500 gallons per day. Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned.

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.
P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer him to its simplicity and perfection, or any other information.

WM. B. READY & BRO.,
301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,
SACRAMENTO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringement of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
S-3m

A Superior Farm For Sale.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY is offered for sale at a price that will insure to the purchaser a beautiful and prosperous home. The Farm consists of 400 acres of the very best land in the County, under fence and in the highest state of cultivation, with a large bearing orchard of all varieties of fruit. On the Farm are two large Houses, hard finished, and two stables, 60x30 each. This Farm can be divided into two Farms or can be held as a whole for a partnership of two families, a fine home and stable for each partner. The land the past year has yielded 40 bushels of wheat per acre of the very best quality, and the whole Farm can be used for grain, orcharding, pasturing stock and a large vineyard can be made of the land. The location is near Lafayette, pleasant, healthy, and very agreeable. A bargain can be had if applied for immediately. For particular inquiry of the Editor of this paper. Terms liberal, title perfect. This is worthy the attention of any one desiring a good Farm.

Henry's Repeating Rifle.



THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the famous Henry's Repeating Rifle, and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies at the most reasonable rates. Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at

Wholesale Prices.
He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Humboldt, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petaluma Guards.
Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

For sale in accordance with the rates East, and freight and charges. Certificates, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING,
Petaluma,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Mus
San Francisco.

Fort Pulu, 406 Sansome Street.—Go down to Sansome street, 406, and see Fort Pulu. Messrs. Schreiber are preparing for battle and have barricaded their store with 500 bales of Pulu of the very best quality—bullet proof and insect proof—all that have pulu mattresses will sleep soundly and sweetly, and softly too. Don't forget to go to Fort Pulu before it is taken.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHbred BLACK SPANISH Fowls for sale by
D. E. HOUGH,
Oakland, Alameda Co.

S. Standish. H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$85. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,
Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1863. **STANDISH & DALTON**

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING

For Decayed Teeth,

Put in white soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 533 (old No. 187) Clay Street, San Francisco.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, in person, or by proxy, and repairs having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

....HAVE FOR SALE....

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Washboards, Tubs, Pails, Rolling Pins, Clothes Lines, Pastry Boards, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Mouse and Rat Traps, Wooden Chairs, Children's Chairs, Wagon Seats, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Paucets, Hand Bells, Whistles, Children's Gigs, Chopping Knives, Wickets, Shovel Boards, Churns, Butter Ladies and Moulds, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Hens and Cuckoo Twines, Brooms of every description, White and Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, and various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment.

[29-5-31]

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

v192

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO

PREMIUMSAT THE.... WORLD'S FAIR. MEDAL AWARDED TO THE



....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

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NEW GOODS!!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

Comprising in SILKS,

TAFFETAS, GROS DE ZURICH, BLACK GROS GRAIN

Rich Moire Antique; Fancy, Plain and Plain Silks.

In DRESS GOODS,

Silk and Wool Fantasi, Poplin d'Aragon;

Plain Irish and French Poplin;

Plain do do do do

Plain and Fig'd Ottoman and Merino.

Rich all-wool Plaids, French de Laine, Mohaire, Epiogline, Foulards,

and every variety of NEW DRESS GOODS, now worn in New York, including the popular,

ROBE IMPERATRICE.

In CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

Everything New in Style and Material.

In FURS,

Fur Cloaks, Fur Mantillas,

Fur Tippets, Victorines,

and Fur Collars, and Cuffs—New.

....WE HAVE RECEIVED....

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE

AND MARKED WITH OUR NAME,

IRISH LINENS,

SHIRTING LINEN.

LINEN SHEETING,

Linen Damask, Cloths and Napkins,

And Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Additions have also been made to our stocks of Embroideries,

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Balmoral Skirts and Skirting, House-keeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Underwear,

Muslins and Sheetings.

And every Department of our Store has been replenished with New Arrivals.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery,

Near Market,

Next door to Masonic Temple.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York.

HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

Importers

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

Liquors,

Provisions,

—AND—

HARDWARE, MINING, AND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,

Harrows,

Reapers,

Mowers,

Thrashers,

Grain and Flour-Sacks, Baling-Rope,

Powder, Oakum,

Shot, Tar,

Fuse, Pitch,

Cordage, Rosin,

Marline, Blocks, Oars,

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under the direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

22-3m

JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

22-3m

JONES & HEWLETT.

23

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE

principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them) does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO. 11

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

JACKSON STREET,

A few doors above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

MOST CONVENIENT TO THE

Steamers' Landings, Business streets,

Places of Amusement.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Reduction in Prices.

Fine Bathing Rooms attached to the Barber Shop.

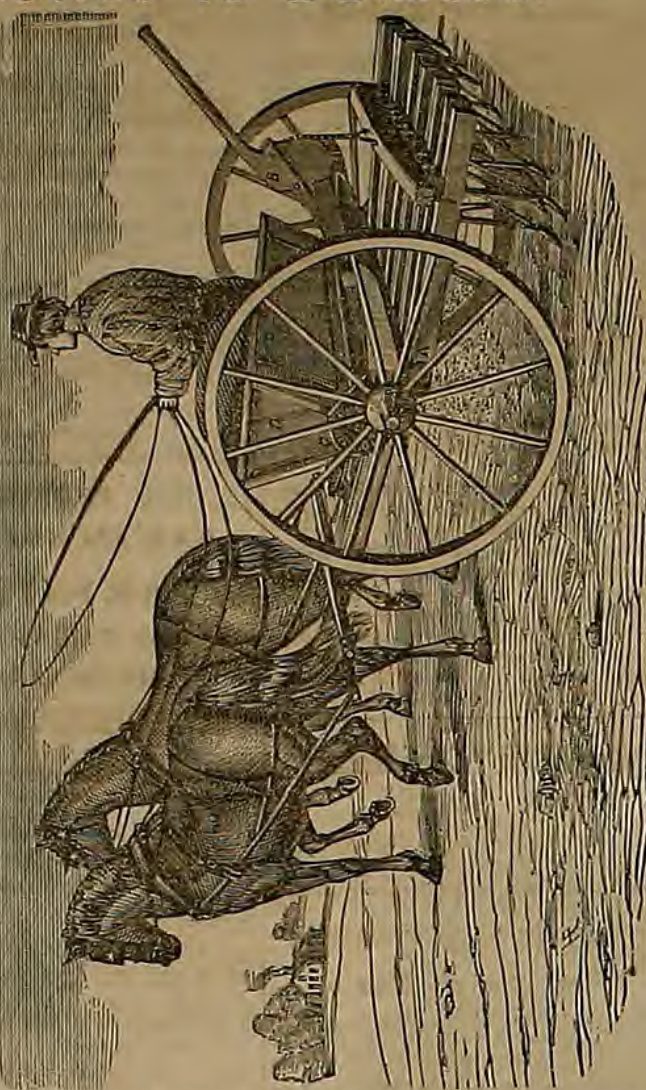
WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,

FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT

and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first-quality Patent Spring-Bed and Hair Matt

Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-
SAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED
in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.
This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED-SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain
broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more
Grain to every 50 acres, to pay for the Machine.

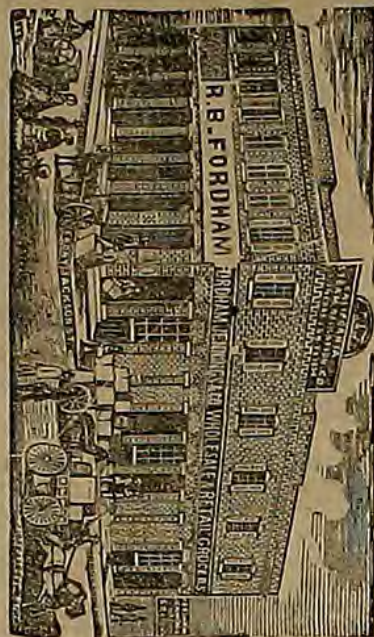
It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

D. & H. A. WINTER,
620 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employ-
ing many laborers, when in the city, would save
money by finding where they can get the best and most
goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH
system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods,
any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy
of the undersigned, in large quantities, and for cash
only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for
the different landings, which is done from a carriage,
there need be no fear of goods not reaching their
destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside
of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be
promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

CELEBRATED PEACEMAKER STOVE,

For Sale By

A. P. BRAYTON & CO.,



No. 128 Sansome street, near Pine,
BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK.....SAN FRANCISCO.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

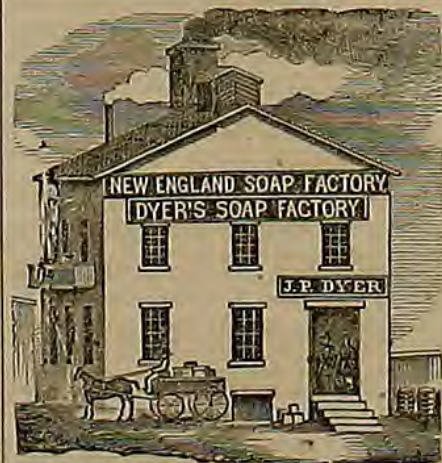
Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

....ALSO....

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HALLER'S
Patent Airtight
FRUIT-JARS,
The only absolutely reliable Jar in use.

BROOKLYN HOTEL BLOCK. No. 128 Sansome street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Rail-
road Company of California, for receiving subscriptions
to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,
000, will be open at my office 424 Montgomery street, from
this date. Two per cent of each subscription to be paid in
cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen
months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United
States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it
unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by
this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Ne-
vada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the
Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.
Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, com-
prising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues,
and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P.
Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum
of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Govern-
ment subsidy for this division, \$3,750,000, will nearly com-
plete the Road. A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1862.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IM-
proved, and will hereafter be conducted on the EURO-
PEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all
hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street,
at the new Refectory. This Department will be con-
ducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy
the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with
very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be
entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking
the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with
views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAM'L McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS
a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—Late Woodford's Hotel—

PACHECO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN
the above named well-known and popular Ho-
tel, would respectfully inform the traveling
public that they are prepared to accommodate steady or
transient boarders in a satisfactory manner. The house
has recently been enlarged, a number of sleeping rooms
added, and the whole establishment thoroughly refitted,
rendering it well adapted in every respect to the re-
quirements of a well conducted country hotel. No pains
will be spared to contribute to the comfort of our guests.

A Livery Stable

Is connected with this Hotel. Horses and carriages
furnished at reasonable rates.

A Daily Line of Stages

Connect Pacheco with Martinez, San Pablo, Oakland,
Lafayette, Clayton, and the Coal Mines.
Pacheco, June 20, 1863.

J. D. SHIRTS & CO.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BE-
NICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the
Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts
arrive at and start from the American Hotel.
A first rate Livery stable is connected with the Hotel, and
the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be
had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging

Board per week\$8 00 Rooms\$1 00
Meals50 Lodging per night 50 and 75c
A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey
passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF
CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
the public that he has opened the above named new and
commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is
now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-
nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.
Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the
care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

SAWYER & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS INPure New York, Boston, and New Jersey
CIDER,

.. AND....

Cider Vinegar.

be Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a ver-
y superior quality. For sale by the Pipe,
Barrel, or Case, at prices un-
precedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Strawberry.

THE PATH THROUGH THE CORN.

BY MISS WOLOCH.

Wavy and bright in the summer air,
Like a pleasant sea when the wind blows fair,
And its roughest breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to a distant world,—
Soft whispers passing from shore to shore,
As from hearts resigned, yet desiring more—
Who feels forlorn,

Wandering thus down the path through the corn?

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Mouldering under the hedge-row gray,
No hum of insect, nor voice of bird,
O'er the desolate field was ever heard;
Only at eve was the pallid snow
Blushed rose-red in the red-sun glow;

Till, one blest morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent its head to the winter gale,
Harkened the wren's soft note of cheer
Hardly believing spring was near;
Saw chestnuts bud out and campions blow,
And daisies mimic the vanished snow

Where it was born,
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn, the corn, the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful morn by morn;
First scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then, just in reach of a child's wee hand;
Then growing, growing, tall, brave, and strong;
With the voice of new harvests in its song;

While in fond scorn
The birds out-cared the whispering corn.

A strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
How, when, and wherefore, we cannot say,
No more than of our life's path we know,
Whither they lead us, why we go;
Of whether our eyes shall ever see
The wheat in the ear or the fruit on the tree;

Yet who's forlorn?—
He who watered the furrows can ripen the corn.

"God has written 'honest man' in his face,"
said a friend to Douglas Jerrold, speaking of a
person in whom Jerrold's faith was not altogether
blind. "Humph," Jerrold replied, "then the pen
must have been a very bad one."

A SHARP REPLY.—First party: "You'll come
to the gallows some day." Second—or addressed
party: "Yes, the morning you are hanged."

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the sub-
scribers first invited public attention to the pecu-
liar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress,
but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit
of a large portion of the teamsters and coach
proprietors of California, the demand for their
manufacture has gradually increased, and not-
withstanding the many spurious imitations, which
from time to time have been introduced from the
Eastern States to compete with their article, the
H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an
unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the
length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the
neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful
acknowledgements to a discerning public, who
have so largely patronized them, they also unite in
general lamentation at the protracted difficulties
which continue to rend our once happy and envied
land. The supply of raw material from the East
having in consequence been entirely cut off, the
subscribers turned their attention to the substitution
of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture,
but after applying every means suggested by the
modern application of the science of Chemistry,
they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion,
that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating
purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it
was not at all adapted to make a permanently
satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the
subscribers turned their views to the native pro-
duce of California, believing that large quantities
of natural resin might be collected from the noble
pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they
have already received one parcel of the crude
resin thus collected, and the same having been
submitted to careful distillation, has produced
a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating prop-
erties any similar material from the Eastern
States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put
forth and new discoveries made, so that California
may soon be independent of all foreign supply,
for we believe our lofty mountains and our
mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply.
And if the subscribers can only obtain the
native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be
able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower
price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties,
which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomas and Minna streets, San Francisco.

C. E. COLLINS,
603 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES

Italian and Common Bees.
TEN SUPERIOR SWARMS OF
Italian Bees with pure Queens, and
one hundred swarms of Common
Bees, Full Hives and well stocked
for winter, average nearly 100 lbs.
There is no better investment a man
can make for a permanent thing
where there is a garden or field than
a few swarms of bees, as at the pres-
ent low rate of purchase the annual produce of honey will
pay the first cost and leave the increase of Bees a gain.
Apply at FARMER OFFICE, or address EDITOR of FAR-
MER.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Purchasers for several FARMS and ORCH-
ARDS, where the purchase-money can be made in pro-
fits in two or three years.
ALSO—Renters for FARMS and DAIRIES, where induc-
try can soon earn a Home and a fortune. Apply at the FARM
ER OFFICE.

TREADWELL & CO'S
LIST OF MACHINES
FOR THE
HARVEST OF 1863.

MOWERS:

WOOD'S MOWER—Improved, CAST-STEEL CUTTING BAR. FARMER MOWER, New Machine, well spoken of.
BUCKEYE MOWER. UNION MOWER. Folding Cutting Bar.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS:

WOOD'S COMBINED REAPER, REAPER & MOWER, MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
McMURDO'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER, BUCKEYE do do do
KIRBY do do do do do

REAPERS:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. McCOMB'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.
MANNY'S do do BURR LEE'S do do

HARVESTERS:

HAINES' HEADERS, FARMER'S FRIEND HEADERS, WOOD'S SWATHERS' HEADERS.
TEAM THRASHER:
OWEN'S, LANE, DYER & CO'S Engines and Separators.

THRASHERS:

RUSSELL'S Genuine 33 and 36 inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers.
TREADWELL & CO'S 31, 33 and 36 inch Thrashers. PITT-Patterson do do
WHITMAN'S 4, 6, and 8-horse Thrashers. EMERY'S 2 and 4-horse Thrashers.

HORSE-POWERS AND STEAM-ENGINES:

Pitt's Smith's, etc. etc. Wattman's, Field's, and Emery's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines
suitable for Thrashing.

HAY-PRESSES:

GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines. Bellows—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,

N. B. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

NUMBER 10.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, 250. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER, CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

We present, this week, some illustrations of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, with a miniature engraving of their manufactory at East Bridgeport, N. Y., together with illustrations of the Gold Medals awarded them, both at the London and Paris Exhibitions. Were we to present to our readers illustrations of all the medals, goblets, cups, and diplomas, which the company have received, it would require the space of our entire paper for many weeks, for they have taken more premiums, awards, and honorary testimonials of its worth, than any implement of human industry, probably, ever invented.

This journal has, from time to time, published much in behalf of these Sewing Machines, and for the all important reason that it is the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented where the direct relief has come to Woman, to save her physical, intellectual, and social powers, and the good it has done in this respect has changed the whole phase of social life in respect to the labor of the needle and saved from poverty, want, and death, thousands of women who were dependent upon their own labor for their daily bread.

It is a most singular fact, yet one that is verified by the facts, that although the Sewing Machine has saved seventy-five millions of dollars per annum to the United States in the cost of labor, yet the value of female labor has as constantly increased. So that to-day the value of female labor is higher in New York and the Eastern States, than it has been for ten years.

We shall give some paragraphs from essays and articles we have before published, but as our journal is constantly increasing its circulation, and going the world over, we think some of the most important truths will bear repeating—especially as our present readers by thousands now, our recent subscribers, may not have perused the same facts.

We give the following most beautiful peroration of thought from the "Prize Essay," of Mrs. J. Neill, of Auburn, before the San Joaquin District Agricultural Society, 1862. These are words full of glowing fervor, and every true woman can feel them; they are words of thrilling import to every feeling heart:

"Labor-Saving" is a common phrase to express this idea, but it is too poor and meager to shadow out all that lies under it. Labor-saving! say rather, soul-saving, body-saving, mind-saving.

"Oh men with mothers dear,
Oh! men with sisters and wives,
'Tis not the linen you're wearing out,
But human creature's lives."

"How little many of us know of the dreadful avenues through which poverty stalks. We have some far and faint conception that around us are what are charitably termed 'God's poor!' A deprecation upon the name of the Divine, to call them thus. They are our poor—made so more frequently by the inadequacy of their compensation for labor, than by lack of industry in themselves, and more likely to become children of the Father, when we clothe and feed them, and cease to 'grieve' them, than when we moralize upon their hard fate.

"After the manifold earnest, passionate, and righteous efforts to do something toward relieving the 'sewing women,' after years had passed away, and thousands had gone down, under the awful pressure of want, into that great sea which shall one day give up its dead; after woman had been demoralized and starved into crime by the scanty compensation offered for needle-work; after the souls of thousands had become fossilized, that the bodies of other thousands might be clothed in fine linen and sumptuous apparel, mechanical science at last opened the door of relief. Day dawned upon the dark alleys where many a haggard woman blinded herself over a farthing candle for a pittance all insufficient, even to shield her from the cold of winter; day dawned upon the lonely and delicate seamstress in 'reduced circumstances,' whose dainty craft of embroidery had been learned in happier and more prosperous days. A man came forward with a cunning implement in his hand to hem in crime, to sew down 'stagnation,' to stick time into money, to gather up

hundreds whose souls were trembling in the balance between absolute poverty and shame."

We also give from our former data many interesting facts all worthy careful perusal:

"The great inventions of modern times may be briefly enumerated. They are the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, and the sewing-machine. Others of great importance have been introduced, but we refer to these three, as those which have to a great extent, revolutionized our social institutions. Certainly none can have a higher standing, in this respect, than the last one upon the



content to allow their faculties to rust in idleness—the mind as well as the body must be employed. God-given talents were never intended to be used merely for the necessities of the body, and the invention of every mechanical force supplying these necessities, is so much gain for knowledge—so many more hours for art, for painting, sculpture, music, drawing, penmanship; the study of languages, researches in biblical lore, etc.

"The mind of woman, also, is capable of grasping many of the more abstruse sciences. The wide field of observation and study afforded by the

to this coast. Besides the sales-rooms, where the finest machines are exhibited, they have a large building on Leidsdorff street containing an immense amount of machines, and workmen putting them together and polishing them. They manufacture tops; thus, a portion of these machines are of our own 'Home Manufacture.' Every effort is made by the agent to give due influence to 'Home Labor,' thus saving for the firm money here and bestowing it upon our workmen, of which a goodly number are employed.

The following statistics of sale show the public estimates of this highly prized implement sent by the Genius of Humanity to the relief and salvation of Woman:

Here is the conclusive evidence of the value and the public favor shown to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine over all others.

In 1854 Wheeler & Wilson made only.....	956
The same year Grover & Baker made.....	2,034
In 1855 Wheeler & Wilson made.....	1,071
Same year Grover & Baker made.....	1,145
In 1859 Wheeler & Wilson made.....	21,086
Same year Grover & Baker made.....	10,280

What a change in the public demand and sale—the public are to determine, they are the judges.

In 1861 Wheeler & Wilson made.....19,725

The whole number made was.....33,286

Thus we see that in seven years from a beginning of less than one thousand, Wheeler & Wilson rose in number to more than half made in the whole United States; and the number has been continually increasing up to the present time, when it can be said that there is no machine, nor all the kinds put together that command so much popularity or are occupying so prominent positions in the various manufactures of celebrity, or in public places, as the machines of Wheeler & Wilson. Instances there are where hundreds of them are used in a single manufactory and notwithstanding their increase the astounding fact stands out in bold relief that Female wages have steadily advanced in value, so that this noble labor-saving implement has been a double blessing to woman, both saving them in toil and increasing the value of that toil.

The agency of Wheeler & Wilson was established in San Francisco in 1857, on Sacramento street near Kearny, and in that year there were sold 29 of their machines a month. Their number has been steadily increasing in a tremendous compounding ratio, until now their splendid sales-rooms, on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, are the resorts of hundreds every day, and sales have been made as high as forty a day.

H. C. Hayden was the first agent. He remained here for five years, until declining health compelled him to return East and travel for its recovery. W. H. Wadsworth, Esq., succeeded Mr. Hayden. He retained that place until recently, when by his too close application and a bronchial affection he closed his life and labors. J. H. Hayden, Esq., brother of H. C. Hayden, now fills that important post.

Of H. C. Hayden, Esq., it can be said no house ever had a more popular, or faithful sentinel of their interests. Courteous, affable, and very intelligent, he won the good will and confidence of all, and established for these machines a popularity that has ever been an increasing one.

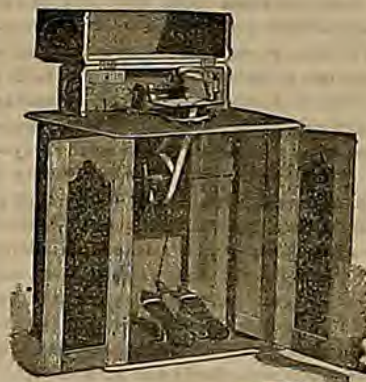
Of Mr. Wadsworth, also, it can be said the years he was associated with Mr. Hayden seemed to imbue him with the same views, thoughts, and feelings, and the time he lived and acted as agent he was most highly esteemed and honored. The grave has closed over his labors and he has been called to his reward in peace and honor.

J. H. Hayden, Esq., present agent, takes his position with many years experience and intimate acquaintance with the business, having long been connected with the concern. He too enjoys the confidence and good will of all. Were there any other evidence wanted to insure the success of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines, we should see it in the fortunate circumstance that this concern has always been favored in having qualified and popular agents to manage their business.

LATEST.—A Washington special dispatch of 15th says: The rebels under Lee occupy the old Bull Run battle ground, and the road leading into Loudon Valley. Last night he again attempted to turn Meade's flank, but was met by the Second Corps, and driven from the field after a fierce contest. The artillery firing all night was most terrific. Meade's general order says, 'after a spirited contest, the enemy was repulsed, losing a battery of 5 guns, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners.'

On the 14th, the rebels under Stewart and Hill attacked Gregg's cavalry and the Second Army Corps, near Auburn. The enemy charged at one time up to the railroad embankment, when the Second Corps charged in turn, capturing 700 or 800 prisoners and a battery. Several charges were made, and each time the enemy were forced back with great slaughter, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides till long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retired.

New York, Oct. 15—Gold closed dull at 156.



SEWING MACHINES, PLAIN, AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, AT LONDON, 1862.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1861.

list. While the others have created for themselves a fame and history which shines brilliantly among the mechanical achievements of the age, neither of them come so close to the common interests of both sexes as that machine which has signally triumphed over obstacles and prejudices which seemed insurmountable.

"So great has been its popularity, that, in order to meet the demand for it, immense factories have been erected in different parts of the country. The feeling in favor of particular machines is perhaps something incomprehensible, when the general excellence of one is apparent to all. The industrial associations throughout the United States, as well as the jurors at the great International Exhibition lately held at London, have declared almost unanimously in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson pattern. Its merits, as a machine for general work, are so palpable to those who are familiar with it, as to need no praise at our hands; lightness, ease of action, simplicity of design, thoroughness in construction, non-liability to derangement, these are the great essentials to a sewing machine, and these qualities are all combined in the article.

"It has been remarked and lamented by various writers that the romance of the seamstress or sewing woman's life has been destroyed by the introduction of machinery. If, in speaking of romance, it is intended to recall dark and cold garrets, fireless and foodless rooms, scanty and insufficient raiment, and starvation and temptation to nameless vice generally, then we fully agree with those poetsasters who deplore the loss of their occupation, that the gloomy pictures which we mentioned are among the past. Aladdin wore a ring upon his finger, which caused, when he rubbed it, a fierce genie to appear who gave him sundry and manifold possessions. But what was Aladdin and his swarthy slave to our modern ser-

vant, who performs tasks with an ease and celerity that would have made the homely old ogres in ancient story stretch and strain their mighty sinews in vain? It would be a fine fancy to suppose all the material operations of nature suspended for awhile, and to let sound cease, and the roar and rush of clashing humanity still for a time its turbulence. Then from the remote parts of the globe, may even from the borders of the desert, let the sewing machines begin their song; say, what theme could be like that? No English lark, soaring at day dawn from the green bosom of the fields, trills forth such strains; for the bird's hymn is but the natural impulse which the earth's bounty suggests, while the whirl of the sewing machine tells of the power and strength of the human brain. It boasts of the attributes imparted to it, and carries conviction to every hearer, that, through the steady pursuit and triumphant achievement over great obstacles, the sewing machine have won their way in the world until they stand almost as new mechanical forces.

Ladies who work upon this world renowned implement, can have no idea of the vast machinery employed to create and perfect the handsome and compact piece of furniture and musical instrument that their little feet set in motion, or their delicate fingers touch with so much grace and dexterity. We have no doubt, however, but that tens of thousands of human hearts have ten thousand times uttered in earnestness the words: 'God bless Wheeler & Wilson for the comfort and relief I have found in this noble machine.' Mrs. Neill says:

"Woman owes a still unpaid debt of gratitude to the inventor of the Sewing Machine; for, with the lightening of any burden comes not only the sense of relief and rest, but the immortal craving after some occupation more elevated than that connected with the physical demands of life. Few are

heavenly bodies, is ennobling and elevating, and absorbs the attention to the exclusion of those trivialities which too often assume undue importance from the very fact that something must fill that 'vacuum which nature abhors.' Geology has an undying freshness of interest, which rivets the mind to its pursuit, with constant and ever-increasing ardor; and from one step to another on the perpetual rounds of the great ladder of learning, the persevering climber may mount, feeling at each elevation, still unsatisfied with attainment, and spurred on by the thought of what lies beyond."

"We cannot imagine anything more capable of being wrought into an original and beautiful romance than the invention and the results of the sewing machine. By the fountain in the desert the Bedouin may fill his water-skins, if he chooses, whose seams no longer let through the precious fluid. The Turks in their lethargic sittings may band their dusky foreheads with turbans white and fair with pearl-like stitches; or away through the tall grass of the Western prairies, the horseman flies like the wind, with the scarlet blanket streaming from his back, bound and hemmed by the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The contemplation of its resources opens at once to the reflecting person a long vista of delightful fancies upon which we should like to dilate at length. Let us, however, close our article with the assurance that whatever old associations have been removed by the use of the sewing machine—the good wife sitting at her fire-side with the slow-plodding needle, or the maiden at the lattice singing over her embroidery—the loss has been more than repaid by the increased benefit to mankind and the great human family, throughout the habitable globe, by increased comfort as well as great pecuniary gain."

This establishment is now of great importance

Strawberries in England.

A writer in the *Gardener's Chronicle* gives an account of his visit to Yarm, Yorkshire, the garden of the late Mr. Nicholson, who had a large collection of strawberries, and produced several seedlings, some of which are well known to our cultivators, Ajax, Ruby, and Ambrosia being three of them, which Mr. N. sent us six or eight years ago; these sorts, however, never succeeded well in this country. Mr. Nicholson died in 1862, but it appears that Mrs. Nicholson still keeps up the collection of strawberries. As a complete account of the strawberries now popular in England we copy the entire article, contributed by Mr. William Dean, of Shipley:

Few beyond the small circle of Fragararians know much about Yarm and the late Mr. Nicholson; who, leaving his ordinary calling of a slater, devoted himself to the culture of the strawberry, and spared no pains to collect from all parts of the world as many varieties as possible. France and Belgium, through Mr. Ferdinand Gloede, Mr. De Jonghe, and other friends, furnished all the kinds introduced there, and America also supplied nearly every one of her varieties. Almost all the new kinds brought out in England—the productions of Myatt, Rivers, Cuthill, Turner, Doubleday, Radclyffe, Kitley, Stewart & Neilson, Roden, and other raisers—soon found their way to Yarm, and Mr. Nicholson contributed many seedlings of his own. The autumn of 1862 gave him a fair promise of proving many seedlings in the following spring; but in the meantime death called him away, and on other shoulders has his mantle fallen. Feeling desirous of seeing what advance had been made in this favorite and useful fruit, I recently paid a visit to Yarm, where I saw the vast collection of nearly 400 kinds, including seedlings grown there; Yarm is situated in the north of Yorkshire, not far from Darlington and Bedale, where roses, hollyhocks, and dahlias luxuriate; while at Thirst, a neighboring town, apricots are grown against the cottages and ripen their fruit. No wonder, then, strawberries do well there. Close to Yarm is the small village of Egglecliffe, which was formerly called Eagles' Cliff, and here it is that Nicholson's strawberry garden is the great object of interest. It is really a large orchard or market garden of fruit, the soil of which is stiff and of a marly nature in many places; but not cold and wet. The catalogue of the Yarm strawberries comprises 255 varieties; but nearly 400 kinds, including seedlings on trial, are grown.

Of seedling strawberries of previous years not yet sent out, the best in my opinion is the one I was allowed to name after the late Mr. Nicholson's only child, Alice Nicholson, the fruit of which is conical, flesh yellowish, solid, and luscious, size medium, with a very rich Pine and Hautbois flavor, and a good bearer. I regard this as one of the finest strawberries in the world. The next is Gloria, a good-sized handsome fruit with a rich piquant Hautbois flavor, a very heavy cropper, and altogether a first-class kind. In this variety we have a decided advance in flavor. Orb is another seedling, a good-sized handsome round fruit, moderately rich and juicy, a good bearer, and those who want a large handsome strawberry will find it here. Yarm is another first-class kind for flavor, medium size, very dark color, rich and sugary flavor, and bears well. One other seedling out of the large number which should be introduced is one Mr. Ewebank, the superintendent of the gardens has named Plover, a medium-sized fruit of rich scarlet color, with very luscious Hautbois flavor, and a good bearer.

The most wonderful strawberry for a general crop, and for market gardeners and cottagers, is a Belgian kind named Comte de Zans, which is described in the Catalogue as "a most tremendous bearer." It certainly is the most extraordinary cropper I have ever seen, and I have had 25 years' experience with strawberries. The plant is of medium growth; fruit conical, often becoming wedge-shaped, very bright color, medium flavor; a good firm berry for traveling, and keeps up a succession. It is just the strawberry for those who grow large quantities for sale. Myatt's Crimson Queen is another valuable kind for the market gardeners, as it is a great cropper, fruit large, dark colored, and of moderately good flavor. The plant is of rather tender habit, and if allowed to stand long in the same ground acquires a stunted habit of growth. Frequent removal suits this kind best. La Constante was very fine, and grows freely. With me it does not grow freely, although it fruits well, but I grow it fully exposed to the sun, whilst at Yarm it seems to be more at home in a shady situation. The fruit is of medium size, round, handsome, and bright colored. The flavor is very rich and firm, and stands rain well. This strawberry should be in every garden.

Reeves's Eclipse, set out by Mr. Veitch of Chelsea, I believe, is another first-class kind, although I am afraid that the true kind is not grown at Yarm. With me it is identical with the description given by Mr. Radclyffe. At Yarm the fruit instead of being nearly uniform in shape and handsome, was very irregular, and in my opinion not the true kind, still a very heavy cropper. Eclipse is as hardy as Sir Harry, and an excellent dessert fruit, and will travel well. Mr. Radclyffe also speaks well of Marguerite; my observations of this strawberry at Yarm fully bear out all he says. This is another market gardeners' strawberry, as it is a heavy cropper, of large size, and a free grower, the fruit firm, juicy, and well flavored; it is really a fine strawberry. So also is Kneiff's Empress Eugenie, large and handsome fruit of a very dark color throughout, very juicy and piquant flavor, a very heavy cropper, of firm, hardy growth, and a capital sort for long journeys. This is a variety for everybody, especially growers for sale. May, of Bedale, sent out Culverwell's Sanspareil two or three years since, and it has proved at Yarm to be a fine and useful variety. It is a good sized conical-shaped fruit, often sporting in form, of a shining deep crimson color, and the flesh very dark throughout; medium flavor, but a very heavy cropping useful kind. Another of the greatest bearers is a seed-

ling of Nicholson's, already sent out, named Cornucopia; this is evidently a seedling from Filbert Pine, not quite equal in flavor; but a fine handsome fruit, firm and juicy. It is a wonderful cropper, and throws its fruit out from the foliage in masses. Oscar is a moderate cropper, hardy, and of medium flavor, but a useful kind. Myatt's Emily is of the Filbert Pine habit, and Queen style of fruit; very rich flavor, and a good cropper. Mount Vesuvius is a very large handsome fruit, of medium quality, and a good cropper, certainly very good for exhibition purposes.

British Sovereign is one of the best of Stewart & Neilson's seedlings, and is a very large fruit, rich in flavor, and a strong grower. Choix d'un Containeur, sent by Mr. De Jonghe, is of medium size, with a peculiar sugary flavor, very dark throughout, but the seeds are prominent. With good growth I think it will be a fair variety; it has the habit of Keen's Seedling. Boubon is, I believe, a seedling of Mr. Gloede's, resembling Sir Charles Napier in growth, but different in shape, firm, very juicy, and sugary. Auguste van Geert is a Belgian variety, of medium size, dark in color, solid and juicy, and a heavy cropper. Beauty is one of Nicholson's seedlings, a large wedge-shaped strawberry of good quality, and an abundant cropper. Leopold is a Belgian kind, a medium-sized, dark colored fruit of fine sugary flavor, but only a moderate cropper. Jeyes's Wonderful is a good useful well-flavored kind, and an enormous cropper, another market gardeners' strawberry. Garibaldi is another of Stewart & Neilson's seedlings, and one of the best; a large, handsome fruit, very juicy, and of good flavor—which is slightly acid; a good cropper and vigorous grower. Rifleman and Frogmore Late Pine, two of Turner's last new kinds, both, I think, raised at the Royal Gardens, are promising late sorts for the north; both very late, and therefore most useful; both good croppers and hardy—neither of these were ripe. Frewin's Beauty of England is a very large and handsome fruit of good flavor; very juicy and productive. A seedling, marked J, sent by Mr. Gloede, is a large handsome light colored fruit of good flavor, and very productive, and will be a good market variety. La Chalonaise the catalogue describes as a "very large and splendid sort of the British Queen race, but much more hardy and productive." I have grown it for three years and can say the same. It is a large and handsome delicious fruit. Soltane is one Dr. Nicot's seedlings from France, a large good flavored kind of medium growth and a heavy cropper, solid and juicy. Palmyre is another French variety, light colored, flesh firm, melting, luscious, and very juicy, a fine kind. Marquise de la Tour Maubourg is a handsome large well flavored and strong growing free cropping kind. This is another French variety of good quality. Belle de Paris is another French kind of the British Queen race, fruit large and handsome, medium flavor, and very free bearer, harder than the British Queen. Ruby is one of Nicholson's seedlings sent out a few years ago, a good useful late free cropping kind for market purposes. Admiral Dandies and Sir Charles Napier both maintained their good character. Ne Plus Ultra is a seedling sent by Mr. De Jonghe; fruit long and fine, good flavor, and very dark throughout; a most prolific and useful kind. River's Eliza is fine in flavor and a good cropper. Cuthill's Princess Royal of England is a medium-sized conical-shaped fruit of a light color, with lemon-colored flesh when ripe, fine flavor, and very prolific. Cox's Hybrid is a fine, sharp-flavored juicy handsome fruit, of good size, a good cropper, and very late.

Many kinds have been sent from America, and are grown here, but with two or three exceptions cannot be regarded as fine strawberries, almost all being deficient in flavor. One of the best is Boston Pine, a free cropping variety of medium size, useful for preserving, and very early. Wilson's Albany, however, is the best as seen here; a good-sized handsome round fruit, of a dark red color throughout; an excellent preserving sort.

In Hautbois, not much advance has been made. The best are River's Monstrous Hautbois and the Black Hautbois, both of which are free bearers, rich-flavored, and good sized for Hautbois. I don't know if the Hautbois makes a good parent, but the flavor of this and the old Pine is what we want in strawberries. We have it now to a great extent in the late kinds, but we are sadly deficient in flavor in the early kinds. At present, at Yarm, and in other places northward, May Queen, a small and poor-flavored kind, is the earliest; next Princess Frederick William, a free cropping kind, of medium size but poor in flavor—still it is very early. Then comes Boston Pine, and plenty of others. We want fine early kinds, with the flavor of La Constante, Carolina Superba, and British Queen.

Of course British Queen was good at Yarm, as it is everywhere in suitable soil and situation; in fact it is a grand strawberry when it can be grown well; and at Yarm, Carolina Superba, was also superb in all respects. This is a most delicious strawberry, but generally tender. Sir Harry, and a spurious Sir Harry, are both grown here and elsewhere. With me this year Sir Harry is delicious in flavor, the hot weather exactly suiting it.

I have, I fear, done but imperfect justice to many varieties I saw at Yarm; for to go through so many kinds in one day rendered it almost impossible to do justice to all. I aimed chiefly at selecting the best sorts.

Siga or a Good Ox—A prominent stock-breeder gives the following as his rule for judging the points of an ox:

"You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostril, long from the eye to the nostril, broad at and above the eye, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide as his hips. If you find these points, you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one buy him. A little black-eyed ox is not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short-headed ox will start from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

The Laws of Storms.

Two laws or modes of operation seem to govern storms. One is the law of progression, according to which every storm travels along a certain track toward the nearest Pole; and the other is the law of rotation, according to which every storm is an aerial eddy, or whirlwind. As a great whirlwind may be revolving so slowly that the wind produced by it will vary from a gentle breeze to a gale, the term cyclone has been adopted for it. Some of these cyclones are exceedingly destructive. In July, 1773, one visited France, and destroyed the crops in 1030 parishes. All the storms that have ever been traced in the middle latitudes of the Northern hemisphere travel east-northward. The cyclones of the North Atlantic ocean arise in the Gulf of Mexico, about 10° from the Equator, and travel at first northward, throughout the Gulf, then re-curve, sweep along the coasts of the United States, and across the Atlantic ocean, towards Europe, in a northeasterly direction. All the great West India hurricanes on record, and most of the great Atlantic storms have been carefully examined, and their path mapped out; and all conform the two laws enunciated. In the South Pacific Ocean investigations have also been made respecting the character of the storms which prevail there, and these have also been found to be cyclones, but moving in a different direction to those in the northern hemisphere.

These laws were first announced by Col. Clapper, in 1801, in a work on winds and monsoons; but the late W. C. Redfield, of New York, was the first person who fully investigated the question, collected reliable data, and published convincing proofs of his views in the *American Journal of Science*, in 1831. About this time Major Reid, of the British Army, was also investigating the same subject while residing in the West Indies; and Mr. Redfield's paper having come to his notice, he said, "it was the first publication he had met with which appeared to convey any just opinion on the subject of hurricanes." Mr. Redfield traced and mapped a cyclone, which, in October 1846, passed through Honduras, Cuba, and extended beyond Newfoundland—a distance of over 3,000 miles. In December of the same year, one was traced from Arkansas, across New Jersey into the Atlantic; and another from Wisconsin, through Lake Ontario, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The width of these was usually limited to from a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles; but strange to relate, the places of the beginning and ending of these storms was undetermined. Near the center of cyclones the aerial current sometimes moves with terrific velocity, and they therefore are very dangerous to vessels at sea caught in their whirls. Their approach is indicated by a great fall of the mercury in the barometer; but an experienced navigator may be carried around in one as in a whirlpool, for want of knowledge to guide his bark in the safest course. The clipper Charles Heddle, cited by Mr. Redfield, sailing from Mauritius to Muscat, was caught by a hurricane and carried round and round in it for 117 hours. Hurricanes occur most frequently on the Atlantic Ocean in the months of August and September; but they are not confined to any month of the year.

The island of Mauritius lies directly in the hurricane track, and being a most favorable situation for observing these the Government of France has done much for the cause of science in erecting an observatory there. It has been asserted by Mr. Bosquet, of this observatory, that he can predict the approach of a hurricane and determine the course it will take. The barometer, he states, is affected by an advance aerial wave, which causes it to stand higher than usual; and this inequality of atmospheric pressure causes the mercury to oscillate for a period amounting to about 24 hours in advance of the hurricane.

The gulf cyclones spend much of their force before they reach the Northern States; but they are very dangerous to coasting vessels. Mr. Redfield first suggested that the telegraph should be employed to give notice of their occurrence, and a coast line of telegraph would undoubtedly be valuable to vessels in port, in giving them warning of approaching danger. The cause of such storms is yet a mystery. It has been asserted by some persons who have expressed opinions on this subject, that they are caused by volcanic eruptions, and electricity; but when asked for an explanation of the mode by which these agencies produce them, they have been incapable of giving a satisfactory answer. It is an undoubted fact that the Gulf of Mexico is the great cauldron whence originate most of the storms that visit the United States and British North America. All our thunder-storms appear to come from it, as the result of great solar evaporation. As intense charges of electricity are developed by the escape of steam from a boiler, through a proper frictional orifice, so the moisture generated in the Gulf of Mexico, carried along by the prevailing westerly currents, seems to generate our electrical atmospheric storms, upon precisely the same principles. This is a subject, however, which is still obscure in many of its features, and it presents boundless scope for observation and reflection. [Scientific American.]

How to Get Rich.—Some one hundred and fifty brokers in Wall street, who two years ago were worth nothing, are now worth each from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000, all from the expansion of the currency and the movement of stocks. They have been resorting during the summer to all sorts of extravagance in dress and in other respects, at the watering places and in various forms, realizing the old proverb, "put a beggar on horse-back," etc. Some of them are building mansions up town some villas in the country, and some, we believe, are building castles in the air, while others are said to be building pleasure yachts to make the tour Europe. Let them go ahead. The have just one year from date, or at the utmost eighteen months, to make more money to support their new style. At the end of that time, when the financial machine breaks down, bursts up or runs off the track, let all on the train attached to it look for a terrible smash, which is bound to come as sure as fate. [New York Herald.]

SHALL SHEEP BE WASHED.—Wool undoubtedly needs cleansing before it can be used in the manufacture, but it does not follow that it must be washed while on the sheep's back. There are many reasons why it should not be—few if any valid ones for a continuance of the practice. The best washing will only remove part of the foreign matter from the fleece. The manufacturer subjects all wool to a cleansing process, whether it has been previously carefully washed, or only "soured" in a slovenly manner. Sheep washing is violently unnatural. No animal dreads the water more, and with good reason; it requires days of warm weather to evaporate the moisture held in the meshes of a thick fleece of wool, and the animal not only suffers discomfort, but frequently positive injury. It is comparatively an easy process to remove the yolk and dirt from wool when sheared from the sheep, but impossible to complete the work while upon the back of the struggling animal. It would be just as wise, and little less humane, to give children an occasional plunge to remove stains and soils from their garments. But for the washing, the sheep might be sheared one or two weeks earlier in the season, which would promote heaviness of fleece, and add to the comfort and thrift of both sheep and lamb. The great objection urged against shearing unwashed sheep, is that an unwarrantable deduction in the price of the wool is made by the manufacturers. The remedy for this is with the producer. He has only to remain firm in a reasonable demand, and in time his terms must be acceded to. There is a very just cause of complaint in the practice, pursued, of buying wool according to a general standard of cleanliness, instead of fixing the price according to the actual condition of each lot. This has, in effect, been to offer a premium for neglect, and many clips of professedly washed wool have been little superior in cleanliness to unwashed fleeces from sheep properly cared for. Producers should, in every case, insist upon selling their wool according to its own merits, and this can as easily be done with the unwashed article as any other. To change the present practice will require general simultaneous effort, and this can scarcely be expected without considerable discussion. It is here intended only to indicate some of the leading points that seem to make the change desirable.

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who goes the lowest, builds the safest. God
repays all his pity for the proud.

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aven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Bury
in the morning, Mother," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet
of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 39 cents per dozen, \$2
00, postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano ac-
companiment, 25 cents each.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
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That cultivator who refuses to be guided by the lights of science, who refuses to avail himself of the aids which geology and chemistry bring to his assistance, scarcely deserves more than the miserable pittance which by hard toil he drags from the reluctant earth.

The benefits which geology confers on agriculture are neither few nor trifling. Our limits will not permit us to point out in detail how the nature of the soil depends on that of the rocks from the disintegration of which it was derived, nor to show how particular plants affect particular soils, in which in a state of nature they exclusively flourish, and in which they flourish most in a state of cultivation, so that by consulting a good geological map of a given district, we may predict before we enter it, the species of crops that will be found most extensively cultivated, and which experience has proven to be the best adapted to it.

Not less valuable to the agriculturist, and especially in a country where the successful pursuit must depend so largely upon irrigation, is an acquaintance with geology, by which he is taught where to sink his shafts for the vivifying element, how to conduct his drainage, and where to adapt his crops to the peculiar character of soil best suited to the growth of definite forms of vegetable life.

With Chemistry, likewise, the farmer must become by necessity acquainted. The use of mineral manures, their chemical composition, their mode of application to change and modify certain conditions of soil, their influence upon the germination and fructification of seeds and plants—all demand his most serious consideration. And the advance of the age in all that pertains to Agriculture and horticulture, renders this knowledge imperatively to be possessed by him who would successfully cultivate the earth.

A consideration of the above facts points clearly to the necessity that now exists for the establishment, under government patronage and support, of universities for the study of the natural sciences, and especially in their relations to Agriculture. Endow liberally in this State a great normal school, for the education and training of accomplished men, practically and scientifically, for the cultivation and improvement of the soil; call together the ablest teachers in every department of natural science, show to capital and industry where their investments can be made to the best advantage, upon this garden spot of earth; show to the world what inexhaustible wealth, science and toil may derive from the prolific and virgin soil; illustrate that the slavish last for gold, and its enormous accumulation, does not constitute either the surest wealth, the highest happiness, or the firmest basis of national prosperity; teach the world that the soil is the natural source of wealth, that Agriculture is a calling that underlies all others, and to which all others are dependent, and that he who, by the skillful combination of the scientific with the practical, makes to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, causes foliage and verdure to cover the barren rock, and corn and wine to grow in the waste places, is more of a philanthropist and worthy of more eminent honor, than he who builds palaces or swells his coffers with useless gold.

Need I speak in this connection of the antiquity or dignity of agriculture, and of the necessity for its encouragement as a means of national prosperity and independence. It is the original source of all wealth and prosperity. It supplies our food and raiment; it gives us life, health, and strength; its productions furnish the materials for the labor of the manufacturer, and in its turn swells the white sails of commerce; it is the basis of all other arts—the great substratum upon which rests every other interest, individual and national; it is the most ancient of all occupations; it was the first labor commanded by Heaven, and consequently the most honorable, dignified and important; its seniority and divine origin entitle it not only to our respect, but to the highest consideration among the arts of which it is the common parent.

The importance of Agriculture and the necessity for its encouragement as a means of national prosperity, must be obvious to all. The culture of the soil lies at the bottom of all culture, mental, moral, and physical. In every country it has been coeval and inseparably connected with civilization. The dawn of the one is the birth of the other. It is an axiom of history too plain to admit question, that until the savage abandons his roaming, hunting and fishing, and, laying aside his vagrant habits, confines himself to some fixed abode, and improves the soil, he can never become a civilized being. I repeat again, it is agriculture that civilizes a nation—it is agriculture that feeds a nation—it is agriculture that clothes a nation, and it cannot be denied that that which civilizes, feeds, and clothes us, must be regarded as the chief pillar of our national prosperity.

Remember, too, that from the tillers of the soil all greatness has sprung—from farmers' sons, "who themselves held the plow." Old Rome had her Cincinnatus and her Virgil; Mount Vernon had its immortal farmer, Washington; Ashland, Lindenwald, Northbrook—names sacred in American story, were the honored abodes of husbandmen; and around that silent tomb by the sea, where lies buried the majesty of America, are collected the enduring evidences of the attachment and love of the greatest of America's statesmen for the noblest of human employments!

Not alone as a source of national prosperity and greatness, is our subject worthy of consideration. The tendencies of Agricultural pursuits upon the individual man, in the development of his better nature; upon society, in the refinement of taste, in the conservation of health, and in the preservation of morals, are all eminently worthy of notice. Among the peaceful fields, in the midst of boundless harvests, by the margins of clear streams, in the depths of mysterious and solemn woods, where the grand old trees are evermore repeating "Their old poetic legends to the winds," the heart grows better, and the expanding spirit holds purer and sweeter converse with the great intelligence of the universe.

The vast city, with its everlasting roar of feverish and teeming life, rests like a great incubus upon the soil. The air is stifling; upon the excited brain, as upon the unnaturally attained ear of fever, the sounds fall discordantly, on every side we feel the pressure of heaving—aye, of heaving hearts. But go into the quiet country, and let the sweet voices of the great mother—Nature—fall upon the ear, soothingly as the tones of a benediction; look up into the blue firmament, with its foreboding of eternal peace; inhale the breath of flowers, and the sweet odors that come up from the fragrant earth, and let the calm come up, in these bright intervals of "life's fitful fever."

Calm and quiet, serenity and repose, hope and love, softness and tears—these are the fair children born in the sunshine and sporting in the shade, with whom it is good and pleasant to walk in the free and open air.

In the crowded city, we feel the throbbing heart of man, but in the quiet country we see and feel and hear the beating of the great loving heart of Nature.

honesty, spring not from the well ordered lives of those who till the earth.

They fill no hospitals, crowd no jails, commit no midnight depredations, betray no State, and breed no paupers.

The school-house, and the village church, stand in the way to mould and guide the intellect and the spirit; while the plow, and the spade, and the anvil, afford the weapons wherewith these hardy children of toil go forth over the earth to hold and possess it.

Patriotism is indigenous to soil. The love of the homestead and the paternal acres finds a wider expression in the love of country. All the associations of childhood, the clustering memories of manhood, all the neighborly attachments, the friendly gatherings, and the mutual aids furnished one to the other in the hour of need or pressure, but serve to bind more closely the ties of social intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of love for the land of birth or adoption.

When the first signal of resistance was raised in the war of our independence, it was the farmers of Concord and Lexington by whom the first blow was struck. The yeomanry of Bunker Hill, made their bloody repulse, not less with the legitimate weapons of war, than with the scythe and pruning hook, turned into the spear and sword, and at last, the unequal contest was triumphantly consummated, by the wisdom, courage, and undying patriotism of the Farmer General Washington.

The Agricultural Exhibition in the adjoining room is the first successful experiment made in behalf of Agriculture in California.

It is but the beginning—it is but the bud and the seed that betokens the consummate flower and the ripened harvest. The future, O could it be unveiled, what a glorious prospect would greet our enraptured view.

I see the noble parks where the deer and the antelope bound and play. I see the rivers turned aside from their accustomed channels, irrigating the broad valleys and conveying fertility, beauty and wealth wherever their currents stray. I see the vineyards, purple with the blood of grapes, and happy vintagers, reveling in the sparkling flood, like Bacchante at a wine feast. I see the great tropical productions, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, waving in native luxuriance. I see departing ships go hence, freighted with the products of the soil, a richer prize to us and to the world than the yellow dust, so laboriously torn from its native matrix. I hear the sound of hammers in the great shops and foundries, and the swift whirl of wheels in immense manufactories.

I see on every hill-side, and on every plain, the neat cottage, the school-house, the church, the work-shop, the lyceum—contiguous to the great cities, the marble walls of colleges and universities, gleam in the pure air, the proudest monuments of national prosperity, and social peace—and I also see the elegant abodes of luxury and refinement, looking out from shadowy groves, adorned with all that is beautiful and exquisite in architecture, the home of generous plenty, and the seats of elegant enjoyment.

All this to the eye that looks intently forward comes out clear and defined from the misty horizon of the future; as the voyager, eager and intent, beholds looming out from the distant bank of clouds, the outlines of the mountains and the shore, so hope and reason, with prophetic vision, may behold even afar off, the "good time coming."

Honor to the enthusiasm, the energy, and the self-sacrifice, that prompted the noble design of this California Agricultural Exhibition, and that carried it into successful execution!

Its influence will be lasting, and long after the remembrances of yonder beautiful display shall have faded from our minds, we shall acknowledge the benefits derived therefrom in an enlarged acquaintance with the capabilities of our noble State—in joining together in the ties of fraternal union, the followers of a common pursuit—in kindling emulation and friendly rivalry, and in producing unity of action in the practical development of all those resources, agricultural, mineral, and commercial, upon which the future glory and dignity of our State must depend, and which if energetically expanded and fostered by a protecting government, will ultimately lead us to the highest pinnacle of glory and renown.

First Premium DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every family, to be justly and fully appreciated. This Machine is of great power and durability, with double mangle, double rollers and double levers, so arranged that wood and iron perform round-trips of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend one-fifth of the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 26 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, stockings, flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second suds or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent or a button removed.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned, handier to work, and more durable.

We claim for "Economy" 1st—It has as much power and capacity for washing as any other two machines.

2d—It will work as easy as any other Machine, while it does double the work.

3d—Men and boys can use it, many of whom cannot, and many will not, wash by hand.

4th—With this Machine, properly understood, washing day passes as easily as any other day of the week.

5th—It wears the clothes much less than washing upon the board.

6th—It will wash large, heavy, stubborn, articles much better than they are washed by hand.

7th—Washing can be done without injuring your hands by water, soap or soda.

8th—The Machine is used while standing in an erect position or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years old can use it as well as a woman.

9th—Old rejected articles, socks, etc., can be washed out and made useful that never would be washed by hand.

10th—"Economy" is cheaper at the price we ask for it than any other Machine would be at a gift, for the following reason: "Time is money," and "Economy" will wash sixty yards of clothes with one operator as quick as two operators can do it with two. "Little Giant," two "Excelsiors," three "California," three "Babys," two "Mariposas," two "May Queens," two "Keweenawes" shall be factors of, or any other two Machines we have ever seen.

Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for this reason: The science of washing being in the Machine, any one of the family can do the washing, who want the Machine, some perhaps but the wife or mother knew how to wash, and they sometimes get sick, worn out, or weak.

"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, at Sacramento, also at all the principal District and County Fairs of 1863.

The Machines are for sale at the home of the inventor near the station of San Jose, Alameda County; also of C. H. Worthington, near Santa Clara; Adam Miller, Stockton; E. Blunt, Marysville; D. A. Wilson, Auburn Station, Edmonds County; Walter Lealand, Sacramento.

Price at the Manufactory \$25. All letters on business should be addressed to me at Mission San Jose, Alameda County.

JOHN M. HORSER,
Inventor and Patentee.

THE First Fall Importation OF NEW DRY GOODS!

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An endless variety, suitable

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Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,
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And everything generally found in a
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Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

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TO BE THE BEST,
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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—WITH—
NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,
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...FOR...
STITCHING,
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GATHERING,
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AS ALSO,
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WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS,
FREE TO GUESTS.

Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished this Spring. EVERY ROOM OPENS TO THE LIGHT and AIR. Every Room is furnished with a first quality Patent Spring-Mattress and Hair Mattress. The International offers to guests the greatest number and BEST FURNISHED FAMILY ROOMS; and also SETS AS GOOD A TABLE as any House in the City. I am determined that the International shall be the most comfortable, best regulated, and in all respects superior to any like establishment in the State, and shall aim to merit a continuance of the popular favor it has enjoyed heretofore. It will be conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

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418 and 420 JACKSON STREET,
A few doors below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

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The City Railroad Cars Pass h Door.
The House is conducted on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES, which secures to our Guests QUIET.

The prices for Board and Room are very moderate—by the Day, Meal, or week. WE SOLICIT A CALL FROM ALL.

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For the accommodation of my many guests I have taken and refurnished the International Hotel, and will carry on the two Houses in connection, so that citizens wishing to put up at either House, may take the Tremont or International Coach and be taken to either House, with their baggage, FREE. F. E. WEYGANT.

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A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—
LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—
CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

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Wood and Willow-ware,
...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds, Brooms, Wash-boards,
Tubs, Pails, Rolling Pins, Clothes Lines,
Clothes Pins, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages,
Pastry Boards, Steamer Churns, Children's Chairs,
Monies and Rat Traps, Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Children's Wagons, Feathers, Hand Bellows,
Wasp Brooms, Chopping Knives, Wickets,
Children's Glugs, Churns, Mats,
Shirt Boards, Butter Ladies and Moulds,
Shoe and Stove Blacking, Brooms of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes, Glass and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes,
And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN
WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call
the attention of buyers to our assortment. [2053]

Home Miscellany.

HOW TO LIVE.

He liveth long who liveth well;
All other life is short and vain;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of living most for heavenly gain.

He liveth long who liveth well;
All else is being flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truly done each day.

Waste not thy being; back to him
Who freely gave it, freely give;
Else is that being but a dream;
'Tis but to be, and not to live.

Be what thou seemest; live thy creed;
Hold up to earth the torch divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made;
Let the great Master's steps be thine.

Fill up each hour with what will last;
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above, when this is past,
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow truth, if thou, the truth would'st reap;
Who sows the false shall reap the vain;
Breed and sound thy conscience keep;
From hollow words and deers refrain.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure;
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest-home of light.

The American Costume.

BY MISS HARRIET N. AUSTIN, M. D.

An Address delivered at the Dress Reform Convention in Rochester, June 24th, to an Audience of Seventeen Hundred Persons.

(CONCLUDED)

I would not be understood as taking the ground that the unhealthful style of woman's dress is the only cause of her feebleness and ill-health. She transgresses the laws of life in many directions, in common with man, and, with him, suffers the penalty. But the disadvantages of her fashion of dress, over his, are evident, and are amply sufficient to account for the greater amount of sickness which she shows. The object of the dress reform movement is to establish, for woman, a style of costume, comfortable, convenient, and healthful. The dress known through all the loyal States, from Maine to Minnesota, as the American Costume, possesses these advantages. The term does not imply short skirts and trousers alone; but such an arrangement and distribution of the clothing, that every muscle and organ in the body shall be entirely unobstructed in its action and circulation, and that every part shall have sufficient and proper protection. This is the ideal of the dress. It is likely that in the attempt to make it actual, as is usually the case in the early attempts to work up an idea into real life, we have, in many instances, failed to produce satisfactory results. But we have succeeded in demonstrating, beyond controversy, the value of this costume, imperfect as it is, for feeble and invalid women.

I shall not hesitate to refer to my experience and practice in this connection, believing that these have been such as to give me the right to speak confidently. I have been for the last eleven years connected with, and for the larger portion of the time I have been the chief lady physician of a Health Institution, or an Institution for the treatment and restoration of the sick by natural agencies, or by the use of those agents and methods alone which are beneficial when appropriated by a person in health, and in which the use of all substances and means injurious to a person in good health are discarded. During this time the number of patients under treatment in the Institution have ranged from sixty to one hundred and sixty, the sexes being about equally divided. I affirm confidently that no physician or association of physicians of any school has ever treated a like number of patients with better success than we have had in our house. And, on the part of our ladies particularly, no physician was ever called upon to deal with more difficult cases. They are such as have been sick for years, and have been subjected to all manner of treatment, till all sorts of complications have been induced; they are the hard cases which other physicians have given up; exhausted in nervous power, wasted in body, shattered in constitution, depressed in spirit, desponding, despairing, such, in large proportion, are the female patients who come to us. In large degree they are those who have suffered from and been treated for diseases peculiar to women. Added to these we have a class of patients seldom treated successfully, made up of girls and young ladies who have inherited feeble constitutions, and often with consumptive tendencies, or with scrofulous habit of body, and who are as delicate and tender as celery plants. With such unpromising materials to work with, we have proceeded as best we could to bring out of them healthy women who should be physically competent to assume or resume positions of usefulness in society. How most surely and effectually to do this has been our great study. We have made use of the natural agencies in the most implicit trust, and nature has generously responded to our faith in her power to do her own work, and with lavish hand has scattered the roses of health on the heads of those whom we have introduced into her presence. It is a joy to the true physician to see the feeble and downcast one, who for long years has known only suffering, gradually putting on the hue of health, while the step grows firmer and more elastic, every motion shows the consciously returning strength, and the face is beautified by the light of hope. We know what this joy is. And standing in this position we can but acknowledge that it is God who healtheth their diseases and saves their lives from destruction. Transgression of physical laws which he has established, and which he caters too sacred to allow man to trample upon with impunity, was the cause of their sickness. Return to obedience to these laws secures his favor, manifested in returning health. This is our platform of principles for the treatment of our sick ones. We have no drugs and poisons and panaceas to administer to them. We have no powerful "remedies" which will relieve

them of the effects of their unhealthful habits, while they still persevere in the indulgence of them. Our plan is to bring our patients under the authority and control of the laws of health. We believe this is the only scientific basis of medical treatment. Believing so, we must of necessity, as honest men and women, bow reverently in the presence of these laws, and follow whithersoever they lead. This is the reason why we are dress reformers. This is why we have united ourselves, for weal or for woe, for good or for ill, for life or for death, with all those women, who, seeing and feeling the ill effects of long-skirted dresses are seeking to establish for themselves and for their sex a better style. This is why, as conductors of a Health Institution, we have separated ourselves in this respect from common society not only, but from nearly every other similar institution in the world, and gladly taken upon us the opprobrium which attaches to this movement, as the popular disapprobation ever has rested, and ever must rest, upon every movement which has for its object the removal of any great abuse or false and injurious custom. For this I am willing to appear in your streets, and in all places wherever I go, in a costume which may subject me to the suspicion of being eccentric, regardless of public opinion, destitute of good taste, desirous of notoriety, unwomanly. For this I am willing not only, but proud to come upon this stand as an advocate and representative of this unpopular reform. I like the approval of my fellows, and I am hurt by notoriety and unpleasant observation. A look of contempt, a scornful smile, a sneering word, do not pass over me unheeded. But, gentlemen, I have seen enough of sick women. I know just what effect their dress has in producing their sicknesses, and I know what a blessed relief the adoption of this American Costume has proved to thousands of them. If you were to turn me out of your halls, or pelt me with stones in your streets, or shut me up in your jail, or condemn me to death, I would not withdraw from these women whatever encouragement and support my approving testimony and example may afford them.

Among the many agencies and means which we bring to bear for the restoration to health of those invalid ladies who place themselves under our care, there is not another which, on the whole, we have found to be so efficacious as the substitution of the American Costume for the tight-waisted, long-skirted dress. Ladies who in their ordinary attire have been mostly confined to their beds or couches, often find themselves able, immediately on adopting this costume, to walk about the house not only, but about the yard and garden, thus being enabled occasionally to catch a glimpse of a natural life. Those who have been able to walk a little, soon find their powers in this direction greatly increased. Often they are surprised at their ability to go about as soon as they become accommodated to their new dress. From much observation and calculation I am prepared to assert that not more than one-fourth of the expenditure of vital power is required to walk the same distance in our style of dress that is required in the common style of ladies' dresses. Is this of no account, gentlemen, to a sick person struggling for health?

It is not a rule of our house that our ladies shall change the fashion of their dress. But so obvious to any person who remains even for a short time with us, are the benefits of the American Costume, that but few ladies, however well satisfied with their own dress or dissatisfied with ours, they may have been coming to us, are in the Institution over a fortnight, before, of their own accord, they come to the conclusion to make the change. And these are not women who are from the back woods, or who are destitute of culture, position or character. Many of them are ladies of as much refinement, and as high culture, as can be found in any society. Numbers of them are from your own city and vicinity, and are those who are not surpassed by any others for respectability, intelligence and fine character. Aside from those ladies who have been directly under my care as patients, or who have come to me for examination, simply, I have given advice by letter to thousands. Of late years, my prescriptions invariably include the direction, "Adopt the American Costume." There are at least a thousand women, in the United States, wearing this dress to-day, in compliance with that advice. And I will venture to say that there are not three in a hundred of them, who have not felt themselves to be greatly benefited thereby. Whereas, formerly they were, by cares, feebleness and the very form of their dress, mostly confined to the house or to carriage-riding, they are now able, with no greater expenditure of power, to perform all the duties they did before, and to have considerable life in the open air. And you know, gentlemen, that life out-of-doors to one who has been shut up between four walls, is like rest to the weary or water to the thirsty.

The style of dress, which we advocate here to-day, is as desirable for the ladies who are in good health, as for those who have had their health impaired. It is better, inasmuch as prevention is better than cure. If one who is sick and feeble, begins immediately to improve in her conditions upon adopting this costume, may we not justly conclude that, if she had worn it all the while, she would not have become sick, or at least not so sick? Most assuredly. Every town and village shows scores of wives and mothers, feeble, suffering creatures, of but little comfort or use to their families, who might just as well as not have been in good health of inestimable worth to their friends, had they not flagrantly violated the physical laws in the matter of their clothing. The young girl who is clad in this costume, rather than in the common dress, increases her chances for good health, when she is a woman, ten-fold over those who wear the latter.

But if all that I have said of the importance of an improvement in the fashion of dress for women, and of the advantages of the costume which I advocate, is true, why do I come to you, gentlemen, with my appeals? I will tell you. It is because you are a constituent part of the men of our country, and we want the encouragement, the cooperation and help of the men, in carrying forward this movement. This is a great work, I know; but it must be accomplished. I feel the force of the arguments which can be presented against innovations, and in favor of conforming to the opinions and feelings of society, and the customs of our times. I do not believe it is right to disregard these for slight cause. But here is great cause. Men everywhere acknowledge and deprecate the evils and follies of woman's dress. Now, will you be consistent, and help to introduce a better costume? It is not enough to counsel one here and there to make the dress just a little larger in the waist, and a little shorter at the bottom, and a little longer at the top. Fashion may, at any time, bid them commit even greater absurdities than now. Fashion must be defied, and her yoke broken. Gentlemen, dare you do it? You are accustomed to point to women as fashion's votaries. You say they are her slaves. This is true—they are in so fast bondage that they cannot, unhelped, break away from her service. Will you help them? Will you help them, even though they do not desire to be helped? Every sentiment of humanity, the love of your children and even your self-love, should prompt you to do so. You see how, by reason of their burdensome and unhealthful dress, they are disqualified to fill those high positions in the family, and in society, for which otherwise they might be well fitted. You see what poor wives, daughters, mothers, teachers, friends they are, compared with what they would be, if they

were characterized by health instead of illness. You understand, much better than they do, how poorly adapted to their needs their dress is. If you were to find, in any of the rebellious States, a black man so degraded and ignorant that, though he had been subject all his life to a tyrannical and cruel master, when you should tell him that he had a right to be free, should say that he was well enough off—he did not care to change his condition, would you not endeavor to bring to bear on him some influence to arouse in him higher views and better hopes? And can you not afford to do as much for your white sisters,—those who give tone to our society and have the training of the coming men and women? We live in a grand and wondrous time. History is being transacted before our eyes. It is not too much to say that our women are not equal to the necessities of our age. They are not so strong, so brave, so true, so good as they ought to be. But they are just about as good as they can be while they sustain their present relations to dress. New relations as to style and mode must be instituted. A movement has begun, and will progress. No reform, so truly conservative as this, ever made more progress, during the first years of its existence, than this has done. In all the Northern States it has hundreds of representatives; it is known in numbers of them it has thousands. It is known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Thousands of women in this State are wearing the American Costume. There are many neighborhoods, in Central and Western New York, where it is the common dress worn. There are counties in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and other of the Western States, where its wearers can be counted by hundreds. The reform will go on. It has in it the elements of perpetuity. It has as its advocates men and women as true as ever labored in any cause. I ask you, gentlemen, to help them. You know and we know that one great object of woman, is fashioning her dress to please man. Without the support of men this movement must make slow headway. With their support and cooperation, its progress, in the future, will be much more rapid than in the past. Large bodies move slowly. It takes a long time to impress a great community with a sentiment or an idea. You, gentlemen of Rochester, cannot, in one day, make all the men of your place theoretical, or all the women practical Dress Reformers. But you can steadily and quietly lend your influence in favor of the American Costume; you can encourage its representatives by kind and courteous treatment; and you can so modify public opinion, that any lady thus clad, who conducts herself with dignity and propriety shall be able to pass through your streets, with as much comfort and freedom from annoyance as may now be done in my own town of Danville. And you may do this with assurance that you are aiding in a movement which is destined to be of immense service in the redemption of humanity.

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The subscriber having had long experience in the hunting and racing stables of England, will undertake to train and get race horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves where expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were made.

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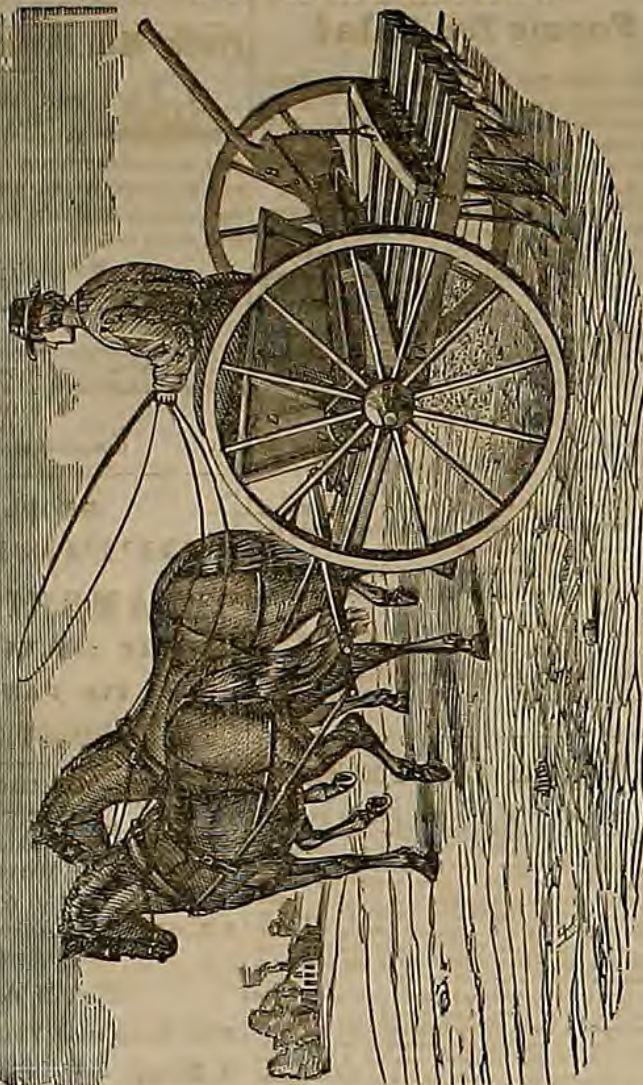
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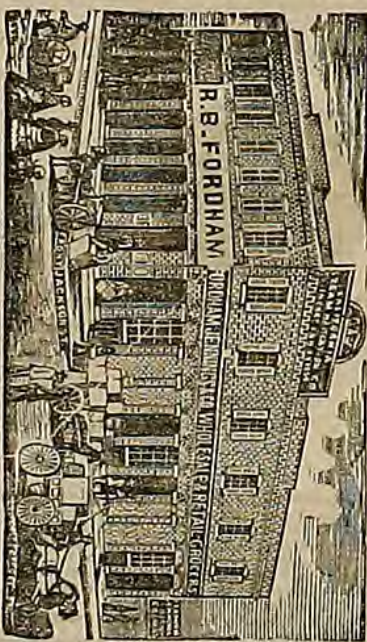
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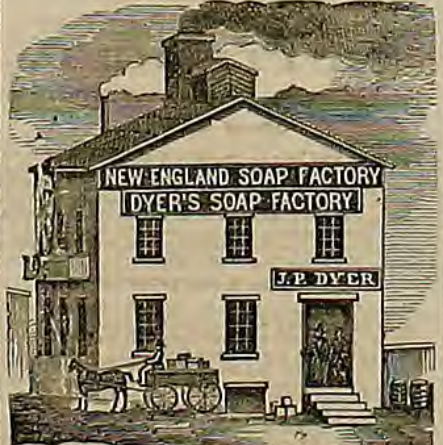
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The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$6,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. V. HEE, Agent C. P. R. R. Co.
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With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cares of patrons will be carefully attended to.

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Literary Shrubbery.

A FEW MORE DAYS AND THEN.

A few more days of toll and sorrow;
A few more vexing doubts to-day;
A few more boding fears to-morrow;
A few more cares along the way;
A few more days of lonely sighing;
A few more storms of wind and wave;
A few more farewells to the dying;
A few more tears above the grave!
And then! a long farewell to trouble;
A long farewell to strife and pain;
All fled, forever fled, like stubble
Before the restless hurricane!
And then! the real of Life's story
In triumph rising to the light;
The morning of eternal glory
In splendor bursting on the sight!

WHY LADIES' TEETH DECAY.—the cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex, has been usually attributed to the friction produced by the constant action of the tongue. It has however been suggested, with more gallantry, and perhaps with equal truth, that it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by popular belief, that sweet things spoil the teeth.

Mr. HENRY MYERS, of Clouet street, New Orleans, was struck by lightning and supposed to be dead. A coroner's jury so pronounced him, and every preparation was made for the funeral. Just, however, as the coffin was about to be closed the dead man sat bolt upright, and after surveying the scene a few minutes, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations. The eccentric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
v12-19

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discovery, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 653 (old No. 157) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVEINE

Cures the severest Tooth-ache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1, sent by express.
ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery street,

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WOOD'S COMBINED SELF-RAKE, REAPER & MOWER. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER
McCOMBICK'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER. BUCKEYE do do do
KIRBY do do do do

REAPERS:
WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER. McCOMBICK'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.
MANNY'S do do BURRILL'S do do

HUSSEY'S SELF-RAKE REAPER.

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BENNETT'S Genuine 33 and 36-inch Thrashers. SPENCER'S Genuine 30, 33, and 36-inch Thrashers.
TREADWELL & CO'S 31, 33 and 35-inch Thrashers. PITT-Patterson do do
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Pitt, Smith, & Co's Waltham's, Field's, and Bury's Patent Sweep and Tread Horse-Powers. Steam-Engines
valuable for Thrashing.

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GOVE'S, and INGERSOLL'S Hay-Presses.

EXTRA CASTINGS for the above Machines, Belting—Rubber and Leather—all sizes.

TREADWELL & CO.,
N. E. Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The above can be had at our Stores in Marysville and Sacramento.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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Raising Wheat in the Hills.—Grain Wagons.

EXPERIENCE OF A "SMALL FARMER."

STONEY BROOK, September 16th, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Some time ago I wrote you my experience on the peach tree (how to get rid of the curled leaf), etc., and promised you an article on my experience in raising wheat in the hills. Having a little leisure, at present, I will try and fulfill my promise. Mind, what I write is for small farmers, located like myself in the hills where it is difficult to get in machinery to do the harvesting, and where a man, like myself, only wants to raise what grain he requires for his own use. The big valley farmers need not read this article.

When I first moved up into the hills (and as far as wheat is concerned this is my fourth year's experience), my object was to find out what kind of wheat would do best on our hill (loamy) soil, and thrash easily. I commenced with the Australia and the Soora club, side by side, the first year. The club did better than the Australia and the second year I sowed all club, and had a fine crop. The club is a small, bright, yellow, heavy wheat, and makes excellent flour and first rate bread, but is not as white as some, and consequently not so popular with the millers. The next year I got a sack of white Mediterranean and sowed it by the side of the club, and it produced a better crop than the club, although the club was first rate. Last year I sowed Mediterranean, and I never had a better crop.

From my experience I would say that the white Mediterranean is the best wheat for the hills, and thrashes easily and can be cut with the cradle, much easier than the club or any other I tried.

Now for thrashing it. I have a level, hard spot of ground, close by, where I want to house my straw. I made a circular floor of seven lengths of twelve-foot boards nailed to small posts not set in the ground, which makes a circle of eighty-four feet, two boards is high enough, the wide ones at the bottom. Then lay three sheaves side by side, tops lapping on the butts. This floor will take from six to eight dozen sheaves. Put in two horses and trot them around, and with the help of the fork and good dry weather, two horses will thrash a flooring in thirty minutes.

Now I want to give you a description of my grain wagon: Any man that can bore a hole with an auger, straight, can make one. I sawed four blocks from a sycamore log, eight inches thick, for the wheels, bore and gouge out the centers for the axles, four inches in diameter, the axles are made of 4½-inch hard and tough pine, the tongue is crotched and fitted into the forward axle, a sand-board of hard wood, is pinned on, thick enough to come to the top of the wheels; the bolster is made, as usual, but the king-bolt has a joint and is fastened in the bolster with a nut, the hole in the sand-board is gouged out to take in the joint of the king-bolt. Then take two 2x4 scantling and fasten them on the hind axle and the forward bolster; then take two sticks, six feet long and nearly in shape of the new moon, lay them in the ends of the bed-pieces fore and aft; then take 2x4 scantling and pin them on the ends of these bows, and then again 2x4 cross-ties fore and aft, and the wagon is completed. Such a wagon, for hay, grain, beans and corn-stalks, in the hills, cannot be beat. The iron-work would not cost two dollars and you can turn as short as you please, for the forward wheels turn under the bed, my front wheels are 14 inches in diameter, and the hind wheels 18 inches in diameter. Then if you have any stone fence to make of stone that you can lift as high as your knees, just take off the grain-rigging and you are fixed for that; and if you want a cart, just uncouple by lifting the forward bolster and king-bolt out and you have the cart. Respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM CLARK.

PREMIUMS.—The Illinois Farmer, in an article on the proper management of Agricultural Fairs, makes the following statement: We have a premium list before us in which \$31 is offered on agricultural implements, 24 first premiums of 50 cents each, on farm products, \$8.50 on fruits, \$13 on flowers, \$3 on dairy products, while horses come in for \$123. Something the way it is done here.

[From the U. S. (New York) Economist.]
Long Woolled Sheep.
SHEEP HUSBANDRY CONTINUED.



We present to our readers to-day an actual portrait of a beautiful specimen of the new Leicester breed of sheep, reared by an enterprising breeder in Canada West. The proportions it will be seen are as perfect as the most skillful butcher could dictate, if it were possible to direct one to be made to order. The wonderful smallness of the head, neck and extremities, in proportion to the size of the carcass, is a noticeable feature in this admirable picture. The fore and hind quarters are particularly developed, so as to adapt them to the production of the largest amount of mutton, while the cylindrical body is extremely well suited to the production of a large fleece. The hind quarters of this sheep yielded forty-four pounds each of choice mutton, and the fleece 9½ pounds of well-washed wool. The new Leicester breed was brought to its great perfection through the skill and perseverance of Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, in the county of Leicester, England, who was justly considered in his day the most profound breeder in the kingdom. Like all men of true genius, he marked out a course entirely new to the world and peculiar to himself, and having discovered principles hitherto unknown, by which nature properly directed can be made to produce almost any given form in the animal creation, he had the firmness of character and indomitable courage to persevere against envy, prejudice and persecution, until he had vindicated his superior judgment and sound philosophy in the production of this invaluable breed. His triumphant success made him famous throughout the world, and he was counted fit to be classed with such benefactors as Arkwright, Bolton, Watt, and Stephenson—men who left their impress upon the age in which they lived, and did more to increase the material wealth of England than all her statesmen and heroes. He it was who originated the system of breeding rams for hire, and to illustrate the soundness of his judgment, and the value of this breed, it may be stated that in 1760, his price for rams for the season was 17s 6d sterling or \$4.37 of our currency, and gradually advancing; in 1785 it was 100 guineas or \$500. In 1789, he made 1,200 guineas or \$6,000 by the hiring of three rams, and 2,000 guineas or \$10,000 for the use of seven. For the balance of his rams for the season from the Dishley society, then just instituted, he received 3,000 guineas or \$15,000. It is much to be regretted that one so distinguished for his rare judgment and capacity as a breeder, should have left no record of the system by which he produced such marvelous results, but for some unexplained cause he chose to carry with him into the grave the knowledge which had enabled him to so enrich himself and his country. It is, however, known that he selected the best animals of their kind, and by coupling them together, developed the qualities which he regarded as most valuable. He held rigidly to the doctrine that "like begets like," and sought as far as possible to confine his experiments to animals that were the descendants of parents of approved qualities. It has been frequently asserted that he was in the constant habit of "breeding in," but this is purely conjecture, as it is a matter of history that he trusted no one with the secrets of his experiments. His only confidante was an old shepherd who alone knew what animals were coupled, and he was pledged to profound secrecy. The new Leicester breed comes to maturity much earlier than any other, making the lambs exceedingly valuable for market. They are reared in all the better agricultural counties of England, and especially in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Cambridge, where the "fens" and marshes correspond in soil and character very nearly to the prairies and rich pastures of the West. In the production of coarse worsteds, England has for nearly a century been far in advance of all other countries, having had almost a monopoly, and it is to the possession of the long-wooled breeds of sheep, more than to any other cause, that this great advantage is attributable.

In Canada West, in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Woodstock and London, the long woolled breeds have been introduced from England with entire success, a portion of the clip having for the past three years been shipped to the Bradford market, where it is highly appreciated for its luster and admirable combing qualities. During the whole of the past year this wool has sold in this market at from 62 to 75 cents a pound. In Canada and in England the average weight of the fleece in flocks well cared for is 7½ pounds of well washed wool. In the production of medium and

coarse worsteds it is universally conceded to be better adapted than any other, and as this branch of manufacturing has been commenced in Massachusetts, since the passage of the war tariff of 1861, under the most favorable auspices, nothing can prevent the success of the enterprise, provided an ample supply of this wool can be secured. It must not be overlooked that in the production of fine carpets, blankets and medium grades of goods for mens wear, it is most admirably adapted. We are informed that the celebrated Bigelow Brussels Carpet Company alone consumes between one and two hundred thousands pounds annually, and will use a million and a half of pounds whenever there is an ample supply. Fifty millions of pounds are needed to take the place of importations from Africa, South America, Russia, Turkey and India. The facilities for conducting sheep husbandry profitably in the West are vastly greater at the present time than in England, where it is carried on more extensively than in any other part of the world. Let us give a few "reasons for the faith that is in us." It is undeniably true that the yearly rent of land in England is higher than the cost of land in most parts of the West. The wool-grower is sure of a market for his wool at home, for the reason that the consumption even before the commencement of the war, when cotton was ten cents a pound, was nearly double the quantity produced. The consumption in 1860 was about 100 millions of pounds and the production 60 millions. With an increased tariff on all woolen goods, which cannot fail to decrease their importation, and with every prospect that cotton will not fall below twenty-five cents a pound for a number of years, even if peace is suddenly declared, it is not reasonable to suppose that the consumption of wool will increase more rapidly than production can possibly increase? A steady and regular demand for mutton can be relied upon, so that the farmer can be sure of the sale of both wool and mutton at fair prices. Prime mutton is to-day as high in this market as in London or Paris, and is likely to continue so. Our people are rapidly learning that it is cheaper at the same price than beef. The lands in the West are richer than in Lincolnshire, Norfolk or Cambridge, and corn and vegetables suitable for winter feed for sheep are produced in far greater quantities, and at much less expense. Farmers entering upon the experiment of sheep husbandry at the present time can avail themselves of the experience and knowledge of breeders and wool-growers of our own and foreign countries for a century past. These facts with many others that could be mentioned, if space would allow, convince us that there is no branch of agriculture that to-day presents so good a prospect of large profits as sheep husbandry, and, in our judgment, there are no sheep better adapted to the rich prairie and pasture lands of the West than the "new Leicester" and other long woolled breeds.

Winter's Western Seed Planter.—We give the following letter from one of our prominent farmers in recommendation of the Western Seed Sower, which is advertised in our columns. The letter, coming as it does from one who has used the Sower, carries with it a strong guarantee of its excellence. We can also say that we have examined the machine carefully, have seen it work, it sows the grain evenly and works to admiration. When the machine stops and turns the grain ceases to flow, so there is no waste. The cultivating and covering teeth move well and do their work perfectly. The machine is made to sow seven feet wide and work with two or three horses, and will sow and harrow down fifteen acres per day. The cost of this machine is \$150. A larger size 9½ feet, to sow 20 acres per day, will cost \$200. We advise our grain growers to examine this machine in season as it is worthy their particular attention. The machines are only made to order and hence, to secure a machine when wanted, it must be ordered in time. It can be seen at 630 Market street, by calling on the proprietors at 620 same street near by:

Centerville, August 23, 1863.

Messrs. DANIEL & H. A. WINTER:

Dear Sirs:—Thinking you might want to hear something about the working of your machine, I have concluded to write to you in praise of it, having done all that you said it would. I have sowed and cultivated 18 acres per day, and 450 acres during the season. It has worked perfect and nothing has given out about it. It scatters the seed uniformly, and the scatterer being close to the ground, it gives the wind no chance to harm the sowing, and as the cultivator immediately covers the seed, there is no chance for the rain to catch the seed on the ground. I must say that I think your seed planter has proved a most desirable machine, and after working it the whole of last season, I take pleasure in recommending it to every one that farms over one hundred acres.

Yours truly,

A. BAKER.

THE NORTHERN MINES.—The Washington Statesman estimates the gold yield, in 1864, east of the Cascades, at twenty-four million dollars. The yield for 1863 is estimated at twelve million dollars. In 1861 it was seven million dollars.

An Old Californian at the East.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In spite of the warm weather, which makes even the remembrance of our winds pleasant, I have been making the best use of my time. When the Ocean Queen sailed into the harbor, I was delighted at the beauty of the foliage and the lovely villas on every side, and nothing has given me greater pleasure than to make short excursions into the country. I never tire of admiring the gardens and the venerable trees, whose gracefully clothed branches offer such an inviting shade in this heated season. One of the prettiest panoramas in the environs of the city, may be enjoyed by taking a charming little pleasure steamer at the dock known as Peck's Slip. You pass up the East river, through Hell Gate, and into the Harlem river until the town of Harlem is reached, where another steamer is in readiness to convey the excursionists as far as Spuyten Devil creek. Along the whole route the scenery is of the most attractive character, reminding one of the lovely garden-like landscapes of old England; the same rich green of the foliage, the same velvet-like grass, extending down to the mirror-like water that reflects back the soft lines of the sky, and the same vistas upon which the eye rests with delight. As we approached the High Bridge, the sun was setting, and you can imagine how beautiful were the pictures framed in by its magnificent arches. Another delightful trip was to Greenwood. The foliage charmed me—I think I have never seen such beautiful coloring, and indeed the constant showers have made the landscapes in every direction particularly rich in this respect. We rode and walked for hours under the trees, climbed up to the slightly summit of Ocean Hill, wandered by the banks of the graceful little lakes, and admired the costly houses and monuments of the dead. Still another trip was to Hoboken, the elysian fields, and Weehawken. Often when a boy I have played ball under the shadow of "the grand old woods." They are still as beautiful as ever, the grass is as green and sweet, the river view with its fleet of sloops as attractive, and in spite of the "cent a glass," the water in the Sybil's Cave, is as sweet as when I used to spoil my white clothes in drinking it romantically on my hands and knees. Hoboken is a great resort for the French and Germans, and here, as in fact everywhere, the horse railroads run in every possible direction.

The weather is very hot, and to those who cannot afford to leave the city, or who are obliged by circumstances to remain in its close limits, these pleasure grounds are most attractive, and the cost of getting to them a mere trifle. It is astonishing how far one can go, and how much can be seen in New York and its environs for a few cents.

You may ask me what I have done on Sundays. Well, the first church curiosity tempted me to visit was Trinity Chapel, one of the most costly and impressive structures up town. The second Sunday, I went to Old Trinity. It was with difficulty we obtained seats. The service with the exception of the sermon, was intoned, and a select choir of men and boys voices sung the psalms, chants, and responses. I must say that I do not admire the intonation of the sublime prayers. They are too solemn to trifle with, but the singing was most effective, and almost brought the tears to my eyes. In the midst of the sermon the chime of bells could be heard, ringing a soft accompaniment. In returning home we passed the Park crowded with soldiers, the dingy-looking City Hall, and the unfinished building in course of erection that is intended to replace it. At Canal street we took the one-horse car up town. For a splendid city such a mean conveyance looks out of place.

Broadway is even more handsome than I had imagined. Its showy white marble buildings, its immense stores through whose huge plate-glass windows can be seen all kinds of costly goods, its crowd of stages and splendid carriages, its throng of gaily dressed ladies, its white-gloved and handsome policemen, are all objects which I have not yet become tired of looking at. Speaking of policemen reminds me that since I have been in New York I have met them everywhere. They are all fine looking men, and dressed even elegantly, especially those in the Central Park and on Broadway, and wear white gloves. They are universally polite and attentive to strangers. From the bravery they displayed in the riot week they are now very popular. It looked strange, at first, to see them so well dressed and so carefully gloved. I have not spoken of the riots because I suppose you have heard all the details, but the ruins universally met with are mournful evidences of the wild and lawless character of a large portion of the people.

I do not know what to make of the popular state of feeling. Many of the honest citizens cling to old prejudices against abolitionism, and think more of party than they do of their country. In California we properly estimate the character of our copperheads, but here I find really good

and true calling themselves by the odious name. Whether this ignorance of the truth will interfere with the National Government, or not, I cannot say, but I hope that a people who have shown themselves so patriotic will be found on the right side when their demagogue leaders are ready to array them against the National authority.

Have I spoken of paper money? I am now used to it, and as I find that it goes much further than gold in California, I like it very much, but at first it was queer to handle small bills of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents.

I shall drop this letter into one of the iron boxes affixed to lamp posts on the corners of the streets. This is one of the many new things I have noticed about the city.

M. A. S.

Letter from Reese River.

The following letter from a reliable gentleman, and well known in San Francisco, has been kindly furnished us for publication, and will be of interest to those "Reese River strack," as well as others:

AUSTIN, Oct. 15th, 1863.

DEAR FRIENDS:

I owe you an apology for not writing before, but the fact is the less we have to do, the less inclined we feel like doing it. I arrived here on the evening of the 13th. My journey from Virginia to this place was a real pleasure trip, I came in company with kind friends anxious to make it as agreeable as possible. We traveled nearly all the way through alkali flats, called, I believe the Great Basin, we saw the Sink of the Humboldt and Carson rivers, but at a distance of two or three miles. The fare on the road is horrible; I could not eat the first day out, we had a very nice lunch along with us, prepared by the old caterer M. L. Wison, of Fountain Head notoriety, which helped to satisfy our cravings materially, we also had plenty of brandy and claret, so we fared quite well considering we were very fortunate in having the wind in our favor nearly the whole way, but the dust and roads are perfectly frightful. From the time I left Virginia I slept out; the first night my friend and I made our bed under the wagon, but the sand was awful hard before morning. I forgot to bring my blankets, consequently we were short, only one to lie on and two over us. The next night we procured some hay, but had not enough to keep the stones from making holes in us. The next night we were more fortunate, as we succeeded in getting into a hay stack, and got an elegant night's rest. But the last night caps the climax, only one blanket under us, on a gravel bed, ye gods but it was hard. We got here about 8½ p. m., found our friend, and he gave me half of his bed, hardly wide enough for one, with high side boards on either side, so I got very little sleep that night. Last night I took a bunk in a lodging house and got very little sleep; coughing, spitting, talking, and coming in at all hours, tended to make me very restless. The town is growing far beyond the most sanguine expectations, but from what I can judge there is nothing so far as the mines are concerned, to warrant any such expenditure in buildings and lots. Small lots 25 by 100, are selling for from \$500 to \$600 in the business part of the town. Lumber is \$400 per thousand feet; stone and adobe are in about the same proportion. The town seems wild with excitement, but so far as I can judge there is no foundation for it; none of the claims are sufficiently developed to determine whether they are worth \$10 or \$10,000. There is any amount of feet floating around, have had any amount offered me, but declined. I intend taking it very easy for a week or so and then I shall be able to write you more definitely what I will do. The "feed" up here is perfectly horrible, it is impossible to describe it, but I have made up my mind to stand it for the present, and if I conclude to stop this winter, will build a small house, and try to live a little like civilized people, and if I can't get decent board, I will put up a cooking stove and do my own cooking, when I will send down for receipts and if I fail in making anything fit to eat will send for Mary and my pet, the former to do the cooking, and the latter to amuse me when I go home.

The Nova Scotia gold diggings, says the Halifax Journal, are flourishing. At Waterloo, Cold Stream, and Gray's River, quartz veins of eight feet in thickness have been discovered, yielding 39 ounces 2 pwt. to the ton. In the alluvion, eighteen inches from the surface, nuggets and grains are found, yielding four or five dollars per day to the single hand, with pick, shovel and pan. This is equal to Australia or California.

A SPECIMEN of coal from the Sulphur Creek Coal Mining Company on Russian River, has been tested by a blacksmith of Petaluma, who pronounced it a first rate article of coal for welding iron and other smith work. The company have followed the vein into the hill about six feet in four different places, and in each place it has increased in thickness from two or three inches to three feet and over. In one lead it appears to be some six feet thick.

Agriculture.

We give the following brief but most admirable essay on "Agriculture," from one of the correspondents of the "Rural New Yorker," the sentiments uttered by the writer do honor to his head and heart. We hope every reader of the FARMER, will carefully peruse this letter and weigh well its truths:

It would seem that under a democratic form of government, agriculture would rise to its legitimate magnitude and importance, and be viewed with some little reference to the great fact that it was the first and only business assigned to man. But the world wiser than the great Creator, plods on much as it always has done, looking upon any other calling as desirable and honorable except the cultivation of the soil.

Since it is vital to the daily sustenance of all, why should it be despised or ignored as unworthy the attention of any but hirelings and slaves? Why is it that the young man who gives evidence of extra mind and talents must be sent straightway to the university, to be educated to the very top round of the ladder of learning, and that for anything else but agriculture? As though agriculture afforded no food for the mind, nothing that is high, noble, useful or respectable, or that had any need of education. Is its work so grovelling, its scope so narrow, its principles so simple as to require no thought? Who can determine the primitive elements of a single grain of corn and take of those elements and form one single grain that shall germinate and produce its kind? Tell me ye university savans what nourishment in the ground, what virtue in the dew, what property in the sunshine, what influence in the atmosphere it is that gives to the rose its tint, the violet its hue? Determine these and thou shalt be able to aggregate the asteroids, count the stars in the milky way, and speak knowledge of the misty nebula that floats in illimitable space!

Though agriculture rewards indifferent culture and rude husbandry to a certain extent, it does not follow that ignorance is essential to its success. Quite too long have the best intellects been called out for other pursuits, and the residue turned over to cultivate the soil. Are sciences, arts, mechanics, manufactures, trade, commerce or the professions, one or all, equal to agriculture? Not at all. They are right and indispensable in themselves, but only necessary appendages to agriculture.

Go to history, ask in what has depended the strength, resources, power, permanence and durability of nations, and she will tell you agriculture! Why did Rome blot out Carthage? Not because she had better soldiers or more able generals—these she never had—but because Carthage lacked her agriculture. Why has Spain, once so high in power, resources and prestige, fallen into such decay as hardly to be recognized among the nations of the earth? Because she chose to despise her agriculture. What has raised Russia from a few semi-barbarous clans to one of the most powerful nations of the earth? Agriculture. What stops the tick of the great commercial clock of Europe? Because she is denied a single article of American agriculture. Why are the United States to-day weltering in fratricidal blood? Because one part of her population has despised labor and degraded her agricultural laborers to brutes. Would you make a nation strong, happy and invincible? Educate her people to morality, intelligence and agriculture. Would you have trade, commerce, manufactures, science and the fine arts? Respect and develop agriculture and these follow inevitably. Would you raise agriculture up to the position it merits? Let the very idea be invested with its magnitude and importance. Let education be deep, thorough, and that which shall have reference to the mysterious and intricate problems which agriculture is constantly bringing up for solution. We hail the auspices of agricultural colleges. Let them have aid and all the aid they need to make them the first colleges of the land, and then not limit a course to two or three years.

But to the agricultural press we must look for our most efficient means of success. It has already accomplished wonders—all praise to the noble and invincible band of agricultural editors and publishers. To you mainly, gentlemen, are farmers indebted for being considered almost respectable enough for the society of gentlemen, and to take seats in Congress.

One great error in the past, and to a great extent in the present, is to look down upon and degrade labor and ignore industry. When it shall become as honorable to choose the plow-handles as it is a profession, and when it shall be no more disgrace to wash dishes and cook dinners than to play the piano, we shall have gained a great point and saved many from prison and disgrace. If fathers want to curse their sons, and mothers their daughters, let them bring them up in idleness and not learn them how to work. Another grave error has been committed in surrendering our legislative interests to the management of politicians and demagogues. When the honest yeomanry shall cease their vigils over our liberties, then will they disappear forever.

Since, then, agriculture is the only basis upon which to build the structure of society, let each one labor to secure for it its just and merited position and reward.

GOLD MINES IN CANADA.—There is a great rush to the gold mines in the county of Beauce, about thirty-five miles from Quebec. There are about a thousand persons at the "diggings," which are said to be exceedingly rich. The gold district extends over a distance of fifty miles, part of it running through the suburbs of Quebec. Some nuggets, weighing nearly an ounce of pure gold, have been found, and it is stated that jumps much larger in size have been washed out. This has been found on the Chaudiere. The Toronto Globe says there can be no doubt that gold exists in considerable quantities in the region, but there is reason to believe that, like the deposits of North Carolina, large capital will be needed to dig and crush the matrix in which it lies, and the returns will not be more ample than those of ordinary industrial enterprises.

English Cheese Making.

The celebrated Cheshire cheese, which commands such a high price in the English market, is made by the following process:

The evening's milk is set apart till the following morning, when the cream is skimmed off, and poured into a brass pan heated with boiling water, in order to warm; one third part of that milk is thus heated. The new milk, obtained early in the morning, and that of the preceding night, being thus prepared, are poured into a large tub, together with the cream. To this is put a piece of rennet, which had been kept in warm water since the preceding evening, and in which a little Spanish annatto (the weight of a quarter of an ounce is enough for a cheese of sixty pounds), is dissolved. The whole is now stirred together, and covered up warm for about half an hour, or until it becomes curdled; it is then turned over with a bowl, and broken very small. After standing a little time, the whey is drawn from it, and as soon as the curd becomes a little more solid, it is cut into slices and turned over repeatedly, the better to express the whey. Next the curd is removed from the tub again, broken by hand into small pieces, and put into a cheese-vat, where it is strongly pressed both by hand and with weights, in order to extract the remaining whey. After this it is transferred to another vat, or into the same, if it be previously well scalded, where the same process of breaking and expressing is repeated, till all the whey is squeezed from it. The cheese is now turned into a third vat, previously warmed, with a cloth beneath it, and a tin hoop or binder, put round the upper edge of the cheese, and within the sides of the vat, the former being previously inclosed in a clean cloth, and its edges placed within the vat.

These various processes occupy about six hours, and eight more are requisite for pressing the cheese (under a press of 14 or 15 cwt.), which, during that time, should be twice turned in the vat, around which are passed thin wire skewers, and frequently shifted. These skewers are of strong iron wire, about eighteen inches long, and the vat and hoop have holes, about an inch apart, through which the sides of the cheese are skewered. Some dairy-women also prick the upper surface of the cheese all over, an inch or two deep, to prevent its blistering.

The following morning and evening, it must be again turned and pressed; and also on the third day, about the middle of which it is removed to the salting chamber, where the outside is well rubbed with salt, and a cloth binder passed round it, which serves as a lining to the vat, but is not turned over the upper surface. The cheese is then placed mid-side up in brine, in a salting-tub, and the upper surface is thickly covered with salt. Here the cheese is for nearly a week, turned about twice in the day, then left to dry for two or three days during which period it is turned once, being well salted at each turning, and cleaned each day. When taken from the brine, it is put on the salting-benches with a wooden girth round it, of nearly the thickness of the cheese, where it stands about eight days, during which time it is again salted, and turned every day.

It is next washed and dried; and, after remaining on the drying benches about seven days, it is again washed in warm water with a brush, and wiped dry. In a couple of hours after, it is scoured all over with sweet whey butter; which operation is afterwards frequently repeated; and lastly, it is deposited in the cheese or store-room (which ought to be moderately warm, and sheltered from the access of air, lest the cheese should crack), and turned every day; until it becomes sufficiently hard and firm. They require to be kept a long time; and if not forced by artificial means, will scarcely be sufficiently ripe under two or three years, or even more.

The Dutch make their cheese nearly in the same manner, excepting that they substitute moriac acid, or spirits of sea-salt, which imparts to Dutch cheese the peculiarly sharp and salt flavor, for which it has long been remarked; and that they leave out the cream.

In Mr. Holland's very intelligent Survey of Cheshire, the following remarks occur on the practice of the Cheshire dairies, from which some important hints may be gathered respecting both the practice and the general process of making cheese. He says: "This is generally admitted, that not only the quantity, but the quality of the curd, as to texture (toughness, or otherwise), depends, in a great measure, on the length of time the cheese is in coming; and that the time again depends on the quantity and strength of the coagulum used, the state of the atmosphere, and the heat of the milk when put together. In this stage of the art, where a degree of accurate certainty seems to be required, there is no other guide but the hand, and the external feelings. The thermometer of a Cheshire dairy-woman is constantly at her fingers' ends. Accordingly, the heat of the milk when set, is endeavored to be regulated by the supposed warmth of the room and the heat of the external air; having reference also by the quantity and strength of the steep; so that the milk may be the proper length of time in sufficiently coagulating; which is generally thought to be about an hour and a half. The evening's milk—of suppose twenty cows—having stood all night in the cooler, and brass pans, the cheese-maker (in summer), about six o'clock in the morning, carefully skims off the cream from the whole of it, observing first to take off all the froth and bubbles, and the rest of the cream is put into a brass pan. While the dairy-woman is thus employed, the servants are milking the cows, having previously lighted a fire under the furnace, which is half full of water. As soon as the night's milk is skimmed, it is all carried into the cheese tub, except about three-fourths of a brass pan full (three to four gallons), which is immediately placed in the furnace of hot water, in the pan, and is made scalding hot; then half of the milk thus heated is poured to the cream, which, as before observed, had been already skimmed into another pan. By this means, all the cream is liquefied and dissolved, so as apparently to

form one homogeneous or uniform liquid, and in that state it is poured into the cheese-tub. But before this is done several bowls or vessels full of new milk, or perhaps the whole morning's milk, will generally be poured into the cheese-tub.

In some celebrated dairies, however, they do not, during the whole summer, heat a drop of the night's milk; only dissolve the cream in a brass pan, floated or suspended in a furnace of hot water. In other dairies, they heat one-third, one-half, or even more than that of the previous night's milk; but in all, they are careful to liquefy or melt the cream well before it is mixed with the milk in the tub; and whatever may be the general custom in any given dairy respecting the heating of the milk, the practice varies according to the weather. It is generally on poor clay lands that the milk most requires warming; on good rich soils, it will not bear much heating; at least, by so doing, the process of cheese-making is rendered more difficult.

The Fair at Carson.

The Washoe Times says of the recent Fair in Nevada Territory: "The first annual Fair of the Washoe Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society will prove to be glorious epoch in the history of Nevada Territory; and the future State of Washoe will proudly enter into the arena of the glorious Confederacy a shining star of the brightest luster, and showing to her sister companions that to her must be given the precedence in mineral wealth over any other portion of the Union; that not only must her wealth be considered solely in the possession of inexhaustible mineral productions, but that her agricultural domain, will prove for itself that, by the persevering energies of her people, the sage-brush land of Nevada Territory may be made into gardens that will produce bountifully, and even 'blossom as the rose.'"

To show to the world that our territory in point of enterprise in the different departments of agriculture, mining, and mechanism, deserves a prominence, and that our merits should be appreciated, a society was formed to bring those peculiar interests to the observation of the people. The proper officers were appointed, and a programme for the display of the riches with which our land abounds, was laid out, and for that result the present Fair was originated.

The Fair opened its proceedings on last Tuesday morning, October 13th, under the auspices of the officers who had been chosen, in Carson City. The race track of Hopkins and Clark was used as the Fair ground, and large pavilion erected by the citizens of Carson City, the inside of which was very tastefully decorated and arranged with elegant and appropriate emblems and fixtures.

The most beautiful productions of the vegetable kingdom, which would compare favorably with any ever exhibited in the world, of almost every class, were here collected together—proudly proving that the soil of our Territory will produce equally with any land or climate. Flowers and fruits were exhibited which would do honor to any country. Productions of the dairy, the kitchen, and the drawing-room caused admiration to resound throughout the assembled crowd of visitors.

But among the most beautiful of all, and which created feeling of covetousness, was the superb specimen of the mineral kingdom. A countless number of various minerals, with which our land is richly stored, was on exhibition; and large bricks of bullion lying around, causing one to feel himself to be in the presence of the riches of Aladdin.

Specimens of pencilings, and the work of fair fingers adorned the various departments. Specimens of beautiful pictures, and works performed in wax, were highly complimentary to the artists who had engaged their attention in those works.

The exhibition of horses, cattle, and hogs was well represented, and shows that Nevada Territory can produce some as good and noble specimens of stock as can be found on the Pacific. The races were under the superintendence of the Carson City Jockey Club and excited much attention, evincing to the beholders that we have good blood stock among us, that will compare favorably with any produced.

The productions of the Mechanical Art were exceedingly fine, and the varied specimens exhibited show that we have a class of men who can perform any work of mechanism, with a degree of excellence equal to anything required by mankind.

It is truly gratifying to chronicle such a happy result for the first Fair, which our citizens have engaged in. The Fair collected together a vast multitude of people; the attendance was exceedingly large, and every one seemed extremely satisfied with everything. The ball, last evening, was largely attended, and the company collected together on the occasion, enjoyed themselves to their most sanguine anticipations. Everything went off with much eclat, and the Fair will indeed be a source of joyous remembrance.

LOS ANGELES WISE AND BEADY.—The Star says: "We understand that a large proportion of the 'must' will be at once transferred to the still and converted into brandy. By this means a great saving is effected in the vast expense attending the treatment of wine. The growing and crushing of the grape are but small items in the production of wine. The expense and risk only begin when the 'must' is to be placed in the cellar. The providing of cellarage, casks and competent men to take charge of the cellar—the risk of loss, and the thousand-and-one contingencies to which the delicate liquor is subject—besides the long period which must elapse before wine becomes fit for market—all these considerations should be well weighed, and the utmost care given to the making of wine, so that all may be benefited by the production of a good article, and that none of the reveries may be entailed upon the community, sure to result from carelessness or inexperienced wine-making."

The hay crop of the Eastern States turns out very nearly an average. Farmers will be enabled to winter much more stock than the appearances of opening summer seemed to warrant.

Butter Making and Packing.

It may be of interest to some of your readers, I will give a few ideas of butter making, obtained by making it for years, and while visiting some of the most noted and scientific dairymen of New York, New Jersey and other Eastern States.

In the first place, after the milk is drawn from the cows, it should be strained into a large tub or vat, stirred up and exposed to the atmosphere, bringing it all to the same temperature and quality. After cooling a little pour it into pans to be skimmed, and into tin pails, if to be all churned, and set in a cool, airy, but not windy place, to lobber, which will take place with it all at the same time, and should not be within forty-eight hours.

In a dairy where the cows are numerous, there will be different qualities and temperatures of milk, and if strained direct from the cow and allowed to stand separately, sometimes part of the same milking will lobber and whey, while some will remain nearly sweet.

If skimmed take at least two-thirds of the top off, and mix it all together, and bring it to the temperature of 62 degrees in warm, and 64 degrees in cold weather, and churned with a motion sufficient to fetch the butter in about thirty minutes, but not in less than twenty or over forty if possible, stopping as soon as the butter comes, which then should be gathered gently, and taken out and washed in salt water, which protects the grain of the butter and will extract the milk quicker than fresh water. It should then be salted with fine Ashton salt, about an ounce to the pound of butter, and worked but very little at this time, for fear of making it oily, as butter will not bear as much working when fresh or first salted, as it will after standing a few hours and the salt partly dissolved; then it may be worked a little more by pressing and turning it carefully in the pickle that the salt has made which will extract the milk faster and by less working than if allowed to run off as it works out; then it should be drained and set in a cool place until the next morning, when it should be worked until the brine comes out clear; it will then be fit to pack, which should be in white-oak firkins, and when filled, there should be a wet cloth put on and covered with about an inch of salt and kept wet; and when once packed, it should not be disturbed until needed for use, as it injures butter very much to work or mix it after it has stood even a few days, and at all times it should be handled as little as possible, avoiding all sliding of the butter or rubbing, as that will break the globules and make it salty.

Butter properly made and packed under pickle can be and has been kept for years, but the milk must be all got out, for that will make it stale and rancid without regard to salt or pickle, and the greatest caution should be taken not to wash and work it too much.

To facilitate and lighten the severe and fatiguing labor of working butter, we have got the best butter-worker yet in the world, working on the right principle, and this has been proved time and again by good butter-makers, and we were willing and ready to work butter with it any time or in any place before the best dairymen or by the side of any other machine.

To make butter in cold weather, the milk should be scalded a little after being strained, which adds to the flavor, and makes it a better color; the milk should be kept in a room sufficiently warm to sour it within three days, and care taken that it don't get bitter. At times, in some milk rooms, there will be white flakes or particles of dry cream in the butter, and butter-milk, which may and should be avoided and made into butter, which can be done by rubbing the cream through a wire sieve before churning, and will repay any one for the trouble.

I have strained from one churning of butter-milk, and made three pounds of butter from the cream saved. It will pay in two ways; first, it will make more butter, and then it will be free of the dry cream, which will become sour and bitter. [Ohio Farmer.]

One of the most remarkable and violent storms ever known in the Southwest, visited St. Charles county, Missouri, lately. The corn-fields were completely stripped of the corn leaving the stalks bare, and the corn having the appearance of being pounded in a mortar. One man was killed, and others seriously injured by the hailstones. Pigs in numbers were killed, and the next day cart-loads of ducks were taken from the Mauvais Temps Claire, killed by the hail. A gentleman tells us that he saw one stone which, after being kept in an ice chest two and a half days, was still as large as a goose-egg. The damage has been very great, as the storm occurred in a highly cultivated section of the country.

A CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES.—The Virginia City Standard of Wednesday, 6th inst., tells the following curious tale:

"The line of butterflies which passed over town on Monday, extended from below Silver City, as far north of town as we have heard—a distance of about six miles. The migration continued for six hours, during which time countless millions must have gone by. The depth of the cloud was at least 50 feet. They were all of the same species, and were exactly alike in appearance. We are informed by a scientific gentleman, who took the trouble to catch a number, that he had some very fine specimens. The direction they were pursuing was almost due east, and all were going in the same course as if toward some definite object."

COLD WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—It is said that during the hot weather in this city at the close of last week, the temperature at Green Valley, Contra Costa county, (usually excessively warm at this season of the year) was disagreeably cold. In addition to this a perfect hurricane blew over the valley during Friday, leveling in its course a new barn recently built by Mr. Synnor for storing his tobacco crop—a large quantity of which was in the building at the time. It is difficult to account for these weather eccentricities.



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LETTER FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

(NUMBER NINE.)
Camp of 47th Reg't, N. Y. V. Infantry,
Morris Island, S. C., September 9th, 1863.

The Siege of Charleston.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

On the 30th ultimo I had the pleasure of receiving three numbers of the FARMER, of February 20, and of July 3d and 10th, the first I have seen in about a year. It almost seemed like sitting cozily in your sanctum, and having a good, old-fashioned chat with you and your readers.

We have made five moves in forty days, having been encamped three times on Folly Island, once on Cole's Island, were here four days in the trenches, then returned to Folly Island, and on the 30th moved our camp to this Island, in full view of Sumter and Charleston. These moves have done me some damage, as you will know when I tell you that having a few days of comparative leisure I wrote seven letters for you, containing in all nearly two hundred pages of manuscript, all ready to send by first mail. During the four days we were here at first, there came a terrible storm, the water came into my tent nearly two feet deep, filled my trunk full, ruining all my letters and papers, in it, and greatly damaging all of my wardrobe that I had locked up there for safe-keeping, during my absence. My clothes were not entirely ruined, but not a page of my manuscript can be used. That is the reason of my seeming neglect to write sooner. We are, and have been so much on the move that it is very difficult to be as punctual in my correspondence as I could wish to be.

Troops in considerable numbers are gathering in this vicinity to solve the great problem as to whether the City of Charleston is impregnable or not. Nearer and still nearer are we approaching its solution. It would have been settled before this day had it been in the power of man to control the elements and to cause circumstances to bend to his will, when in fact they will not bend at all to any earthly power. Every step forward is so much gained in the right direction, steadily, slowly but surely are we advancing along the bloody path. Scarcely a day passes that the mangled forms of some of our brave men are not laid in a soldier's grave, and many others are maimed for life. But solid shot nor shell, torpedoes nor sharpshooters, can stop the wheels of destiny that are rolling onward to the proud city. As well might a feeble arm of flesh stay, or turn back in its progress the mighty storm-cloud approaching from the distant horizon, as it moves upward and onward with a powerful and magnificent grandeur, that challenges the admiration of every beholder. We have now in this department a general who knows no such word as fail. He came here to take the city of Charleston and he will do it. Already he has accomplished far more than any other one commanding this department has ever done. The lamented General Mitchell would, had his life been spared, undoubtedly have accomplished much, perhaps all to be done here. General Gilmore has the confidence of his officers and men, and they most willingly accept him as their chief who is to lead them to the head, front and heart of secessionism.

Fort Sumter has fallen, or rather the crumbling fragments of its once massive walls loom up before the metropolis of the stars and bars, a memento of what it was in the halcyon days of the old Union, when the Palmetto State clasped hands with her sisters in the magic circle of stars, and in the greatness of their love moving onward in a brilliant path, gathering honor, glory and fame, such as no nation that ever existed on the earth has ever secured before.

The cannonading that reduced that proud Fort as was such as has seldom if ever been witnessed in any war in ancient or modern times. You may easily imagine the opening of 30, 42, 80, 100, 200, and 300 pounders, would make the walls of any ordinary building tremble even by the concussion; but with the projectiles, solid shot and the shells from the whole number burst against those walls, sometimes half a dozen striking at once and on an average nearly one every minute, you will readily see that there must have been a tremendous shaking up somewhere. Hour after hour, and day after day, the stream of fire and iron, rushed upon that magnificent structure, crumbling bricks and mortar, crashing through the heaviest timbers, sweeping away guns, parapet and walls, some of our 200-pound shot going into the Fort and out at the other side. This was not the work of an hour, but long days, and weary nights, the whirlwind of iron, fire and smoke, rushed wildly and fiercely onward, mid tottering walls, groaning, cracking timbers, and the bewildered thoughts, the spasmodic efforts and the loud wail of despair, of their deluded, brave, but doomed defenders. With that Fort fell the hopes of Charleston, the last strong-hold of the rebellious States. Proud, haughty, and overbearing in all things, and in politics particularly, she was the nursery of rebellion, the bonny of Jeff Davis, the hot-bed of privaters and blockade runners, the temple of treason, the cotton gate to the Confederate Paradise, and withal quite a spruce little town; but with a very dirty flag, a torn apron, bare-footed, and in a slipshod state generally, such a slipshodism as can be found nowhere out of the rebel States. They at length saw that they must abandon their famed fortress and leave it to the fate that awaited it. Though no force except thirty or forty men are now supposed to occupy it just to keep the stars and bars floating over it, yet they hold it, but before I finish this letter it will be in our possession or a storming party that has gone out this night to take it will be defeated or prisoners of war, or among the dead. God grant that they may be successful in their perilous enterprise.

After the fall of Sumter, Fort Wagner and Gregg were the strongest defenses of the city. For ten days there was a constant but regular fire kept up between our batteries and those Forts. By those and the guns of the sharpshooters we usually had one or two killed and sometimes a dozen or more wounded daily. On the 5th a terrible bombardment was opened upon those two places by all of our batteries and the iron-clad ship of war "Ironclad," and kept up until the morning of

the 7th, when a couple of brigades went up to storm them but found that they were evacuated, but they caught about seventy prisoners, just as they were leaving in boats. This day the Stars and Stripes are waving over every part of Morris Island, and from this Island we can shell the city. Our guns are now in position to open attack any minute the word may be given.

To show the doings of the pinks of chivalry, who are continually fault-finding with us for departing from the customs of civilized warfare, I will just state that they left numbers of their dead in many parts of their extensive forts, where they fell, and to their dead bodies tied ropes attached to torpedoes, and covered those ropes with sand, so that when our men went to take them up for burial, they would be blown up. It was so ordered by a kind Providence, that no one was injured by them. Again they shelled our men from three or four batteries, while they were burying their dead, and still further, this day, the 9th, while a flag of truce sent by our Commander was passing to and from the neutral ground and while waiting for an answer their guns kept up their fire as usual while ours, thank God, never fired a single shot—such is the chivalry, the fine sense of honor, and of honorable warfare, of civilized, polite, gingerly, civilized warfare, held by the refined, polished, delicate, heroic, brave, and exceedingly genteel parents of the polished Court of Cottondom that was—and is—not.

Richmond papers are doleful over the enterprise of a genius named Livingston, who, representing himself as Agent of an Alabama business house, beguiled the Richmond bankers out of a hundred thousand dollars in exchange on London, and made his escape to the Federal lines.

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AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.
Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,
421 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of
GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BEIT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers,

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,

6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST.

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York.
HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers

—AND—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

Liquors,

Provisions,

—AND—

HARDWARE, MINING, AND

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,

Grain and Flour-Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Shot, Fuse, Cordage, Marline, Blocks, Oars,

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

22 3m

JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

500 Coils Superior Eastern Bale-Rope,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

22 3m

JONES & HEWLETT.

Denn & Manrow's

Combined Power

WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS of the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it can not get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned.

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer, having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for his capability and perfection, or any other information.

S. Standish. H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important Improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$45. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

STANDISH & DALTON

An Extra Flock of Sheep for Sale.

A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE this business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French, and two FULL BLOOD Spanish Merino Backs of the highest character and value, seven FULL BLOOD Ewes, and 900 grade Ewes, crosses of the above in one order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage in Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor of his paper.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS,
...OR...

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FORGES,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PE ORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe Lead, Iron Tubing, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

...ALSO...

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

...OR...

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN,

COPPER,

ZINC,

JAPANESE GOODS.

...AND...

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-shot Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONFINEMENT OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHOT BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inveterate action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER TACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CAROL M. SICKLER,
423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine.

220

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave overstrung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

16

JACOB ZECH.

HORACE WATERS MODERN
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS
Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175; do., with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Standard Melodeons and Harmoniums at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$180.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Steel. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty partridge," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult, it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, send me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia, the King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY OCT. 23, 1883

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus enclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the bills they have ordered the paper discontinued.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

Time rapidly advances in the cause of Horticulture in California. We must establish our friends abroad, and could they but look upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall resume "Review of Fairs" and "Rambles in the Country" in our next, and we promise they shall be of interest to those who contributed to our Fairs and those who rejoice in the upbuilding of our State.

We give in this number another interesting letter from South Carolina, and another from our New York correspondent, M. A. S., which the many friends of both writers will be pleased to read.

We call attention to the communication from our esteemed correspondent, H. H. C.; also, to the articles from Stoney Brooks, to the Essay on Agriculture on the 82d page, to the articles on English Cheese Making, and Butter Making and Packing.

We are glad to announce the success of the Fair at Carson, and regret our inability to be present. See notice of it in another column.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 223 Clay Street.

The following articles have been kindly contributed to us, recently, for our rooms. We shall note every contribution and we hereby invite the public to visit our rooms and notice the excellence of these several articles and others there, also. For these favors we are very grateful.

Philp's Wringer, Whitney's Patent.—We have been presented, by Mr. Phelps, Agent, with the sample wringer, which was exhibited at the State Fair, and took the premium, it is the most perfect and complete wringer yet shown. It can be seen at our Exhibition Rooms.

Five specimens and samples of fruits, from Sonoma.—Previously acknowledged.

From Stockton we received fine samples cotton, long staple, and superior, from G. Starkweather. Cotton from T. R. Anthony, fine staple. Samples Tobacco, manufactured and in leaf, from Messrs Huston & Craig—highly creditable.

The "Big Squash," 160 pounds, exhibited at the State Fair by Thomas Milgate, Sacramento—a noble squash. A fine collection of Fruits from J. R. McKerson, Lincoln. A string of sweet corn from L. D. Perkins, seed raiser, from Alameda—excellent. A very large collection of oranges, gold, silver, copper, etc., which we shall enumerate, in detail. We have many boxes recently received, but not yet opened.

We acknowledge, with pleasure and thanks, the receipt of a new, interesting and valuable map or chart of the oscillations of the Sacramento river, from 1849 to 1882. The year of great flood, together with tables of meteorological results, for 9 years; the rain table for thirteen years, with other important and interesting facts, data, and remarks on Hydrography, Meteorology, Hytiography, etc., of Sacramento. We esteem this map one of great interest and value, reflecting great credit upon Dr. J. M. Logan, of Sacramento, well known as the true friend and advocate of science and art.

We have to acknowledge also a new "Apple Pearer," from Messrs. Treadwell & Co., White's Patent—a most admirable invention. We shall test its capacity, and report.

METALLIC.—A writer in the Bulletin says the presence of silver in the hair is owing to the absence of iron in the blood.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The Wool of California.

How few of our citizens who may see the nice bales of wool lying upon the wharves, as it comes from Sacramento, Stockton, or from other sources, or as it is awaiting shipment by our steamers to the East, ever pause and think of the rapid progress of our State in the road to prosperity and greatness. Let us repeat a little fact which we published in July, 1882:

In 1857, the whole amount of wool shipped from California was fifty-five bales of common coarse wool, worth 6, 8, or 10 cents. This year, only six years from that time, our clip will be over fifty thousand bales. Here is food for thought. If our clip increases only 400 per cent each year, we should have in 1889 a clip of 200,000 bales, and in 1875 a clip of 1,250,000 bales. It should also be borne in mind, that instead of our wool being worth 6 to 10 cents a pound, it is now worth here 20 to 35; if we say 25 as the average—and that is fair—and estimate the bales at 300 pounds each, our crop of wool for 1875 would be worth the magnificent sum of ninety-four million four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. What a glorious prospect ahead for our State! And yet it will be more than realized. And this is but one product; when we add Grain, Wine and other crops, who can estimate the future wealth of our agricultural crop?

By the Sonora, to-day, 300 bales of wool were shipped, and we were much pleased with the style in which it was packed. The portion packed by Messrs. Clark & Perkins was very creditable to them and worthy of particular notice, as being very neatly done, as also that of other parties.

Award at the Fairs.

TRIBUTE, trouble, trouble! The Awarding Committees, at our Fairs, have produced a terrible commotion, among contributors, for the last few years. Nobody seems to be satisfied save those who win the First Premiums. This should not be so. So clear should be the decision of Committees that every contestant should feel that the award was just and fair; but this can never be until more care is given to making up the Committees, and in placing no person upon any Committee who has not full experience to act, full time to serve, and full nerve to make up his mind and give his decision, unbiased by any friendship or interest. It needs no demonstrative proof, on our part, to show that the Fairs, of late years, have been everything but satisfactory or beneficial; the fact has gone forth; the people are not satisfied, and they will not give their support to them, generally, until there is an entire change of management and course of action. The people have declared that until the industrial interests take the front rank, and the Fairs shall be managed and controlled by Agriculturists and Mechanics, they will not give them their support, and this fact is self-evident.

We have received numerous letters of complaint and inquiry touching these things, and have been requested to publish numerous letters and certificates, many of which were personal and severe, and we declined to do so.

The Union and the Bee, of Sacramento, and the Aita, of this city, have published cards of complaints, and we have received the following, with a request to speak of it. Having visited the manufactory of Mr. Zech, and having published a notice of his rapid progress, as a manufacturer, and having in years back urged him to exhibit his work at Fairs, we feel called upon to speak, as an act of justice to him, and to publish the following cards, in order that we may be fully understood:

SACRAMENTO, October 24, 1883.

Messrs. Chas. Winter, Stadlerman and Stadfeld, Professors of Music, Sacramento—Gentlemen: In view of your eminent qualities as pianists, having been elected as such to play for the Committee on Awards, to enable the same to test and judge the relative merits of pianofortes on exhibition there, and in view of your eminent qualities as connoisseurs of pianos, and furthermore, believing that great injustice has been done me by said Committee in awarding the first premium to a square Piano over my grand Piano, I respectfully desire a public expression of your opinion relative to the award to question, unbiased by friendly feelings, and uninfluenced by any motives whatever except justice. Very respectfully, yours,

JACOB ZECH.

SACRAMENTO, October 24, 1883.

Mr. Jacob Zech, Manufacturer of Piano Fortes, San Francisco—Dear Sir: Your letter of to-day asking our humble opinion as to the justice of the award of the Pianos in question, is received, and we hasten to reply, unbiased by friendly feelings and uninfluenced by any motives whatever except justice.

The latter goddess must have been blind indeed, for in our humble opinion there never was a more flagrant injustice inflicted than upon you, in the case complained of in your letter.

But the fiat has gone forth, and there is no appeal, except to a sensible and discriminating public, who will undoubtedly award to you that justice that has been denied you elsewhere.

We much regret that the Committee—Dr. Logan, Mr. F. Hammen and Rev. T. Starr King—should have so grievously erred, and trust that the State Agricultural Society may guard against it in future.

CHARLES WINTER,

CHARLES STADLERMAN,

CHRISTIAN STADFELD.

Now, in the above instance of complaint, we find on the Committee three gentlemen who are well known and eminent men, in their profession, against whom no word of reproach could be said as judges of music. We have no knowledge of their capacity, save that of the Rev. T. Starr King, whom we should suppose had an ear for beautiful sounds as he has an eye for the beautiful of earth, and a heart and soul alive to all that is true, noble and grand. Of Dr. Logan—he has given his heart to science and always shown a deep interest in the progress of art and science. Of Mr. Hammen—we are not acquainted. And in this case, of the merits of the Pianos, we can only say, that if a magnificent piece of work and a perfect-toned instrument ever did merit an award, the Grand Piano, of J. Zech, merited it. We give the card, to speak for itself. We can only say, in conclusion, that we were in at Zech's Warehouse last week, just as he was tuning this fine instrument preparatory to its delivery to the new purchaser,

having sold it to L. Killmeyer, of the Mammoth Saloon, for the handsome sum of \$300. Here is a proof that Mr. Zech's has won the Grand Premium—the three prompt sales for gold.

Beautiful Keepsakes.

There has never yet been invented by any artist a design or plan by which the human heart, in all its richest affections and most pleasant memories, could be rallied and brought forth as they have been, and can be, by that most admirable book the "Album" for the *Cartes & Visites* of kindred and loved friends. We do not think this memento is as much, or as often thought of, or appreciated as it should be. How often have we heard persons who had lost near and dear kindred and friends say, O how I wish I had those loved features! but it was too late, death had called them away, and memory only could recall the dear one's face, it could not be seen, it could not be taken in the hand like a precious gem and thus appear as in life.

The ease with which these treasures can now be secured, and at so little cost that there is no excuse for any one not having them, nothing to prevent every family in the land from having the "Family Album" and "Friendship's Album" complete. We have been led to urge the importance of this, from knowing many instances where an untold amount of happiness has been enjoyed by these treasured little cards that bring back the features of loved and departed ones. We do rejoice to know there is an increasing attention to this subject. One of the most interesting works upon the parlor table, one always examined with true interest, is the "Family Album."

We paid a visit to G. H. Johnson's Gallery, on Clay street, an artist we esteem one of the best in the State, an old pioneer of earliest times, and where the best likenesses can be taken; and there we saw a proof of the increasing desire to secure the likenesses of friends. His Gallery is always crowded and his patrons always satisfied.

We paid a visit also to A. Roman & Co's, bookstore to see the new albums just received; there too, we spent some time in looking over the vast collection of "Cartes & Visites" of all the renowned ones in all the walks of life. Here a drawer full of all the heroes of the rebellion, our patriot leaders, also of all the renowned traitors. Another collection of the "literati," men of science, poets, historians, the good and the great, copies of the beautiful in nature and art. Beautiful women, good women, and true women, whose names and fame are worthy of being garnered and treasured as household goddesses. We hope all who appreciate pleasant memories, will not fail to take a hint, and improve every opportunity to enlarge their collection of these little treasures, for as we live, we shall all often open these little books and after enjoying hours of pleasure, be much surprised to find and know

"How cling we to a thing our hearts have nursed."

Agricultural Implements.—We call the attention of our farmers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., which appears in our columns this week. This firm, it will be seen, are prepared to furnish the famed "Peoria Plow" and the "Boston Chopper," both of which are admitted to be the best imported plows known. Messrs. Treadwell & Co. are also ready to supply all the needed implements for our new crops, such as Flax and Hemp-Breakers, Cotton-Gins, Sugar-Mills, Cider and Wine-Presses, together with all the needed implements on a farm, in a dairy, orchard, vineyard, garden, nursery, or workshop. Their stock of goods is now the most complete and extensive on the Pacific Coast.

Washing Machine Economy.—We are much pleased to learn of the great success of this new washing machine, invented and patented by the Old Pioneer Farmer, J. M. Horner, Esq., of San Jose Mission. The sale of the machine in Alameda county, alone, is astonishing; they are sold as fast as made. The old proverb "a man is not without honor save in his own country and among his own people," does not hold good in this case, for right around home, at San Jose, where the machine is made, the success is universal, and Mr. Horner is now altering many other machines to make them conform to his movement and action, they are so superior. This is the kind of success, for an Old Pioneer laborer, we are glad to announce.

The Monitors have come.—We are safe now! the Monitors are all ready for fire. The *Monitor Range*, too, is admirable. They are all-powerful, and they will sweep away every vestige of—of—hunger. Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus, are real patriots for introducing these new Monitors to kill that terrible enemy—hunger. The *Monitor Range* is of California construction—a home-made Range. They are now being used at all our army stations and in many of the best hotels in the country, with universal satisfaction. Reader, see the card of Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus; there is no Range superior to theirs in the country.

Fruit Markets.—Fruit is abundant. Apples and pears are of excellent quality, and cheap. Every family can afford fruit. Grapes were never more abundant or cheaper (see our market reports), and good fruit should be on every table—for fruit costs less than meats and saves many a Doctor's bill. For meat and gravies will do more to produce disease, when liberal quantities of hot seasonings are added, than all other causes.

Music Received.—We are indebted to Horace Waters, Esq., of the New York Musical Warehouse, (whose advertisement appears in our columns), for a splendid collection of the latest music, published. Several of the pieces are really beautiful. They will be found at our music stores.

T. STARR KING'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We shall have the pleasure to lay before our readers the excellent address of Rev. T. Starr King, delivered before the State Agricultural Society, at their Annual Fair. The Address will appear in its corrected form, next week.

The Insurance Business.

Few persons, unless they give the subject some attention, are aware what an important item in our commerce the insurance business makes. Nor can they imagine what an amount of money is invested in it. We have just seen the semi-annual report of the Home Insurance Company of this city, and we are of the opinion that a more satisfactory statement to the directors, the stockholders and the insured, could not be desired. Let us look at some of the figures. The six months' report, ending last January, showed the Company's assets to be barely \$1,750,000, and the liabilities \$75,000; while the half-yearly statement, recently made, shows the liabilities to be only \$69,000, and the assets sum up to more than \$2,000,000. Further comment, in this regard is, we think, unnecessary. The officers have recently changed their place of business to No. 135 Broadway, where they have built an immense marble structure, the ground floor of which is used for the company's office. While most of the insurance companies of this city are considered safe institutions, we venture the remark that one may feel sure when insured in the "Home,"—a name, by the way, we have a liking for—[Home Journal].

We give the following Table of losses, in California and Nevada Territory—a Table of value—which has been kindly prepared for us by Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are so well calculated by their admirably arranged business and ample means to insure safely and pay promptly. Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, are the agents for the "Home," one of the best and safest Companies known.

FIRES AND AMOUNT OF LOSSES.

Losses in California and Nevada Territory from Sept. 1, 1882 to Oct. 1883.

Towns	Am't.	Towns	Am't.
Antioch	7,000	Orleans Flat	15,000
Albany	17,000	Oakland	200
Alviso	5,000	Petaluma	40,000
Bloomfield	2,000	Purkeys	5,000
Big Oak Flat	5,000	Placerville	7,000
Benicia	6,000	Red Bluff	42,200
Carson City, N. T.	26,000	Reading	2,800
Downville	12,000	Rattlesnake Bar	30,000
Galena, N. T.	30,000	Swells	27,000
Gold Hill, N. T.	116,000	Sutter	125,000
Grass Valley	3,000	Sacramento	51,000
Gibsonville	3,000	Stockton	3,000
Howland Flat	100,000	San Jose	35,000
Horrocks	5,000	Shasta	3,300
Indian Diggins	10,000	Soledad	1,000
Ione City	1,000	San Juan	1,500
Iowa Hill	1,500	Sierra	1,500
Long Bar	1,500	San Joaquin Co.	300
Marysville	17,000	Tuolumne	500
Mokelumne Hill	5,000	Timbuctoo	800
Marin County	1,500	Valcano	20,000
Monterey	1,500	Virginia City	548,750
Napa	11,000	Vallejo	25,000
Nevada	1,400	Washoe City	15,000
Newtown	10,000	Yreka	1,000
Oroville	3,000	San Francisco	216,760

Total loss for 13 months in California and Nevada Ter. in 52 towns.....\$1,599,010
Nevada Territory.....\$715,150
California County towns.....667,100
San Francisco.....216,760
Total.....\$1,599,010

Let every body be insured.

Mining Interests.—The card of Messrs. Barclay & Mizner in our columns, tells of the opening of business rooms for this interest—a set of handsome rooms occupying the front chambers in Montgomery Block. In calling, we found our old friend, Capt. Geo. Barclay, with whom we have had many a pleasant trip up the Sacramento in the palmy days of the steamer Queen City—days when the sound of music echoed over the moonlit waters. We certainly wish success to our old friend. Mr. Mizner is well known, also, having been a long resident of our city. If our friend Capt. B. is a Bar-of-day, we hope his business will legitimately make him and them Bars of Gold, and that they will remember the editors in the distribution of their favors.

All en's Stable, Kearney street.—We called at this stable to see some pure immigrant horses just arrived. Mr. Allen has a good stable, and good location for a sale stable. Mr. Allen is a horse-tamer, "a la Rarey," having had much experience in breaking and taming horses and in the management of horses generally, he is sure to give satisfaction to his patrons. Mr. Allen having had long experience in the taming of horses in England for the races, he will attend to this business here. Breaking colts, curing balky horses and selling horses on commission, will be the special forte of Mr. Allen, and we can cheerfully recommend his stable.

New Coal Mine.—Silver Mountain District, so rich in mineral wealth, has the honor of containing a coal mine which offers to give forth the best coal yet found in California. A sample of this coal looks and burns like the kennel coal. The mine is eight feet wide, and is owned by White, Cooper, Owens & Co., the discoverers. If it hold out as it offers to, this mine of coal will be the most valuable mine in the district.

TEHAMA TOBACCO.—The Red Bluff Beacon says: From the best information that we can gather, this county will produce about 40,000 pounds of tobacco this year. As everything goes to show that a good article of tobacco can be raised in this section, and there being no doubt as to its being a profitable crop, we venture the assertion that there will be raised in Tehama county next year over 200,000 pounds.

FLAX AND HEMP.—The last Congress having appropriated \$20,000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, the Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed Hon. J. Morehead, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, and W. M. Bailey, of Providence, R. I., a committee to consider and report on the subject. What will our Legislature do?

FRUIT DESTROYED.—The high winds of Friday and Saturday last, in the vicinity of Stockton, destroyed large quantities of fruit, by bruising.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—The largest fire known in San Francisco for a long time, broke out early this (Friday) morning, on Davis street, destroying the block (with the exception of one brick building) bounded by Davis, Sacramento, Drumm, and California streets. The buildings were mostly old rookeries, used as storehouses, manufacturing, lodging-houses, etc.; but considerable valuable machinery and other articles, with one or two lumber-yards, were destroyed, so that the loss was quite heavy, and doubtless falls severely on many persons. The total loss is estimated at \$125,000. The firemen worked hard to contain the fire within the limits named, and were ably assisted by some 200 Russian sailors who were sent on shore from the Russian men-of-war in our harbor, and did good service.

At this fire, says the Bulletin, a large amount of Lead Pipe was destroyed—said to be 200 reels, which were stored in a vacant lot on Davis street. This loss will be likely to affect the price, as the remaining stock of this article in market is light and in few hands. There was also considerable Iron Pipe, Steel, and Cumberland Coal stored in the same premises, that were more or less injured, all of which were the property of Thomas H. Sully & Co., and was partially insured. There was three or more Broom factories burned, containing a considerable amount of Corn whips as well as manufactured stock. The loss is quite serious, as the Crop of Broom Corn was a failure this year and the crop high. Besides this C. L. Taylor & Co., and Taylor & Smith lost heavily of Eastern-made Doors and Window Sashes; Haywood & Harman and other parties lost largely of Redwood and Pine Lumber; while the most serious loss of all was doubtless that of Thomas's Saw Mill, for dressing lumber, and the Shipsmith establishment of W. S. Phelps, on California street. Very little of the loss was covered by insurance.

PLAN TO RECLAIM THE DESERT TRACTS IN NEVADA TERRITORY.—It has been suggested says the Humboldt River Register, by a gentleman who has had an opportunity to inform himself as to the probable feasibility of the matter, that the State of Washoe—if by Winter we get a State Government—can at a very moderate cost provide for a reclamation of the vast plains we know as the "forty mile desert," and the "twenty-six mile desert." He suggests putting down artesian wells, to bring pure water in swift streams to be sent over the sandy surface, thereby he predicts making the desert blossom like the rose.

A project is mooted in Stockton to organize a company for making wine, who will purchase the grapes from the growers, as millers now purchase wheat. California requires one hundred such companies with a capital each of—well, the more the better. Then vintyardists and vintners will make money—then the wines of this State will have a reputation abroad—then our hill-sides will become vine-clad, and ten to twenty millions of dollars will be annually added to the circulation of this State. If only a few such companies were in operation others would soon follow, and the wine business would soon become what it is destined to be—a leading interest upon the coast.—[Bee.]

A resident of Los Angeles has bargained with the vintyardists there for an almost unlimited quantity of grapes, to be made into red and white wines, paying at the rate of fifty cents for a hundred pounds, and one-half of the picking expenses.

PLESTY OF FISH.—Never (says the Red Bluff Beacon), in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been seen in this section a greater amount of mast. Under every oak tree on the foot-hills the ground is covered with acorns. Great year for hogs, deer, bear and Diggers.

BULLION.—Wells, Fargo & Co. ship from Virginia City, on an average, over \$150,000 per week and counting that taken from Esmeralda and other districts, the sum will foot up close on \$200,000—all in hard cash.

CALIFORNIA COAL.—The first cargo of coal from Corral Hollow, arrived in Stockton a few days ago. It sold for ten dollars per ton on the levee.

Cotton Seed.

The success which has already attended many of the experiments made with Cotton the present year, should prompt all who have the land and conveniences to plant, to go into its cultivation largely. To this end we can offer to all, who desire an extra quality of Cotton seed, the *True Island Cotton Seed*, at a very low rate; the quality is the best ever offered. As this is an extra low price, purchasers will do well to secure it now, or as early as possible.

Models for Exhibition.

REMEMBER and send your models of implements and new inventions to the Exhibition Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, where they will be exhibited and explained free of cost, and their excellence made known.

Nurserymen's and Seedman's Catalogues.

We shall be very happy to render assistance to nurserymen and seedmen by distributing their catalogues for them. Those who desire to have this done for them, if they will send us packages of catalogues, we can advantage them greatly. Inventors and manufacturers can also have our assistance. We shall be glad to have models of inventions and samples of manufactures. Our rooms are spacious and they will be carefully arranged so as to be seen by the public.

Bowen & Brothers' New Front.—Messrs. Bowen & Brothers' newly improved store is not only attracting attention for its admirable appearance outside, but everybody is tempted to walk in and purchase of their splendid stock of Family Groceries. Everything that a family needs can be found at B. & B.'s. Their experience of years has made them familiar with the wants of Families, and they have now a stock unsurpassed in variety and excellence; those who want good articles are sure to call and say the word and they are sure to "get home," free of expense. Just say "I want some of those nice things," and a load will be driven to your house that will make your stay meal a "relisher."

The Judicial Election.

Which was held on Wednesday, passed off very quietly, and resulted in a glorious Union victory. A very small vote was polled, yet the returns indicate, that the relative majorities will be as great as at the September election. The judges elected and who will compose the Supreme Court after the 1st of January next are: O. L. Shafter of Alameda, Lorenzo Sawyer of San Francisco, S. W. Sanderson of El Dorado, John Curry of San Francisco, A. L. Rhodes of Santa Clara. Union men have doubtless been elected Judges in 12 out of the 14 Judicial Districts of the State. The only doubtful districts are the 1st and 13th, and the probabilities are in favor of a Union victory in the 1st. John Sweet is of course elected Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In San Francisco, the total vote was but 5,841, yet the majority for the Union State ticket was as large as in September; the copperhead vote was small, averaging only 590. On the local ticket, the Independent Union candidates were all elected with the exception of one Justice of the Peace, E. J. Wells being elected in the 2d Township over Alex. G. Abell, by 18 majority.

The total vote in Marysville on the 21st inst., was 699, and the Union party has a majority of 528. Marysville gave \$114 to the Sanitary Fund. In Sacramento Shafter received 1,389, and Tod Robinson 214, showing a Union majority of 1,175.

Petaluma elected its entire Union ticket by 214 majority; but in Sonoma county the copperheads have about 200 majority.

In Monterey county, Flint, the Union candidate is reported elected County Judge.

SWAMP LANDS.—The Swamp Land Commissioners advertise for proposals for the reclamation of districts Nos. 1, 4, and 8, and will receive them until November 12. District No. 1, says the Bee, is that piece of tule lying north of the American river and east of the Sacramento, and running north to Bear river, including portions of the counties of Sacramento, Placer, and Butte. It contains about 60,000 acres, and requires a levee of some thirty-seven miles. It is among the best land in the State, and if reclaimed, would be as valuable as the land in swamp land district No. 2, south of Sacramento, most of which was reclaimed by the levee system of last year. District No. 4 is Tyler Island, on the Georgiana slough, and No. 8 is Andrew's Island, somewhere in that vicinity also. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Swamp Land Commissioners, in Sacramento.

SAN JOSE RAILROAD.—The first regular business trip over the San Francisco and San Jose Railway was made Oct. 18. The cars left the Pioneer Race Track at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. About 150 passengers were on board. The train reached Redwood city at a quarter before 12 m, and arrived at Menlo Park at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock p.m. But twenty minutes were consumed between San Bruno and San Mateo. On the return train a horse was thrown off the track by the cow-catcher, opposite the Industrial School. It is also rumored that two horses were removed by this same safety sentinel from the rails on the morning upward train. The care required to keep the run of tickets on this road can be conceived when we state that there are over 330 kinds of tickets printed for the use of the road.

STRAWBERRY.—The Rochester Union says that a prominent fruit grower of Western New York, from a single patch of sixteen acres, sent to market thirteen hundred bushels of strawberries of the Wilson Seedling and Triomphe de Gand varieties. The entire crop was sold at an average price of one shilling a quart, realizing the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars as the product of sixteen acres of ground.

ASTORIA HOT DAY.—Sunday was exceedingly warm, the mercury at 12 o'clock m, standing at 80° in the shade. This long continued heat bears hard on the little ones, an unusual number of children being on the sick list. The mortality record for October will exceed that of any month of the present year. For the past few days however there has been a decided change, the weather much cooler, and prospects of rain to relieve the dried up country.

A Vicksburg letter of the 18th, says: "We shall, in all probability, have a provisional government established in two or three weeks. Col. Markland, of Kentucky, is spoken of as most likely to fill the gubernatorial chair. An important movement is on the tapis, and in two weeks from now there will be no armed force upon the soil of Mississippi."

The President has issued his proclamation for three hundred thousand volunteers to fill up the regiments and companies now in the field. If any State fails to furnish its quota by the 5th of January next, a draft will commence on that day to fill the deficiency.

In Ohio returns from eighty-five counties give Brough 61,482 majority, a gain of 66,039, with three counties to hear from.

THE LATEST NEWS.—Oct. 23.—Admiral Dahlgren has been relieved from the command of the ironclad fleet at Charleston, and Capt. Thomas Turner of the Ironsides appointed his successor.

The changes in the West are as follows: Gen. Rosecrans relieved; Gen. Thomas assumes his command of the Army of the Cumberland. The Departments of the Ohio under Burnside, the Cumberland under Thomas, the Tennessee under Hurlbut, and Vicksburg under McPherson, are consolidated into one grand military division of the Mississippi, under the command of Gen. Grant. Generals Hooker and Sherman (the latter now at Iuka), will command corps in the field. Grant's headquarters will be in the field. He leaves tomorrow for the front. McPherson's department will extend from the Department of the Gulf to Napoleon, Arkansas.

General Rosecrans has left for Cincinnati, accompanied by only two personal aids.

Bragg will be undoubtedly relieved for his failure to defeat Rosecrans in the late battle; and it is yet undecided who will be his successor.

In the army of the Potomac an important movement is contemplated, which will give joy to the heart of every true Union man, the nature of which cannot be communicated to the people, who may, however, prepare themselves for an agreeable surprise.

EUROPEAN.—The Directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company have taken formal proceedings in bankruptcy, in order to stay the various actions, and insure an equal distribution of assets. All England was startled by an earthquake early on the morning of October 6th, which was felt in all directions. The course adopted by Maximilian relative to Mexico disappointed the London speculators in Mexican securities, and a considerable decline has taken place. The Polish question remains unchanged. It was reported that Prince Czartoriski was taking formal steps on the part of the Polish National Government to secure the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.



PEORIA STEEL PLOWS.

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.
For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in their adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS
In great variety;

**SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,
SIDE-HILL,
SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC,
PLOWS,**

HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS,

**CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,
CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES.**

CANE-CRUSHERS,

**FLAX AND HEMP-DRESSERS,
COTTON-GINS,**

CORN-SHELLERS,

HAY-CUTTERS,

**Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,
PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW-MILLS,**

**Bolting Cloth, Mill-Stones,
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,**

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Leather and Rubber Hose;

**Planing, Tennoning, Mortising, Sash,
Tonguing, and Grooving Machinery;**

Steam Engines
3 to 40-horse Power,

Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,
On wheels, made expressly for

THRASHING AND RANCH USE.

Hardware and Agricultural Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY,

FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,
220-1141 San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

Geo. R. Barclay, Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,
Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block,
(Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

PREMIUMS
...AT THE...
WORLD'S FAIR.
MEDAL
AWARDED TO THE



**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1862.**

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING.

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

...AND... GATHERING.

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

220-9

THE
First Fall Importation

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS!

...TO...

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

...BY...

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets

and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS.

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a

well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery street.

220-10

WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,

SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated

Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others

now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming

dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money

refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow

will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by our-

selves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

MARDEN & FOLGER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY COFFEE,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST IN ALL THE

principal Hotels in the City (and is now used by them)

does not contain any of the unwholesome ingredients to give

it color and strength, but will prove by a trial to have the

NATURAL COFFEE FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For sale at all the Groceries, and at their

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

220 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and California

SAN FRANCISCO.

11

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE,

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridges,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some

may have, we wish it understood that although we keep

the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small

Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention

and benefit that they can at smaller establish-

ments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us

before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange

justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CON-

CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

12-2

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds, Brooms,

Wash-boards, Clothes Lines,

Rolling Pins, Clothes Horses,

Feather Dusters, Bird Cages,

Children's Chairs, Children's Trays,

Hand Bellows, Hand Saws,

Chopping Knives, Wicking,

Churns, Butter Ladies and Moulds,

Shoes and Stove Blacking, Hemp and Cotton Twine,

Brushes of every description, Cloth and Hair Brushes,

Whitewash and Window Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes,

Home Miscellany.

BRINGING WATER FROM THE WELL.

EARLY on a summer's morn,
While the lark was singing sweet,
Came beyond the ancient farmhouse,
Sounds of lightly tripping feet.
Twas a lowly cottage maiden,
Going, why let young hearts tell,
With her homely pitcher laden,
Bringing water from the well.

Shadows lay athwart the pathway,
All along the quiet lane,
And the breezes of the morning
Moved them to and fro again.
O'er the shadow, o'er the sunshine,
Passed the maiden of the farm,
With a charmed heart within her,
Thinking of no ill nor harm.

Pleasant, surely, were her musings,
For the nodding leaves in vain
Sought to press their brightening image
On her ever busy brain.
Leaves and joyous birds went by her,
Like a dim, half-waking dream,
And her soul was only conscious
Of life's gladdest summer gleam.

At the old lane's shady turning,
Lay a well of water bright,
Singing soft its balleyalads
To the gracious morning light;
Fern leaves, broad and green, bent o'er it,
Where its silver droplets fell,
And the fairies dwelt beside it,
In the spotted foxglove bell.

Back she bent the shading fern leaves,
Dipped the pitcher in the tide—
Drew it, with the dripping waters
Flowing o'er its glazed side.
But before her arm could place it
On her shiny, wavy hair,
By her side a youth was standing!
Love rejoiced to see the pair.

Tones of tremulous emotion
Trilled upon the morning breeze,
Gentle words of heart's devotion
Whispered 'neath the ancient trees;
But the holy, blessed secrets
It becomes me not to tell;
Life had met another meaning—
Fetching water from the well!

Down the rural lane they sauntered,
He the burdened pitcher bore;
She with dewy eyes down looking
Grew more beautiful than before!
When they reached the silent homestead,
Up he raised the pitcher light,
Like a fairy crown he placed it
On her head of wavelets bright.

Emblem of the coming burdens
That for love of him should bear,
Calling every burden blessed,
If his love but lightened there.
Then, still waving benedictions,
Further—farther off he drew,
While the shadow seemed a glory
That across the pathway grew.

Now about the household duties
Silently the maiden went,
And an ever radiant halo
With her daily life was blent.
Little knew the ancient matron,
As her feet like music fell,
What abundant treasure found she,
Fetching water from the well.

(For the California Farmer.)

The Wondrous Works of Nature.

MANIFOLD and wondrous are the works of Nature, and of its Maker and Framer, God. We, in our finite capacity, can form no adequate conception of His wisdom, power, and goodness. Only by studying His works, as revealed in the great Book of Nature, can we approximate in the least towards a solution, and then the greatest student, how inferior in knowledge he feels himself, and how truthfully, too, in comparison to the illimitable fields yet unexplored. And yet Man, for which everything else was created, is the grandest production of the Great Architect, and the only object indestructible, and destined to a glorious immortality. How grand and wise the design, and how worthy the works of an All-wise and good being. But we, his children, in our blindness and self-conceit, hinder so long this glorious consummation, by our many failures to live up to the light which has been given us, thus detracting from our enjoyments here, and so far retarding our progress in the beautiful and true, which we must receive ere we can enjoy the happy communion of those gone before. In looking abroad over the face of Nature, where do we behold aught without a purpose, and the means to effect that the best and wisest? Everything is tending upward, but we in our finite capacity cannot always see this in the moral and physical desolation surrounding us, but these are the most effectual means to purify the mental atmosphere, hitherto impregnated with emanations which can but prove an obstacle to our advancement in that which tends to elevate the soul—the most important part of man. Let us for a short space view the aspect of the political state of our beloved country. How full of bitterness and discord, warring of brother against brother, and so much anguish of heart as well as of body, upon the tented field in the hospitals, and not the least, the many sleepless nights spent by the loved ones at home. And why all this? Is it for mere power or popularity? Far from that: but for a glorious principle underlying the grand brotherhood of man, which could no longer lie dormant. When in the cycle of time this perishing principle must be crushed, or usurp its prerogative, Liberty, then were the plowshares beat into swords and spears to erase from the altar of Liberty those exorcises which had been growing for long years, until their deformities became so palpable as to dismay the stoutest heart of the lover of our country. Then, when our wise and conscientious Ruler called for the arm of force to quell this Rebellion against the true and manly instincts of our nature, how soon was

it responded to by husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers giving their all—even life itself. Oh! how many hearts have been made desolate, how many homes shrouded in gloom. And is this to be the finale, or is the state of the country to return to its former condition, the power of the oppressor over the oppressed? God forbid! the fiat has gone forth and can never be recalled. Freedom for the captive is the watchword, and by thousands will stand or fall, if need be, until it is unanimously conceded, be the time long or short. Thanks be to the power of good which rules. And where the reward, asks the cavalier, for the many mourning hearts left on the shores of Time, longing for their loved ones, who refuse to be comforted because they are not. Those who were battling for Truth over Error, have this to solace them, but this is not sufficient. Oh! they groan in anguish—Am I ever again to meet my loved ones and recognize them as such? Could I only be assured of this, I could the better wait my allotted time. Why these heart-yearnings, if they were not to be gratified? This same affliction, this removing of our idols from our earthly sight is but one of the wisest provisions of our Heavenly Father, to wean our hearts from the cares and turmoils of this life, and to cause the soul to seek for and realize something higher, even while here, and when we depart to enjoy the hope of meeting with those gone before. What follows we must wait with patience for, but not idly wait, but instead, work as best we may in fitting our own souls, also assisting others whenever in our power, to take a high seat in the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world. But to return to the future as regards our country, as founded in Hope, resting on the name and nature of our supreme ruler, God, who reigns in the armies of heaven and in the earth beneath. True, He loveth justice and will not let the wrong-doer escape the penalty of his acts; for they must be atoned for, every one; then Mercy and Love, other divine attributes, show their smiling faces and say to the repentant ones, Go, and sin no more, thy sins are forgiven thee. Let us for one moment imagine the contrast between the present aspect of the state of affairs and that day when all shall seek to obey the first great law, of love to God and our neighbor as ourselves. Hasten, O my Father, this day, in thine own good time and pleasure, even if through much tribulation and suffering. H. H. CLARK.

A Mother's Love.

How much has been said of it! How much we admire it at a distance; how little appreciate it near at hand! The following from Macaulay, the celebrated historian and brilliant essayist, will find a response in many hearts. Let all mothers strive to be such that their children can render a like tribute to their memory when they are gone: "Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of a single touch that is bestowed on you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while you yet have the most precious of all good gifts—a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends, but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my street, deep with a hard, unceasing world, for the sweet, deep security I felt, when of an evening, nestling to her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale suited to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared to sleep; never her kiss of peace at night! Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eye watches over me as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother."

WOMAN RULES—or should we say, "takes the lead?" In matters social, educational, reformatory, and religious, we concede that woman is farther advanced than man. She is more careful to guard the human flock, to see that the children go to school, that they avoid bad habits. Who ever heard of a mother encouraging or permitting her son to smoke, drink, gamble, or indulge in any bad habit? And is she not the first to propose and carry out all the needed reforms? Is she not the best of "home missionaries?" And does she not intuitively take sides with justice, mercy, and truth? She must be awfully perverted, if she does not. Is she not the first and the last at the sanctuary? and always in the majority in nearly all the great religious bodies?

But alas, she has her faults! Her large Appropriateness must follow the fashions, however absurd. See how her beautiful silk dress sweeps the dirty pavement and filthy crossings! How shocking, to a gentleman of taste, to see his wife, sweetheart or daughter, usually so neat and tidy, with her rich dress flapping through the mud, slush, and spittle! Ladies, O ladies, do put an end to this silly fashion. Do, we pray you, use your common sense in this as in other things. But if you will ape royalty when on the throne, then do as royalty does, and employ several boys and girls to run along behind and carry your beautiful "train," at which all sensible men would "smile."

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—There is high medical authority for the statement that ice is a specific for diphtheria. The patient must be in a half-reclining position, and must take the ice in small pieces, allowing it to melt in the back part of his mouth before swallowing. The treatment is equally efficacious in ordinary sore throat and croup and the ice should be administered for half an hour at a time two or three times a day.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary has sent 400 of its students to the war. One hundred and fifteen went during one term.

HAPPINESS must arise from our own temper and actions and not immediately from any external conditions.

THE BEAUTY OF AGE.—There are extremes, my reverend seniors, into which we are tempted to fall when we find ourselves upon the wane. Declining ladies, especially married ladies, are more given, I think, than men, to neglect their personal appearance, when they are conscious that the bloom of their youth is gone. I do not speak of state occasions, of set dinner parties, and full dress balls, but of the daily meetings of domestic life. Now, however, is the time above all others, when the wife must determine to remain the pleasing wife, and retain her John Anderson's affection to the last, by neatness, taste, and appropriate variety of dress. That a lady has fast-growing daughters, strapping sons, and a husband at his office all day long, is no reason why she should ever enter the family circle with rumpled hair, soiled cap or unfashioned gown. The prettiest woman in the world would be spoiled by such sins in her toilet. The morning's duties, even in the store-room and kitchen, may be performed in fitting, tidy costume, and then changed for parlor habiliments, equally tidy and fitting. The fashion of the day should always be reflected in woman's dress, according to her position and age; the eyes crave for variety as keenly as the palate; and then, I honestly protest, whatever her age, a naturally good-looking woman is always handsome. For, happily, there exists more than one kind of beauty. There is the beauty of infancy, the beauty of youth, the beauty of maturity, and believe me, ladies and gentlemen, the beauty of age, if you do not spoil it by your own want of judgment. At any age a woman may be becomingly and pleasantly dressed.—[Household Words.]

THE EYES OF CHILDREN.—Every one who has been much among children and young people, ought to have learned one thing about them—that they are keenly observant. Few things escape their notice. They are something like that mystic being spoken of by the Hebrew seer, and described by him as being "full of eyes." They watch us when we little think of it. People sometimes fancy it an easy thing to deceive the young. Alas! they make a fearful blunder. It is easier to hoodwink adults than juveniles. One sometimes hears folks talk in an exceeding "knowing" and confident style about "getting on the blind side of children." But the fact is that its not, after all, a very easy thing to find the said "blind side," and often when we are deluding ourselves with the notion that we have found it, lo! there are a pair of large watchful eyes fixed on us all the while. Rest assured it is a dangerous thing to presume too much on the ignorance of the young.

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Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.
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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

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A detailed woodcut illustration of a man in a hat and coat driving a horse-drawn carriage. The carriage has large spoked wheels and a high seat. The man is holding reins and a whip. The background shows a simple landscape with a small building and trees.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Cash Only.



R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
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DIETETIC PILLS for the cure of Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Biliousness, Constipation, and all ailments arising from the bowels. They are a sure cure of Stomach, Pains or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Yellow Fever, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and all the Wounds, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Liver complaint, Dropsy, and all the Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. They are recommended to all men and women who are weakly, and they are the best medicine for the Stomach and Bowels in a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for \$1.25.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other cheap trash, which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S PILLS, and get no others. The sick want the best and there is no other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1.25. Sold by Green & Angell, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 246431

A sepia-toned photograph of a large, multi-story building, likely a hotel or office building, with many windows and a prominent entrance. The building is surrounded by trees and a street with some vehicles.

San Francisco Cordage Company.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of
CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.
TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 Front street

"Washing can be done without injuring your hands by rubbing soap or sand over them."
The Machine is used while standing in an erect position or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years old can use it as well as a woman.
The Old Reliable article, socks, etc., can be washed at once.
It is made used by the inventor at the price of \$7.00. It than any other Machine would be a gift for the following reasons:
The "Money," and "Economy" will wash sixty yards of clothing with one revolution; two operators can do it with two "Little Giants," two "Erepsians," two "Mighty Dribbles," three "Dashways," two "Macroplains," two "Mayas," two "Knowledge shall be Increased," or any other thing we have ever heard of.
Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for its reason: The science of washing being in the Machine, no machine now produced does the washing, when without the Machine, none produce it. The wife or mother knows how to wash, and she sometimes gets tired.
"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, Sacramento, also at the principal District Fairs of California.
The Machines are for sale at the home of the Inventor near Mission of San Jose, Alameda County; also of C. H. Kingston, near Santa Clara; Adam Miller, Stockton; E. J. Mayberry, Marysville; A. Wilson, Auburn Station, Eldorado County; Walter Lewis, Sacramento.
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MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Port Donelson. Dear Old Flag,
 Rays that warm the Green (at Ball Run),
 Ellsworth's Avenger. Native Land,
 Risk of Our Union.
 Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
 Cantain, with his Whiskers.
 O, my Gently Breath. Echo of These.
 We'll never Give up Dixie.
 Hurrah for Our Union.
 Twenty Years Ago.
 Old Play Ground. Nettle Moore.
 Old Foke no Home.
 Norah McShane. Played Out.
 Mother, dear, I'll come Home.
 Couldn't Stand the Press. Billy Patterson.
 My Leaving Time is Nowhere, Annie.
 Irishman's Shanty. Irish Stranger.
 I see He's still in my Dreams.
 Annie Laurie. Hazel Bell.
 Let me Kiss Him for the M of Her.
 Hater Again. Udden's Band.
 Good News from Home. Jim Plum Gam.
 Hard Times come no More.
 Bonaparte on St. Helena.
 The Girl I left behind Me. For Love of These.
 Flavors of the South. River Road.
 Pretty Jane. Gallant Hussar.
 Myself America. The Lost Child.
 Men's Amories. David's Old Sack.
 Bonnie Jean. Willie, We have missed You.
 The Soldier's Child.

Send me a list of the names of the birds you have in your collection, and postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to you. I for a List.
T. C. BOYD,

228 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.
C. ROYD continues to Design and Engrave on Wood
the advantage of an experience of 15 years. 20

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Jadab, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of one million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subscription for this division, \$750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. B. H. E., Agent C. P. R. R. Co. San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1862. 16

Oakland, Alameda Co. |

10 JOHN M. HORNBER,
Inventor and Patentee.

SAN FRANCISCO. 17-3m

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

NUMBER 12.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street, (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Why Bees Don't Make More Honey.

We have heard a very singular, yet very plausible reason why bees have not done well lately, or why they do not lay up their usual store of honey for winter. It certainly will be remembered that on the first introduction of bees into California, it was with great eclat and a furor was raised—everybody was on the "bee mania," same as every other mania, or speculation. At first bees did remarkably; even most wonderfully overflowing the hives with honey until it "cropped out" like our "quartz leads," and often paid better. The increase of swarms was without precedent, giving four, six, eight, and sometimes ten swarms in a season—the product from one hive. This was a result never known in any other country. This continued for some three years—the increase being less and less and their product being also less until the past year, from all quarters of our State, the report is the bees have not done well, neither made much honey and have not increased swarms. The change has been most singular. The cause is undoubtedly the want of food and the want of care and attention—for the bee speculation, like everything else when it "don't pay," the thing is neglected and given up, and so the hives lay round loose, a poor neglected "by-gone."

The reasoning and philosophy of our friend was this wise: when the bees first came, being pleased and delighted with the genial climate and the abundance of flowers, went to work in good earnest, the same as the early miners did, to lay up their winter's store, to "get their pile," but after a little, when they found there was no winter and that they could play round all the year, they could not see the use of working so hard all the time. They found they could get their food any time of the year, and as there were so many gardens in all bloom all winter, they concluded these gardens, like the "free lunches," would supply them, so they concluded they would adopt the "loafing system," and now the beautiful busy bee—that little emblem of industry—of which every child has been taught to sing, "How doth the little busy bee"—this useful tiny insect—has actually been spoiled by coming to California and acquiring the habit of "bumming around," living only from day to day without a thought of coming winters. What a reminiscence this is for the Bee speculators of past years.

Summer Fallow.

We are glad to see more attention paid this year to summer fallow, many of our farmers in various parts of the State having found their crops largely increased by experiments last year.

Having occasion to pass through Martinez to Lafayette, the present week, we saw a fine large field resting in summer fallow, which is to be planted this autumn. The farm is that of Fish Bros., of Pacheco, warehousemen. Their custom has been to summer fallow for years, and their crops are always increased, and so with all who summer fallow. The rains will soon be upon us, and then the plows should be set to work. Let every farmer carefully study the principles of summer fallow, its effects upon the soil and its productiveness, and he will keep his plows at constant work as long as it is possible to plow, and he will leave his many broad acres in fallow for his next year's crop, after all his present year is planted, and thus lay his plows every year by this system: to plant his grain only on land that has been one year fallow.

The Apple Parer.—The new Patent Apple Parer, or rather Fruit Parer (White's Patent), at Treadwell & Co.'s Warehouse, is one of the fine improvements now before the public—we have tried it. It will pare neatly and smoothly a bushel of apples in six to eight minutes according to the size and activity of the operator. Messrs. Treadwell & Co., hold the patent right, for this coast, and are now selling these machines at the low price of \$2.50 each. They only need be known to be properly appreciated. We are now trying them, experimentally, ourselves, and we expect to have a barrelful in five minutes. Now, that fruit is so low we advise all to get a machine, pare and preserve their fruit for winter.

From the U. S. (New York) Economist.

Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued.)

Commerce and manufactures are the two great instruments of civilization and wealth throughout the world. It is these agencies that have given to England the supremacy which she has heretofore held among nations. The art of spinning and weaving was introduced into that country by the Romans more than a thousand years since, and the people taught to clothe themselves in the Roman fashion. Woolen fabrics were mostly spun and woven by females, whence the term "spinster" was derived. It is related of "Edward the Elder," King of England, in the ninth century, that he married the daughter of a shepherd, and being desirous that his children should have a princely education, "he sent his sons to school and his daughters he sent to wool works, being example of Charles the Conqueror." In these early times the exportation of wool constituted the principal resource of the people of England. The Flemings were the great weavers of Northern Europe, and acquired wealth that rendered Flanders the most fruitful and populous country on the continent. In the sixteenth century the manufacture of wool began greatly to increase in Great Britain, and in connection with the growing commerce of the country at length extended the export of woolen goods to all parts of the world. The production of wool kept pace with its manufacture, and sheep husbandry having been for centuries the favored branch of agriculture, increased to such an extent as to make England the greatest wool-growing country in the universe, the annual clip at the present time being over 300 millions of pounds of well-washed wool on an area of less extent than Ohio and Pennsylvania. For many years past the production of corn, cattle, and hogs in the West has been so great that at times prices have scarcely paid the growers a reasonable compensation, while wool being always in short supply has paid better than any other branch of agricultural industry. A bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds, and the average price at Chicago for the last ten years has been 37½ cents. The cost of transportation to the sea-board has been about 22 cents, which is 55 per cent on the value at Chicago. The average price of hogs at Chicago for ten years past has been \$3.75 per hundred, and the cost of transportation to market 75c, a hundred, making 20 per cent on the value at Chicago. The average price of beef at the same point has been \$3.00 a hundred, and the cost of transportation to market 75c, a hundred, being an average of 25 per cent on the value at Chicago. The average price of wool has been about 40 cents a pound, and the cost of transportation to market 12c, a pound, making an average of only four per cent on the value at Chicago. The estimate of consumption of wool for the coming year is 150 million of pounds, while the clip it is supposed will fall short of 75 millions.

These estimates are made by parties having the best facilities for obtaining information and can be relied upon as being very nearly correct. Seventy-five millions of pounds of foreign wool, it will be seen will be required to make up the deficiency, a large proportion of which comes from Australia, a distance of 14 thousand miles, in foreign-sailing ships, our own having been driven from the ocean by the unwholy policy of England in furnishing piratical vessels of war for the rebels to prey upon our commerce under the British and Confederate flags. Fine foreign wools consumed in our country are mostly imported from Buenos Ayres, the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, produced to a large extent by British capital. Why should not the capitalists of the United States who are troubled to make safe investments of their money engage in sheep husbandry in the West; where the grazing lands are cheaper for the same quality and where the climate is better adapted to the production of wool than any other part of the globe? We are familiarly acquainted with an American in Buenos Ayres who has a flock of 75,000 sheep, and in Australia with an English firm owning 85,000. Before the breaking out of the rebellion a successful effort was made to establish sheep husbandry in Texas by Northern capitalists. We expressed the opinion at the time, and we are confirmed in it since that the cheap prairie lands of the West, on account of a far better market for mutton, and a climate free from the chilly "norther" to which Texas is subject, would render the undertaking much more profitable in the West. Can there be any doubt of the success of an enterprise of this character if conducted with ordinary judgment? "Come let us reason together" on the prospects in the future. The rebellion will be put down, for however we may differ as to the conduct of the war there is no considerable number in the loyal States that would listen for a moment to the breaking up of the Union. The West we know will never consent that the Mississippi, with its navigable tributaries of 12,500 miles, shall flow through a foreign territory. They have reopened it for navigation, and they will keep it open at all hazards. Should the rebellion be speedily crushed, there cannot fail to be an immense emigration into the country. A new spirit of enterprise would be likely to spring up in all

parts of our territory. The Pacific Railroad and other great works for the development of the country would be pushed on. The whole Southern country would be reopened to trade and commerce. Capital would flow to us from all parts of the world for investment in our securities and works of improvement, for faith in the stability of our government would be ten-fold greater than ever before. We should then occupy the position of having passed through the fiery trial unscathed. We should have a standing army and an immense navy, we trust, for it is quite clear that we ought never to have been without them. The war tariff would remain a necessity until the public debt was paid, which would greatly increase manufactures of all kinds, and of woolsens and worsteds in particular. Immense quantities of iron, and nearly four hundred thousand tons of sugar that are now being annually imported would be produced at home. These considerations speak strongly in favor of the presumption that all kinds of business would be brisk and that sheep husbandry would become one of the leading branches of agricultural industry. On the contrary let us consider the effect of the continuation of the rebellion. The cotton supply steadily diminishing; the probability that a considerable portion of the crop will be burned; the system of labor in the cotton-growing States greatly demoralized; an increase of the army and navy involving the necessity of increased supplies of military clothing; exchange ruling at higher rates and restricting our importations; wages in all parts of industry increased, enabling the people to indulge in all their real or fancied wants; manufacturing establishments of all kinds in active operation; the possibility (and by many believed to be a strong probability) of serious complications with one or more of the great powers of Europe. These considerations all tend to strengthen the conviction that no branch of agriculture is more likely to prove profitable in the future than sheep husbandry.

In the discussion of this subject we have said but little in reference to the care of sheep, except to declare the general principle that all domestic animals, and sheep in particular, should be well fed, well watered, well salted and well sheltered—that they should have a frequent change of pasture, and as wide a range as possible, and that dry litter should be placed in the yards where they lie at night in stormy or cold weather, knowing that there was no necessity for it, and if there was it is in the peculiar province of agricultural societies to furnish the information. We have no interest in an increased production of wool save that which every good citizen has in the development of the resources of the country, but the writer has a particular attachment to the West, for there he has friends innumerable who have stood by him from his boyhood to the present time, and there are the graves of his kindred. For whatever of prosperity he enjoys he is indebted to the West, and when he shall cease to remember the obligation, may his right hand forget its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. He sincerely believes that the present is the golden opportunity for the West to enter upon a career of unparalleled prosperity, and whatever he can do to aid in this consummation will be done. "The right hand of friendship bow oft have I grasped, And bright eyes have smiled and looked bland, But happier far are the hours that I've passed In the West, in my own native land."

SANDWICH ISLANDS SUGAR.—The Polynesian says in speaking of the sugar plantations: "In general they are through grinding for a time. Makee's and the Halka, however, have just commenced to take off a crop, which will amount to 500 or 600 tons. Metcalf's plantation has turned out the largest crop this year—about 450 tons. The next in bulk is the Princeville plantation—about 400 tons. The crop of this celebrated plantation will average very handsomely, notwithstanding the low price of sugar, owing to its superior and uniform quality, and has already gained a high reputation for itself in San Francisco and Victoria markets."

Onomea plantation, Hilo, Hawaii, has in some 320 acres of cane, which promise well to turn out upwards of 600 tons of sugar, for the first crop, to come off one year from this time. The machinery, on an extensive scale, has been ordered from Glasgow, Scotland, and will be something like the Princeville plantation machinery, with some improvements.

The bark Cambridge sailed on the 29th ult, for San Francisco with a full cargo of Hawaiian produce, the principal part of the cargo being sugar, it was the largest quantity of sugar, we believe, that has ever left this port in any one vessel. This leaves the stock on hand very small, and the shipments for the next three months will be very light.

THE BOISE COUNTRY.—A good many persons are ignorant of the location of the Boise mining country. The News gives it as about three hundred miles south of east from the Dalles, Oregon; Umatilla and Walla Walla, Washington Territory; and some two hundred and twenty-five miles east of south from Lewiston, Idaho Territory.

An Old Californian at the East

A Touch on Politics—Party Leaders—Rioters, Etc. New York, Sept. 7, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

To show you how much principle there is in the New York Democracy, let me say that a Fifth Avenue Codfish Aristocrat leads them here in company with a Know-Nothing, and that among the victims of the mob, who barely escaped with his life, and whose property was destroyed by them in July, is my father, who for fifty years has been the earnest and the tried friend of the workingman. One of the rioters meeting my white-headed father, slapped him on the back and said: "Well, Saries, it is our turn, now. We are sorry for you, but as you are in the way of vengeance we can't help you." This is Democracy, is it? I am almost ashamed of the name as well as having been born in New York. My blood boils when I talk to these pretended Democrats. Said one of these fellows the other day, "Oh, you need not argue any longer, the damned country has gone in." I wish you could see the Express, the Journal of Commerce, and the World; bought up by the money of traitors, they dare pretend to be Democratic journals. I am not so much annoyed at the ignorant classes being led and influenced by such false leaders and mean journals, as I am at those who are respectable and honest who talk against the Government at a time when every loyal Democrat should follow the example of our party in California. Glory to the Union Democracy of California! say I, with all my heart. The true leaders of the party, like Broderick, Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Holt, and Walker, are all loyal, while Know-Nothings like Brooks, gamblers like Ben. Wood, and aristocrats like his brother Fernando, who only shakes hands with the workingman at election times, pretend to lead the party in disloyalty. These traitors and traitorous papers should all be crushed. It is a misfortune that all the Unionists here do not join together in bands, but they are leaving everything to the Government. In our struggle for life every man should feel that his personal influence is important, instead of contenting himself with being loyal and leaving the Government to look after the loyalty of his neighbors. The large number of idle men in a city like New York, offers a good opportunity to the cunning demagogue, and experience shows how well it has been understood and taken advantage of. The action of the mob, however, in July was not foreseen by the leaders. Once in action, the furious crowd spared neither friends nor foes, and Wood and Brooks trembled at the storm whose fury they had so long labored to create. It is to be hoped that the working classes will now see who are their friends and who are their enemies. This attempt to excite the laborer against the Government that has always been his only friend, is worthy the Devil himself. The \$300-clause, which was intended to protect the middle and poorer classes, is the chief argument which is used in the attempt. I said to a workman, the other day, "You tell me that the Administration has sought to make a distinction between the rich and the poor. You say that you have \$300 to spare, and you would give it cheerfully were it not for the obnoxious clause. Now, suppose there was no such clause, speculators would run the price of a substitute up to \$5,000, the rich man would get clear anyway, and you, my friend, would have to shoulder your market, anyway." He could not see it, however, in the right light, for he takes the Express and is an opposition man, right or wrong, instead of glorying in "Our Country right or wrong." Let me say further, this man was an American, and not the poor Irishman who is charged with all the riotous acts when he only does what traitorous Americans tell him. Just arrived, he does not know that chivalry Democracy in its heart despises him as a "mud-sill," that white-gloved Fernando Wood looks upon him as a "tool," that Brooks tried in years gone by, to make his nationality an eternal reproach. Let the blame fall where it ought. Ayl and the punishment.

Wonderful Improvements—Bldes and Drives—Tenement Houses—Fair—Picture Gallery, Etc. Etc. New York, Sept. 18.

My sight seeing has been brought to a sudden termination by a fit of sickness. I question if any Californian enjoys the climate of the East. When I recovered sufficiently to go out, I amused myself by riding in every direction in the stages and have seen the great metropolis in every aspect, by day and gas light. I cannot get used to it. The change is wonderful. I look at the palaces of trade, on Broadway, with the eye of a stranger; they are all new to me, with the exception of Stewart's old place, and as the marble is carefully cleaned every year or so, even this looks new. The architecture of most of the buildings is beautiful enough to suit the most fastidious taste. Accustomed as I was to the everlasting monotony of square brick edifices, these ornamental marble edifices most agreeably surprised me. The change is equally fortunate in the residences of the wealthy up town; the day of unsightly structures has passed away in New York. You have no idea how mean the old City Hall looks in com-

parison, or the once lordly residence of Astor, and they used to be the boast of New Yorkers.

Another change is delightful. It used to be the custom of the wealthy, and those who could afford the luxury of a horse and carriage, to drive out on the Bloomingdale road—and a sorry pleasure it was; the dust was equal to that one endures on a trip to Washoe—now, if you accept the invitation of a friend, your elegant barouche with its span of splendidly caparisoned horses turns into the Fifth Avenue and takes its place in a procession of superb establishments, en route for Central Park. You find the barouche of your friend completely eclipsed by the gorgeous equipages of others. In place of a mean dusty drive, you follow the throng through the delightful avenues of the Park; instead of dusty faces and soiled dresses, you see bright faces and the most exquisite costumes that the art of the modiste can invent, and where you used to tire of the Quaker livery of the attendants of the Great, you are now dazzled by the magnificence of their out-riders. The spectacle on any sunny afternoon is almost fairy like, and you find yourself wondering if you are really in New York and in war time.

My stage rides have made me acquainted with the dark sides of New York, particularly over in the quarter near Tompkins Square. The large tenement houses, thank God! you do not hear of in San Francisco, nor the squalid, miserable occupants, whose misery is only too apparent, even in the summer. I need not say that I did not repeat my rides on the East side of town. In justice I ought to say that some of the tenement houses are even elegant; I have seen some in Eldridge street that are very clean and very convenient inside, as well as ornamental outside, but, only think, six and seven stories high! It is true that the Fifth Avenue hotel is six stories high, but then the occupants of the upper floors step into a car and are screwed up very comfortably to their place of abode.

I have been to the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Academy of Music. I was equally disappointed in the Fair and in the great Opera House. The Fair was not equal to the last one given by our Mechanic's Institute, and the Academy looked very dingy. I regretted the expenditure of a very dirty postage stamp, although I wanted to get rid of it. On my way home, I witnessed a large conflagration, and was somewhat surprised at the want of method in the Fire Department, but they tell me here that I am greatly prejudiced. I see much to admire in New York, but much to condemn. I wandered through the print shops yesterday and was particularly delighted with a duplicate of the Derby Day, on exhibition at Schaus'. It is the most life-like picture I have seen in a long while; the coloring, the groupings, the expression of every face on the canvas delighted me. The engraving, however, is a poor one, and although greatly praised, disappointed me. I was much interested in visiting Brady's National Gallery; it is one of the most agreeable places to look in at for a morning hour that I know of. I promise myself a treat in looking through the Art galleries and libraries of New York. I tried to hear Mr. Sumner's address the other evening, but the crowd was even dangerous. It is curious what distinguished Democrats of the Old School were on the platform as friends of Mr. Sumner, while Know-Nothings like Brooks, and Codfish Aristocrats like the Woods, lead the Democracy of the New School, outside.

I have had two or three rows in the cars with men who have forced their opinions on me. I am sorry to say that the Irish, or rather some of them, are made tools of by the Know-Nothings of the Brooks' School, who try to persuade them that the war is solely to put the Negroes in place of the Irish in every department of labor. This absurd notion is carefully nursed by the politicians. An Irishman said the other day that the Government was a damned humbug and he would be one to pull it down. In vain I reminded him of the patriotic course of Archbishop Hughes, and in the valor displayed by the Irish troops in upholding the very Government he was opposed to, but Know-Nothingism had obtained possession of him, and after some high words I left him. I do not blame the poor ignorant Irishman any more than the equally stupid Copperhead American. The leaders are the ones to blame, and they ought to be punished, for they are doing their best to create anarchy. M. A. S.

Cotton Seed.

The success which has already attended many of the experiments made with Cotton the present year, should prompt all who have the land and conveniences to plant, to go into its cultivation largely. To this end we can offer to all, who desire an extra quality of Cotton seed, the true Sea-Island Cotton Seed, at a very low rate; the quality is the best ever offered. As this is an extra lot, purchasers will do well to secure it now, or as early as possible.

Models for Exhibition.

Remember and send your models of implements and new inventions to the Exhibition Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, where they will be exhibited and explained free of cost, and their excellencies made known.

The Vermont State Fair and Wool-Grower's Convention.

A CORRESPONDENT of Moore's Rural New Yorker says: The show of animals was not large on the first day, but good. The staple production of Vermont, viz: Merinos, was the chief feature. Mr. Hammond being the President of the Society, did not show. R. W. Sanford and Mr. Stowell showed some very superior sheep.

At two o'clock the Wool-Grower's Convention assembled. There was considerable hesitation whether to have the speech of Hon. Henry S. Randall then, or defer it until the closing day of the Fair; but as it was, by request, specially addressed in regard to sheep, and as it was found that many wool growers had assembled from all parts of the State, and from some other States, expressly to hear it—and that a number of these gentlemen could not stay through the Fair—it was decided that it proceed. I looked with some curiosity on the sheep grandees. President Hammond, the leader of them, is a noble-looking man of sixty. Messrs. Wright, Saxton, Stowell, Ellithorpe, Cutting, Cook, Bottom, Cushing, etc.,—and hundreds of them whose names I did not learn—are substantial looking men. They looked more like a Legislature than a crowd, when Mr. Randall rose to address them. The address lasted an hour, and except when the body broke out, as they frequently did, into loud applause, you might have heard a pin drop. Not a man moved or left the room, or suspended his fixed attention. This is the decorum of Vermont. The speech was purely practical, and was of such a character as must greatly enhance the high reputation of Mr. R.

After Mr. Randall sat down, Col. Needham, the Secretary of the Society, who attended Geo. Campbell to the World's Fair at Hamburg, was called for, and requested to narrate his experiences on that occasion. He spoke an hour in an easy off-hand way—and being a small man stood on a table. His account of the circumstances under which the American Merinos beat seventeen hundred and odd competitors, taking the first and second prizes on rams, and the first and second on ewes, was most interesting. It seems nearly all the best flocks of Germany were represented, and the competition from France was also strong. The Emperor Napoleon had forty sheep on the ground competing against Campbell's. The agents of the Emperor were not suited with the pens assigned to them and built splendid ones at the Emperor's expense. "He beat us," said Col. Needham, "on pens—but we beat him on sheep." After the Fair was over, Campbell sold his twelve sheep to a Prussian Count for \$5,000, while the best other ram sold, brought but \$400 or \$500. Our newspapers have printed it \$4,000 instead of \$40, but Col. Needham emphatically corrected this statement.

I have written as much as I have time for now, but will try to write something about the other day's Fair if not called to go to B—, as I informed you. Yours truly, A. P. M.

Durability of Fence Posts.

As some one wishes to know if any person has tested the durability of fence-posts when set in the ground with tops down, I will give my experience: In the winter of 1838 I moved to Iowa. In drawing logs to the mill to build my first house, I had a log fifteen feet long and four feet at the stump, so large I could not draw it. I made lengths of it for fence posts, as timber was very scarce in this part of Iowa. I got it sawed at the halves. It was sawed 4 by 4 at one end and 4 by 2 at the other, which reversed one-half of the posts, bringing the top ends of one-half down. I used some for the posts in building my door-yard fence, and let a neighbor have some for the same purpose. In ten or twelve years some of the posts rotted off in my fence. My neighbor's place changed hands, and the present owner, four years ago, built a new picket fence in the place of the old one. I was present and examined the posts. About one-half of them were rotted off, and had been for some years; the other half appeared quite sound, so much so that he re-set them in the new fence. The carpenter that was building the fence and I examined the posts to see the cause of the difference, and we found by the notches near the heart that the sound posts were set with the top or upper ends down. I had heard that posts set top and down would last longer, which made me curious to know which end was down. Seeing it spoken of in the "Rural," I went this morning and examined the old posts that are now standing. They appear quite sound and will stand for some years to come. At the surface they are worn about half off. They have been set twenty-four years last April. The log was a Burr Oak.—[Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

RE-ROOTING OF PEAR TREES ON QUINCE.—This spring I had occasion to move twenty-five pear trees on quince, which I set five years ago, at two years old, budded low on the stock, so that it was easy to set them two to four inches below the junction. Upon about one-third of these trees I found that there were plenty of quince-roots, but none from the pear. About one-third had both pear and quince roots, and in some instances, when the pear roots were vigorous, the quince roots, though still in place were dead or dying. Upon the other third there were no quince roots left, the whole tree being sustained by the new roots formed below by the pear. In one case, the tree was budded upon pear, and that had straight roots, reaching downward. On the trees where new pear roots had formed above the quince, they all appeared disposed to spread out horizontally. The trees still retaining quince roots are not as large as the others, and those with both pear and quince roots proved that the latter do not always die as soon as pear roots form.—[Correspondence Ohio Farmer.]

The Cazenovia, New York, Republican says that the New Woodstock cheese factory recently made sale of a lot of cheese, eight hundred in number, averaging about one hundred and fifty pounds each, at twelve cents per pound, amounting to between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

A letter in the Country Gentleman says: I noticed some time since in your paper, an inquiry, "How to keep Sweet Potatoes." I will endeavor to give the mode practiced in this, the heaviest sweet potato growing county in the Union. When it is desired to keep but a few, barrels or dry-goods boxes should be used. Place 3 by 4 pieces upon the floor, set the box upon them, a few dry leaves in the bottom of the box, pour in the potatoes, which should be exposed to air only long enough to dry off outside moisture, and all cut or eaten ones taken out. When the box is full, put a few dry leaves on top, cover loosely with the lid, leaving space for the moisture to escape. Place another box on top of it, and proceed to fill in the same way. The potatoes should be put at once where they are to remain—not left three or four days and then moved.

If the desire is to keep a quantity, houses are built of any desirable size, say 30 by 36 feet, of frame, two stories high, back paneled, and plastered—if a very dry situation, a cellar under—the floor not extending out to the walls by four inches—place 3 by 4 pieces against the walls of each story; board up to them 5 or 6 feet high; put dry leaves upon the floors, and then pour the potatoes upon them to the depth of about five feet, and cover over with dry leaves or straw. It is best to have loose boards the whole length of the room to put up to make bins 4 or 5 feet wide, for convenience in putting in and taking out. The lowest story that is used, must have dead air spaces under the potatoes—4 by 5 pieces laid down, and loose boards laid on them, on which the potatoes must be put.

The cellar will not keep them well unless very dry. While the house is filling, the door and windows must be kept open and the fire going. As soon as placed in the house the potatoes will commence "sweating," when every effort must be made to keep them well ventilated and dry. After the "sweating process" has gone through with, close the windows and shutters, except one window down a little for ventilation, and keep dark.

The stove must be placed in the lowest story used; the heat will flow through the dead air used; the spaces between the walls and the potatoes, so that the upper rooms will be warmer than the lower. The heat should be kept at about 50 degrees.

Dig the potatoes before touched with frost, although a slight frost to kill leaves will not hurt. Potatoes to keep well, should be grown upon a dry land. The chief sources of success are—ventilation well while sweating, keep regular heat, and exclude air and light.

If your correspondent desires to keep but a few for family use, any room in which the temperature is not allowed to fall below 40 degrees will answer, although there will be some smell from them, especially if they do not keep well.

Cotton Prospects.

The Newburyport Herald, in a candid review of the cotton prospects, comes to the conclusion that we shall not have a full supply again, under the most favorable circumstances, in less than five or ten years—probably ten—and concludes with these observations:

"If we are to have a great reform we must prepare ourselves for some sacrifices. It looks to us as it does to Neal Dow, and therefore our surprise at the increase of cotton mills. People who have fortunes have a right to do with them as they please; but if we had a hundred thousand dollars and wanted to double it in the shortest time, we would not put it into cotton mills; rather would we invest it in cotton, which is high and will go higher; or in cotton cloth, which is advancing, and in our opinion has a good margin to advance on yet. The only thing that can check the value of cotton, is the increase of other materials. Wool, flax and silk may be more largely used. Silk we must import, and flax cannot speedily take the place of cotton, though silk and linen are as cheap now as cotton; but wool may be had to any extent, and is being enormously increased. Still it will be some time before people will appreciate the fact, that this country is not what it was prior to 1860, and it will be some time after that, before factories can be built and machinery changed; and therefore speculators in cotton and cotton goods have years to act in."

WAGONS FOR FARM USE.—Wagons for farm use should be made with a projection from the rear end of the box, something like the "hood" of a mail coach, and therefore called by that name. If the hind gate of an ordinary wagon-box filled with potatoes is taken out, some bushels run to the ground. If it is taken out of one with a boot, the potatoes are held in that, convenient to be shovelled. The boot can be made as a part of the wagon-box, or made separate, strengthened with iron straps, and arranged to attach to any wagon or cart box, when wanted for potatoes or other roots, or ears of corn. The bottom of the boot should project 18 or 20 inches beyond the hind gate of the wagon-box. It is an improvement that no farmer who has ever tried it will be willing to do without.

HARVESTING.—We noticed in Chicago today a large lot of these popular machines being boxed to go to California. They are part of a lot of one hundred and fifty now being shipped by Messrs. Barber, Hawley & Co. We learn that they used their machine successfully during the harvest just past as a reaper, lowering the carrier nearly to the ground, and providing a box or hopper at the extreme end to receive the grain, which was let out by the driver as often as desirable.—[Prairie Farmer.]

COAL-TAR FOR BLENDING SHEEP.—"One who knows," informs the Prairie Farmer that coal-tar is really one of the best articles extant, for marking sheep. It gives, without any preparation, a durable, bright brand. Twenty-five cents will purchase enough to brand two thousand sheep. While the same amount of tar, lampblack and lard oil, will cost at least, three or four dollars, and is no wise a whit superior.

A Farmer with 60,000 Acres.

By the following it will be seen that farming can be carried on as extensively as any other business, and at as large a profit. Mr. Sullivan's Farm "Broadland" on which he resides contains 22,000 acres, is five miles wide and seven long, with 9,000 under cultivation, from that he clears a profit of \$80,000. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal says:

"Michael L. Sullivan, Esq., for many years one of the largest and most devoted farmers of Ohio, whose broad acres stretched the rich valley of the Scioto in the sight of the dome of the capitol, is now the leading farmer of the northwest. Some years ago he sold his valuable lands in Franklinton, and reinvested in the cheap, rich, vast and unsettled prairies of Illinois. Nine miles from Homer on the great Western railroad, and seven miles from Tolono, on the Illinois Central, in Champaign county, ten years ago the magnificent farm Mr. Sullivan now cultivates was a dreary waste, and its vicinity a solitude. He entered in 1853, more than 20,000 acres, expended \$100,000 in permanent improvements, and now farms rising 9,000 acres. The remainder is under fence, and will in time be farmed. Mr. Sullivan has 40,000 additional acres in the county adjoining Champaign, but unimproved.

"Every expense of labor or improvement is daily and carefully entered, and his books are balanced and kept with an accuracy equal to any bank in the State. For instance, every laborer, horse, mule, or ox, is named, and a time book is kept of each. The farm is laid off in sections, and every day's work, together with production and loss, debit and credit, are fairly exhibited. This is his system, and is inviolable.

"One statement will startle the credulity of most men, even farmers—that 1,800 acres of corn were cultivated last year by 1,500 days manual labor. His book shows this fact—and more. Every day's work of horse, oxen, and mules on the farm, and parts of the farm, is carefully and accurately recorded. His blacksmiths, gardeners, dairymen, fruiterers, butchers, etc., each have separate accounts, and he can tell you the cost, to the tenth of a dime, of the raising of corn, or the cost of hay, clover, timothy seed, etc. He expected last year to cut 3,000 tons of hay, but the season was unpropitious, and topping the timothy with machinery sent to market 3,000 bushels timothy seed this winter and spring, selling most of it at \$2.50 per bushel. He cut 1,000 tons of timothy hay. This morning I received news of the arrival of 3,000 horses and mules belonging to the government for feeding. This is but one incident of Mr. Sullivan's great plan, and in five years he will have that number of cattle of his own to feed.

"His purpose is raising and feeding stock, and the raising last year of 100 bushels of strawberries and 1,000 bushels of peaches were but incidents of his great purpose. Riding over the farm I found 1,900 fat cattle, and the young stock were in every direction.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS FARM.—Another large farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk. Mr. Funk resides near Bloomington, McLean county. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39,000—farm of 27,000 acres, said to be worth \$80 per acre, and three pasture fields containing respectively 8,000, 3,000, and 1,000 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about \$75,000 worth of cattle a year to New York. His stock on hand, horses, mules, hogs, and fat cattle, is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

Subjects Suggested for Discussion at the State Fair at Utica, N. Y.

1. The most economical method of supplying the surface with the mineral food of plants, whether by its direct application by subsoiling, or by the plowing in of deep-rooted plants. The question to be restricted to those cases where the surface soil has been subjected for a period of at least fifteen years to the ordinary methods of cultivation by a rotation of crops, and when the subsoil, whether of sedimentary or primary formation, is not below the surface of an average distance of over six feet.

In all instances of such soil and subsoil adduced for illustration in the discussion, the same to be accurately described.

2. The best rotation of crops suited to the climatic conditions of the middle tier of counties in the State, on farms having at least eighty acres of good arable land.

The question to be considered with the end in view of obtaining a maximum annual revenue in cash, and at the same time the largest amount of manure of the greatest fertilizing value. The amount paid for labor, its proper application, and the capital invested in stock, whether of sheep, cattle, horses, etc., or of one or more of these kinds of domestic animals, being the same in all cases, and the condition of the markets for the several products of the farms being an average one.

3. The best method of husbandry, the manures obtained from the methods proposed in the second problem (in the rotation of crops, etc.), and the best time of applying them on the several crops. The economy of management in this respect on the farm being the same.

No. 1. Joseph Harris, Esq., editor of Genesee Farmer, and Hon. George Geddes, are desired to open the discussion.

No. 2. J. J. Thomas and Hon. T. C. Peters, are desired to open the discussion.

No. 3. H. T. Brooks, Esq., and Lewis F. Allen, Esq., are desired to open the discussion.

R. P. Johnson, Sec'y.

If such plans were adopted in our California societies, great good would result.

Among the recent scientific agricultural suggestions is one for improving chalky soils by using sulphate of iron as a manure. It is stated that just as a preparation of iron is prescribed to the human subject when the blood is poor, so poor and barren soils may be greatly improved by sulphate of iron.

RECIPE FOR TOMATO VINEGAR.—Noticing an inquiry some time ago in your excellent paper about making vinegar, I will give my method, which I think better and cheaper than any whisky mixture I ever saw, and much more healthy. I take ripe tomatoes, and after washing them put them in a coarse sieve (a colander will answer just as well), break them to pieces with the hand, and rub out the juice. Put this in a large jar or some other vessel, and in about 24 hours, or, if the weather is hot, perhaps less, the pulp of the tomato will rise to the top as the scum rises on small beer. Skim this all off, and then put the juice in your vinegar keg, or barrel, and put it in a warm place, and if you do not have the best of vinegar I shall be surprised. We have been using our tomato vinegar which was made last summer, about three months, and often show it to our visitors, by whom it is universally praised.—[Rural New Yorker.]

HOW TO PREPARE CORN FOR THE TABLE.—In preparing sweet corn for table use, remove the husk and silk, put the corn into a pot of boiling water with about a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of water; let the corn boil about fifteen or twenty minutes; then with a sharp knife slit the rows of grains, and then with the back of the knife press out the pulp, leaving the hull of the grain attached to the cob. Seasoned with pepper, salt and butter, it makes a superb dish that the most delicate may partake of. Some people suffer inconvenience from eating sweet corn, but this may be attributed to eating the hull of the grain, which is as indigestible as the cob. The "Stowell" sweet corn is the corn for table use. It has from twelve to twenty rows of grains on the cob. Some add a quarter of teaspoonful of saleratus to the boiling water, before putting the corn in.—[Germania Telegraph.]

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—For seven pounds of ripe tomatoes use half their weight of finely pulverized sugar. Stew a quarter pound of green ginger-root in water until soft. Remove the skins from the fruit without scalding. Dissolve and boil the sugar in a little water until it is thick, then put in the tomatoes, and take from the fire. When cool, skim them out, beat the sirup, throw in the fruit, until the process is repeated three times. Then add all together, and boil them gently till done. Let the sirup become thick before the tomatoes are put in it. Seal the jars with paste made with rye flour, wet with cold water, and keep in a dry place. This will keep all winter.

CUCUMBER CORN may be preserved by packing it lightly in casks or barrels, and covering it with a brine strong enough to keep cucumbers. The corn should be taken with the husk on. Corn thus prepared, if kept covered with brine, will keep in good order for a year or more, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.

STATE PREMIUMS.—The Board—consisting of the Governor of the State, President of the State Agricultural Society, President of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, President of the Northern District Horticultural and Mechanical Society, and the President of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco—appointed under the Act of the last Legislature to award the State premiums on certain articles of domestic manufacture, have submitted a partial report, awarding the following premiums:

Mission Woolen Mills, San Francisco—525 yards woolen cloths, \$1,000; 175 pairs blankets, \$1,000; woolen drawers \$75; woolen undershirts, \$75.

Pioneer Paper Mill, Taylor & Co., Tomales, Marin county—Over 1,000 reams printing paper, \$1,000.

Nash & Fogg, Stockton—300 pairs of boots made in the State, \$125; 600 pairs of shoes made in the State, \$150.

Several other parties entered goods of various kinds for State premiums, but failed to furnish the Board of Judges with satisfactory evidence of having exhibited at Stockton and Marysville, as required by law. The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Governor.

THE LATE FROST IN OHIO.—Reports from southern, central and northwestern Ohio give no very discouraging account of the effects of the frosts which visited those regions on the nights of the 29th and 30th August. The corn in some localities was slightly bitten, but not enough to effectually injure the crop. The sorghum escaped almost entirely. The tobacco crop suffered more than any other.—[Ohio Farmer.]

Messrs. Kirby, Byrne & Co.—The New Goods for this extensive establishment are now being opened and offered to the patrons of this popular place. It should be first borne in mind that Messrs. K. B. & Co., have become so well acquainted with the wants of their patrons that they have the most of their goods made expressly for their trade, and this the one great reason why their customers are so well pleased and satisfied. As we have some penchant in looking over rich and fashionable Dry Goods, having in years "lang syne" been interested in that business—we spent a little time last evening in examining the splendid array as the cases were being uncovered, from La Belle France, Merrie England and the other manufacturing of Europe. Messrs. K. B. & Co., can truly boast of having the very largest assortment of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ottomans and Empress Cloths and all other Rich Dress Goods ever imported to this place. Their Shawl and Cloak Department is complete and very "recherche." Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, etc., cannot be surpassed in excellence (this house is the only one that sells ladies' gloves at the old price of \$1.25). New and superb Piano Covers, in colors to match carpets, a new and excellent idea. Superb Flannels, Blankets, etc. New styles Ladies' Riding Robes, with every other needed article and style of goods found in a first class House. This House is known also as the "One Price," and with such courteous attendants and salesmen as to make a call always pleasant and satisfactory. Our readers, everywhere, especially in the country, may be assured they will always be satisfied if they call at Kirby, Byrne & Co's.



SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

AND—

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET, Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED STOCK a correspondence and business in Europe as to seeds him to secure from the very best sources—the most successful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt and in endless variety. Imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seeds, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAYANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths, Anemones, Ranunculus, Narcissus, Crocuses, Peonies, Gladioli, Iris, &c.

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, where the parties run GREAT RISK of loss imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some irresponsible Establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. H. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO

THE "GOLDEN HARP"

AND—

THE "LEADER"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVERNS, SADDLE-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay street, below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

[The following came to hand too late for insertion before the close of the Indianology series.]
NOTE OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

The Indian Games.—The readers of the Railroad Survey volumes will remember the Ring game of the Mohaves, which is fully delineated in Whipple's account of those Indians. This diversion is played by a small ring, or hoop, of wood, set running, and two persons chasing after it with spear or sticks to run it through or take it up with their spears before it falls to the ground. From Reed's account of the Los Angeles tribes, it seems that this game, obtained and was in use among them, and it would appear that the Indians of all the Missions south of Santa Ynez also were addicted to it. The old Missionary Fathers allowed all their old games among the neophytes that were not vicious in their nature, and when the old foreigners came to the country between 1825 and 1835, it was a common thing to see the Indians going through the performances of their national games, at the appointed times and seasons of the different tribes. The Ring game prevailed through Santa Barbara county, as the old foreigners inform me, and it shows a connecting link with the nations on the Mohave and Colorado. The other games they used were also similar to those, which different writers have given of the Sacramento and San Joaquin tribes.

The Kewchilla Indians of the Tulares.—In the San Francisco Wide West, of 1855, may be found several valuable articles on these Indians by a writer who signs himself J. H. R. We have not been able to procure for our papers more than the vocabulary of this tribe, which will be found at large in the First Series of the Indianology, but from the care bestowed on this, the remaining articles must be of value to inquirers. The Wide West is now long discontinued, but doubtless bound volumes are preserved in San Francisco. In the volumes of Schoolcraft's History of the Indian tribes, may be found some excellent notes and vocabularies of the same Indians by Adam Johnson, written in 1852.

The Sierra Nevada Indians.—These tribes unmistakably seem to be offshoots from the Klamath Lakes to the Tejon; probably they are all Pab- ties, or one class or other of Root Diggers, and offshoots of the extensively distributed Shoshones. In Hutchins' California Magazine, for April 1859, will be found an excellent article on this class of our tribes, said to be written by Mr. Wadsworth, late editor of the Placerville American, a very celebrated paper in its day. These notes are illustrated by most faithfully executed wood-cuts of the customs and life of the California Indian. The delineations would answer for all the coast tribes of the ancient Mission districts. It is much to be lamented that among the many intelligent observers of our State residing among the Indians of the Tulare country and those of the Sacramento and Sierra Nevada countries, and those north of the Bay since 1850, no writer has yet given to the world a full consecutive and detailed account of the tribes among whom they lived. The different Indian reservations have interpreters and agents thoroughly acquainted with their language, habits, customs, games, feasts, dances, traditions, language, etc., etc., but no one will undertake this very necessary and much required work, because there is "no pay" in it. All the mammoth seekers, politicians, and editors have allowed themselves to be outstripped by the poor old Spanish Friar Missionary of San Juan Capistrano, of 1824, who had no modern lights to guide him as the present generation have.

The Divergence of Dialects.—When we come to consider the great number of dialects of the present European languages, we ought not to be surprised at what prevails among those of Alta California and Mexico. Take for instance, the English in 1863, one thousand years after the death of Alfred the Great; if an American speaking the undefined English were to travel in England and Wales, among the rural population, he would be astonished to find that every fifty or sixty miles has its dialect, or lingo of rude British English, *unpardonable* for a stranger to understand without an interpreter. This fact is hardly to be credited in the United States, but we have only to go into the out of the way and retired population of each English county to make the fact patent. What may be stated of England is also true of Germany, France, Spain, etc., even to China. Apply this great and living fact to California and Mexico, and one great secret or mystery of our infidelity of dialects and apparent, multiplicity of languages is no longer difficult of solution. There are radical mother languages in Pacific North America, as there are now in modern Europe, and they are only to be discovered by long study of competent minds gifted with the genius of language. In Europe, such persons exist who understand scientifically all the dialects of certain mother tongues from personal observation, but not so yet in Pacific North America or Mexico. When we remember the remarks of Clavi- ro and Venegas before 1770, that the dialects of the Guaranic and Cochimiles languages of Lower California are so extremely difficult to understand, that a stranger to them would immediately take them to be distinct languages, a fact restated by both Bosca and Reed of those of Los Angeles and San Diego counties, as may be seen in our series of papers, and which is confirmed in our series among the Kawchillas of the San Joaquin Valley, and the Motones from Soledad to San Francisco, a great truth is brought home to the minds of all interested in the study of the Indianology, of the highest practical value in future investigations. A very strange fact was brought to light in 1859, by St. Ives, as pertaining to the long lost Mogul Pueblos, which he for the first time since 1540 located properly on our maps. There are seven pueblos or towns of these Indians, all within thirty miles of each other, yet they so diverge in dialect, that some of the villages cannot converse with each other. This is found, however, to be the case with the Pima clans or tribes in many

cases, for not less than twenty different philological works were written before 1800 on the Mayos, Yakis, Opotos, Papagos, and Pimas of the Gila, living within a circuit of some 400 miles, and yet one general language, on comparison by the missionaries, was found to prevail amongst them.

There is exhibited at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, a wonderful clock, the work of a clock-maker named Morrill, which took fourteen years to complete. This clock runs eight days, strikes the quarter hours on four different bells of various sounds, gives the alarm to awaken the master, lights a lamp, lights a fire in the stove, rings a bell in the servant's chamber, who arises in the presence of all, looks around upon the audience a few moments, then draws the curtain to dress. A carriage is seen coming along the road, calls at Mr. Morrill's store and gets a clock, and drives away. As the carriage nears the mountain, two robbers attack the horses, and a desperate fight ensues. A farmer with a glass spies them and comes to the rescue. A hunter at a distance discovers the state of affairs and fires at the robbers killing one, the other disappearing into his cave in the mountain, and the carriage drives on with its occupants.

TREE PLANTING.—It was stated in an article lately published in one of our daily papers that the French Government encourages the owners of mountain land to plant forest trees, and that according to official returns nearly 30,000 acres were planted the last year. The Government has six houses for drying seeds of forest trees. In 1861 it had 473 nurseries, and 359 were added to them in 1862, capable of producing 40,000,000 plants. As an encouragement to further efforts one instance is mentioned of a tract of 150 acres being offered for sale, in 1844, at 7000, but no buyer could be found at that price. It was then planted with the Scotch fir, and is now valued at more than 70,000.

A lady in Lawrence, Kansas, saved her husband from the guerrillas by a novel method. She saw them coming, and tearing up an end of the carpet induced him to get under, and kept dragging it on him till it was all taken up. She dragged it into the yard and against the fence, he working himself under it. Then she threw a bedstead, chairs, etc., on the top. He remained there awhile, but finally crawled out into a corn-field, and escaped. They burned the house, but were willing to save the widow's furniture.

A musical bed has been invented in Germany. It is so constructed that by means of a concealed piece of mechanism the pressure of the body produces the softest harmony, which lasts long enough to lull one to sleep. At the head of the bed is a dial with a hand, which can be placed at whatever hour the person wishes to awake, and at the time fixed the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drum and cymbals, loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of *Coal-oil* as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
v12-19

Life Insurance.
One of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself.

It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and securing to those dependent upon him for support, a certainty against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Higelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & F. have made themselves popular and secured a great favor for the public by the very prompt manner in which they have settled all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

John T. Zorn.

A. App.

ZORN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS.
421 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
11 BECKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, containing themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,
421 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of
GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED
EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE
THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,
BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse
16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,
9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

S. Standish. H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with a single horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$35. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW CANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

STANDISH & DALTON

Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

An Extra Flock of Sheep for Sale.

A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE that business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French, and two FULL BLOOD Spanish Merino Breds of the highest character and value, seven FULL BLOOD Ewes, and 900 grade Ewes, crosses of the above in fine order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage in Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor of his paper.

TAY, BROOKS & BAGKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS,

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FORGES,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PE ORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate,
Sheet Iron,
Pipe Lead,
Iron Tubing,
Rubber Hose,
Brass Goods,
Stoves,
Etc., Etc.

...ALSO...

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

...OR...

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN,

SHEET IRON,

COPPER,

BRASS,

ZINC,

...AND...

JAPANESE GOODS.

...ALSO...

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BAGKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the

Calibrated Patent Double-Stack Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, **DURABILITY.**—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1828.

2d, **MANUFACTURE.**—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, **CAPACITY.**—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, **ECONOMY.**—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, **VENTILATION OF HEAT.**—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back doors. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, **ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT.**—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, **THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.**—By which a compressed and inveterate action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, **BROILING.**—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, **HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.**—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, **WATER RACK.**—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave overstrung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or any other State.

Purchasers of Pianos will do it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH.

16

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

\$175.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175; do., with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned to the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Scale. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$300.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminars, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,
No. 421 Broadway, N. Y.

THE

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "April Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 250,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$2.50 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$2.50 per 100; cloth bound, 40 cents, \$4.00 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$2.50 per 100; cloth bound, 40 cents, \$4.00 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow B-1 No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, send me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$3.50 per 100; cloth bound, 50 cents, \$5.00 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....OCT. 30, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph, marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible (if they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued).

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Travelling Agents to visit the remotest corners of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

There rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California "root" nation our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their best wishes, they would admit and say that California is indeed the garden of the world. To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We remind our readers that we have quite a long letter—a genuine news letter—from our attentive and happy correspondent, "M. A. S." New York. His writings display his earnest spirit and love for his country for which all have reason to be proud. An interesting letter from a friend at Tahiti will be read with pleasure as giving us much valuable information, which if we are wise we shall improve.

Sheep raisers, wool growers, manufacturers of woolsens, and all interested in progress, should read the conclusion of the article on Sheep Husbandry in our this week's issue. It is a very important and valuable Essay. The statistics embraced in the Essays, though short, are valuable, and should be carefully considered, especially in California.

We have letters from our correspondent H. H. C.; will appear. Also, from A. Y. B., a new correspondent.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

A PARCEL of sixteen-rowed white flint corn—remarkable. Planted as late as June, at the Swan Farm, at Lafayette. Also a Box of native walnuts, of very fine quality, and a parcel of quinces, grown on same farm.

A collection of the copper ores from Mount Diablo from the different mines, all of much interest and can be seen at the Museum and Reading Room—open to all.

Silver Bars from Mt. Diablo.

We have seen silver bars made from the Mt. Diablo mines the ore assaying at the rate of \$40 to \$50 per ton. This is bringing one real interest near home. California interests first, is our motto, for why should health and life be risked so much by long journeys over barren plain, rocky mountains, snows, and ice, when in our own beautiful climate, within a few hours travel, we have access to riches almost untold, that is yet unrevealed? Let our San Francisco capitalists look to this and act rationally.

A FAVOR TO APPRECIATE—Having occasion to send a case of goods, "The Grapes, Grasses and Wonders of California," to Philadelphia, to the Natural History Society, by which many samples of our products will make California better known, we were kindly and generously aided in the enterprise by having the same forwarded by the Pacific Mail Company free of charge, thus enabling us to do more in the way of distribution to Societies and friends abroad. For this favor we return our sincere thanks to the Pacific Mail Company for their courtesy and kindness.

SAN JOSE RAILROAD EXCURSION—We are indebted to Superintendent Houston for complimentary tickets for the excursion to Menlo Park, and return thanks for favors of this kind, which we have not yet been able to enjoy. We shall improve them at an early day, with a desire to note the great improvements which must result from this great work, and for which enterprise the public are now indebted to the great and untiring energy of Mr. Houston and his co-workers for what is now a reality.

The first rail of the Pacific Central Railroad was laid at Sacramento on Monday, 26th inst.

Our Rambles in the Country No. 13.

We resume our Rambles after a few weeks' omission, and hope our readers will resume their interest in them. We promised some notes on water companies, mines, etc. Our residents in the city know so little of the magnitude of water companies, we will commence with

WATER COMPANIES.

The Union Water Company, at Murphy's, is one of the many large water companies that supply the miners and citizens with the life giving liquid, the extent of which is so little known. The fountain head of this company is the North Fork of the Stanislaus. For the first nine miles the ditch has eight feet fall to the mile, is eight feet wide at the top, five feet at the bottom, and three feet deep, giving 21 square feet of water, and has a current of four miles an hour; from thence the ditch is three miles by the creek to the flume which is 14 miles long to the main fork; 11 miles of this is in a flume four feet wide and three feet deep and carries 18,000 inches of water; thence it runs as a ditchway 7 miles southeast, two feet wide and 20 inches deep. This ditch extends 50 miles on the main fork beyond Murphy's. The Company have four large reservoirs; the largest one is 35 feet deep, 600 feet on the face; it has a cobb dam, with a solid base 60 feet thick, which flows water back 1½ miles. To show the amount of what it would hold, it would give 500 inches of water for 117 days without any addition. The other three are about the same, and built after the same plan.

This Company supplies Murphy's, Douglas Flat, French Camp, Vallecito, Angel's Camp, Hawkeye, Carson, Albany Flat, and all that section of the country between San Antonio river and Cayote Creek. They run over 250 miles in all—the extreme distance is about 100 miles, one-half of this is mining ground. The price of water is 25 cents per inch to miners, and to families the cost on an average of one dollar a month. Miners as a general rule use a 20-inch stream, costing \$5 a day. Some companies use four streams, costing \$20 a day, and some companies take by contract six and ten such streams.

The capital of the Company is \$400,000, in shares of \$1,000 each. The stock is paying well—it is a very prosperous company. The officers are: Dr. Wm. Jones—President; J. C. Scribner—Judge Stevens, Dr. Jones—Directors; W. P. Griffith—Agent.

While in this connection, speaking of water companies, it should be borne in mind that while Murphy's has a good control of such a water power, yet she is entirely without protection from fires, either by fire companies or any plan for the use of the abundant supply. Upon inquiring the cost of supplying the city of Murphy's, we found it would not be far from \$4,000. At this time the rich are burdened with the tax, and our humble citizens do but little in such enterprises. Those who have fire proof stores are ready to subscribe for such a work most liberally. It would require \$1200 for the brick ditch, and as much for the power—the reservoir. Hose-pipes, and all complete will cost only about \$4,000, and we wonder it has not been done before. It should be done, and we hope so noble a work will not be forgotten.

THE PHENIX WATER COMPANY—TULUMNE COUNTY. The head waters of this Company are at the north fork of the Tolumne. This Company has 35 miles of land ditch, and 11 miles of fluming. The great reservoir, at the head of Sullivan creek, cost \$75,000. Another reservoir at Sutter creek cost \$18,000. M. B. Harriman is the agent and collector, and resides at Shaw's Flat.

This Company supplies from Cherokee to Montezuma through Shaw's Flat—hence from Shaw's Flat to Montezuma another ditch has been added 14 miles long. The capital of this Company is \$500,000, and they are doing well.

THE TULUMNE WATER COMPANY.

This Company starts from the head waters of the Stanislaus. It begins with a flume for two miles, thence 35 to 40 miles of ditch and supplies Columbia, part of Shaw's Flat, Montezuma, Jonestown, Jefferson, Mokelumne Hill, Chinese Camp, Deer Flat, etc. The head reservoir cost \$15,000, there are others of less cost. The capital of the Company is \$550,000. They can run 350 streams of 12 inches day and night. The Company is prosperous.

There are other companies over our State of equal magnitude.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT MURPHY'S.

This school, the buildings, and the ground, with the pleasant location, are all worthy of a record on our part for the pleasure we enjoyed in a call there, aside from the high credit they reflect upon the town and its people. Franklin said "I would not dare to sleep in a town where the school-house windows were broken, and the grave-yard gate off its hinges." Such sights only reflect upon the people where they exist. The people at Murphy's can sleep quietly for their school is an honor to them.

To do justice to all we should state that the land—a handsome square upon a pleasant hill, giving a beautiful view of the town and surrounding country—was the gift of Dr. Jones to the town, and a noble gift it has proved. A spacious and very handsome building was erected, and fine shade trees planted around the building giving it the benefit of their refreshing shade. When we visited the school, in August last, there were present about 40 scholars. Their teacher, Isaac Ayer, Esq., manifested a deep interest in his pupils and they in him; a quiet, well-regulated, and well-managed school gave us the assurance that the pupils were well cared for.

In the pleasant call we made and in several interviews we had with the teacher, we were satisfied his heart was in the work. The usual number at this school is 50, from 6 to 9 years of age. The whole number of children at Murphy's district is 500, from 4 to 15 years. About 300 attend the several schools.

We have no desire to find fault, but we do not think that anywhere in the country the directors or parents visit the schools as they should. It would greatly encourage both teacher and pupil

to have daily calls from parents and friends, and especially directors, and we esteem it one of the first duties a parent owes to the teacher after preparing his children for school, is to make the acquaintance of the teacher, and then invite them "Home," and manifest respect, attention, and friendship for that teacher, for can parents expect a child to respect and obey a teacher that they hardly ever speak to or notice? Schools and pupils, and the cause of education, suffer very much everywhere for this direction of duty on the part of parents. We hope the evil will be corrected. Murphy's has a fine building for the school, a good teacher, and if it does not do all the good it might, the blame rests on the directors and parents. Perhaps these remarks may not suit. We do not mean them to apply to this district particularly, by any means, we mean it for everywhere.

Two little incidents occurred while we were visiting the school that we shall not soon forget. When the Misses were having their intermission, we noticed a sweet little girl carry out a parcel from her desk. We watched her and saw her call her little mates to her and scatter the apples and lunch with a generous hand. We watched her conduct in the school, it was all in keeping with her generous nature—that girl will make a "noble woman."

The other, that of a boy, who, being reproved for a wrong and requested to open his little book and study, watched the opportunity when the teacher's eye was away, then with a spiteful look he tore up his book, and slyly put the pieces in the waste-box near the store. Having noticed both these little matters, we made them themes of remark before the children, they little dreaming other eyes saw them. We venture to say that boy will not make a good man. The seeds of self-will must be eradicated before good can come—just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined.

Our rambles will now be regularly kept up until we close our summer trip.

INSURE—INSURE.

"A Friend in need is a Friend indeed."

The late disastrous fire in our city has ruined many persons, who by hard labor had acquired a little property, yet, who, by sad neglect to have their property insured against fire, lost all, and to-day are penniless. It sometimes happens, however, that the insured have a great deal of difficulty in collecting insurance. Some companies quibble about the time of payment, some seek a flaw in the policy, some suspect arson or overvaluation, etc. These things have been done so much that it is very important that insurers get their policies from those offices of which there is no risk or shadow of doubt.

We incidentally learned a very pleasant instance of readiness on the part of the insurer in behalf of the insured. One of the sufferers by the late fire was waited upon, the morning after the fire, from the office in which his policy was taken and after the proper expressions of regret for his losses, which were above all policies, he was informed that his money was ready for him that morning if it would aid him in his business.

This is what we call the right kind of interest. A man goes to an insurance office, as he would to a friend, and asks them to protect him against the calamity of fire which would otherwise ruin him, and he pays for that guarantee, now when that fire comes he expects that friend to come and manifest himself in the dark hour—that is the spirit of insurance. And instead of holding back and raising questions of doubt, and litigations about the risk, how much better is it to insurer to come forward at once and show that the spirit of insurance is to save, benefit, and restore the ruin fire has made, and to do this promptly. This was the case to which we refer with much pleasure, and which Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint stepped forward and promptly paid the policy, even while the ruins were smoking. This is fulfilling the work to the very letter and spirit.

Kohler's New Music Rooms.—The spacious new store of A. Kohler, Esq., on Washington street, will be opened next week to the public with the most extensive and magnificent collection of musical instruments, music, fancy goods, toys, etc., ever exhibited on this coast. The rooms are of great depth, being 140 feet, 25 wide and 18 high, and side lights which add to the appearance, all handsomely fitted up. The lovers of music may expect a pleasant affair when the rooms are opened, as the display will draw crowds. Mr. Kohler, now in Europe, has been sending home a very superb lot of goods, and in this collection will be found such goods as has never before been offered to the public. We advise our readers to attend the opening, for it will be a happy affair.

Connected with this new store on Washington street is the wholesale warehouse on Sansome street, where an immense stock of goods of this kind is also on sale (wholesale). Q. A. Chase, Esq., is chief manager during Mr. Kohler's absence in Europe, and no better "Charge d'Affairs" could Mr. Kohler have found. Everything moves harmoniously with him. At the Washington street store "Charlie" I ever on his post and his ready step and pleasant smile like the notes of sweet music. This is why the ladies are so fond of music and why Kohler's store takes the lead. A pleasant and courteous salesman is a fortune to any business man. Everybody will visit Kohler's new store next week.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the Enman office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

Music for the Million.—Go buy the cheap music from Boyd, on Montgomery street, opposite the Russ House, at 5 cents a sheet.

Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco.

A very interesting meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the opening of their new rooms on California street, and the attendance was large, of members as well as visitors and those interested in the progress of the Institute. It is matter of much satisfaction that the Institute has now a permanent abiding place. Through the exertions of some of its devoted members, the present building has been purchased and fitted up for its use. The second story is occupied as a library room, the books (of which it has a very creditable collection), ranged in shelves round the sides. The third story has a reading room in the front, supplied with papers and magazines, with a chess-table adjoining, both comfortably furnished, and a wash-room in the rear. The building is tastefully finished, with bow windows in front. The ground floor is rented for business purposes (at present very appropriately to a Savings and Loan Society), thus furnishing an income to the Society.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Britton, when the minutes of the last previous meeting (held in April), were read and approved. The President then welcomed the assembly to the new rooms of the Institute, and briefly alluded to the things since the last meeting, which was held in the old rooms on Montgomery street in April last, and congratulated the members on what had been accomplished. To secure the property of the Institute, and an endeavor to secure new members from the large numbers of mechanics in the city, who would greatly benefit themselves as well as the Institute by associating with it. As a plan in the future for the benefit of the Society, the President recommended that a Fair be held in September of next year, provided that proper facilities and assistance could be obtained, and warmly urged the subject upon the consideration of the members. His plan is that the Fair be held on some public square (say Union Square), and that the city erect a suitable building for the purpose, authority for the same to be obtained from the next Legislature. The President stated that this plan was cordially indorsed by the prominent city officials, and would doubtless meet with general and hearty approval. And why should it not? The city would be largely the gainer, through any expenditure for such purpose, and the mechanics certainly deserve such cooperation and aid, not only from the city but the State as well.

At the close of the President's remarks, the Finance Committee made a report, giving a general summary of the receipts and expenditures on account of the new building, with a statement of the present condition of the Institute financially. The report presented clearly the great results that had been accomplished the last few months by a little energy and determination on the part of the members, and contained some useful suggestions for the future welfare of the Institute. This report of the Committee we would have been glad to publish, believing it would be of interest to mechanics and to the general public, as well as a benefit to the Institute by being published, but on applying to the official custodian of the document, Mr. Secretary P. B. Dexter, we were curtly refused the privilege (?). Well, "we can stand it if he can," but we regret that the interests of the Institute should suffer through the caprice of an officer. As near as we remember, the report shows that of the total expense incurred, some \$18,000, about \$10,000 was obtained by loan, the interest of which the estimated current revenue is more than sufficient to pay, and the property is now worth nearly double its cost. The suggestions of the Committee that the members contribute five dollars each towards liquidating a portion of the indebtedness, and that each one take upon himself to bring in subscribing and life members, were adopted, and the five dollar clause was promptly responded to by the members present, producing a gratifying result. After this practical exercise, several of the old members and ex-officers of the Institute were called up, and interesting and encouraging speeches were made by Messrs. J. P. Buckley, H. F. Williams, Thomas Tennant, Wm. McKibben, C. L. Taylor and others, the President concluding with a surprise to the Architect, Mr. O'Connor, by presenting him on behalf of the members with a fine gold watch as a token of their appreciation of his assiduous labors in providing the Institute with a home. The recipient in returning thanks generously transferred much of the credit given to him to other worthy members.

After an evening very pleasantly spent, the meeting was adjourned to the time of the next regular meeting, when the subject of holding a Fair will be considered and acted upon.

In conclusion, we congratulate the members of the Mechanics' Institute on its flattering prospects, and call upon the mechanics of our city to look to their true welfare by rallying to the support of their own institution.

The Mines of Mt. Diablo.

Public attention is now being paid to Mt. Diablo mines in earnest. It is not merely coal and copper, but gold, silver, and quicksilver, of which we have seen good and rich specimens. If the old mountains could have a big shake and remove itself some 500 or 1,000 miles away, there would be more savor for Mt. Diablo stock than all the excitement of Washoe, Reese River, or Mexico. We are of the opinion that there is some copper, silver, and gold, besides that in the far-off places, that is worth looking after.

Storage of Grain.—Those of our farmers who desire to store their grain on the best terms and make arrangements for its shipment or otherwise, should by all means call on Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., who can and will receive grain, wool, and hides in store, ship them, and do the business for the parties much to their advantage. Messrs. Coleman & Co. have a house in New York, and are supplied with ample means. Our producers will do well to call on them, and make arrangements which we know will be much to their advantage.

A Dream About Alcatraz.

That "Alcatraz" Island in our harbor is something like a ghost or hobgoblin to all who are not content in our blessed State to be good citizens and remain quiet in the present troublesome times. There are some men who cannot be quiet but are all the time stirring up discord, even while they are enjoying the blessings of our peaceful State, to all such we say to them "beware of Alcatraz." That there are many, very many good men among us who were born south of Mason and Dixon's line, and who, although they think and feel differently from Northern men, they are men who by reason of early education and association can wholly sympathize with Northern men, we know, and yet we know them to be good men, generous men, good neighbors and friends, and aside from that one difference, all that men should be—such men are not noisy and disturbers of the peace, such men we meet often and accord to the rights of conscience cheerfully. Still in the present state of excitement, it cannot be expected however good and quiet citizens they may be, they will not think and sometimes dream. Now, we had a capital story told to us recently of a good farmer. He was a remarkably active and energetic man, a genuine worker, he was a good neighbor and a good citizen. No one could find a fault in him, save he was in all his feelings and views for the South. During the past season he was out with his men harvesting and threshing some distance from home, and being pleasant weather the harvesters slept in the field among the sheaves of grain, and that one night after a good supper, all laid down to rest and soon were in the land of dreams. Our hero it appears had been sleeping soundly for some time, when he began to talk and groan and groan and talk, gradually waking up all the sleepers, who waited to see what all this meant, when suddenly the strong man sprang to his feet, striking out right and about most lustily and calling out to his son who was with him, "Pitch in Tupper! pitch in Tupper! the d—d abolitionists have got me, and are taking me to Alcatraz. Pitch in Tupper! pitch in Tupper!" with this he moved right and left like a giant battling with an armed host. At last juncture the loud laugh and shouting of the awakened reapers, unclosed the eyes of the dreamer, and he like a man of good sense, laughed heartily as any of the crowd.

It seems that at that time conversation before supper had been had upon the men who had been recently taken to Alcatraz, and this together with a hearty supper after a hard day's work, set the thoughts of the hero after this fashion. He dreamed he was with his friends defending his cause, he was taken and bound hand and foot, the result of hearty supper, and was about to be taken to Alcatraz by the (d—d abolitionists, they are politely termed), when he made the struggle to be free. It was at this stage of the dream when he broke the cord that bound him and sprang to his feet calling out so lustily to his son who in his dreams was with him also, "Pitch in Tupper! pitch in Tupper!" This little episode made a funny time of it for many weeks, and the joke and laugh has probably saved a number of citizens from severe attacks of the dyspepsia.

A Prosperous House.—Passing the large grocery house of Bowen & Brother, we could but notice how rapidly their business is extending. We noticed that they send goods from this house to the following counties: Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Solano, Mendocino, Colusa, Tulumne, and Amador, and to some towns in each county. We note, too, the pains taken to pack and mark parcels neatly and with care. These are always sent free of charge for drayage to steamers, or any place of delivery in the city. As we notice this large increase in trade, which we learn, with pleasure, has quadrupled in the last year, we can only attribute it to the excellent quality of the goods, the reasonable prices, and the excellent manner in which all orders are filled. This has secured this house a host of the class customers.

Wilson's Grand Circus.—This combined excellent Circus is really worthy a visit by every family in our city and country. No pains or expense has been spared to make it worthy of public favor, and surely no cater to the public has done more to amuse, than Wilson, the promoter of this famous establishment.

Prenticeans.

We always told John Morgan that he would not out-bankrupt. He doubled too constantly in stock.

All the dealers in Dixie charge the most atrocious prices for whatever they have to sell. Probably not having paltry enough to make boots and shoes, they think they must skin their customers.

We are the friend of peace. We want all countries to keep the peace. And we call upon every Federal soldier to keep his own place in good order.

Secession is a good thing to secede from, rebellion an excellent thing to rebel against, abolitionism a capital thing to abolish.

We are likely to have all sorts of ships upon the water, but, unfortunately, little or no statecraft upon land.

Renzel captured a second time in arms without having been exchanged, should speedily exchange this world for the next. If they are to stand standing fire here, they should see whether they can stand it there.

A dozen reports of Sam Houston's death were false, but the present one is probably true. We presume it may be considered Sam's last.

GEN. ROUSSEAU is "checked," but not "checked-mated." We will lay a wager upon his winning the game yet.

Lizzie Broden, belonging to Bristol, Pa., who served under the name of Charles Davis, a few months' term in the Fourth New York militia, has been discovered in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment. She was brought before the Philadelphia authorities on Sunday, and was ordered to put up Uncle Sam's uniform and go back to her

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

New York, Oct. 1, 1881.
The market prices of the Domestic Fleeces Wool have changed very little since our last circular, and with the exception of a few large lots of Canada and low Western Fleeces, taken by parties interested in Government contracts, very little Wool was moved until about the middle of the month. Since that time there has been more general activity, though at a slight reduction in the prices of some grades. During the last week, however, the demand for fine fleeces has improved, creating at the close of the month a firmer feeling in these qualities, and offers are now refused which a fortnight ago would have been accepted.

Our information from the country leads us to believe, that in many sections, growers are more disposed to meet the views of buyers than heretofore, but in others they are still firm in their determination to hold their Wools, unless they can realize extreme prices.

On the other hand, manufacturers show no disposition to advance in price, and rely confidently on the increased clip and large importations to prevent the market from going higher, and with Union successes they look for a material decline. Holding these opinions, they operate with great caution, buying only to supply their immediate wants. The recent fluctuations of Gold have not materially affected the prices of American Wool.

Foreign Wools have met with a pretty active demand all through the month, and some large lots have changed hands, at a small concession from previous asking prices; but generally they have been firmly held; and since the recent advance in Gold, sales have been made at higher rates.

The improved burring machines now coming into quite common use, lessen one great objection to Foreign Wools, enabling manufacturers to use them more largely than ever before.

There has been rather more demand for Pooled Wools, and some considerable sale of Lamb's Wool have been made at prices within our quotations. Most of the lots of old super and extra left on the market have been closed out.

California Wools have received less attention than usual, and there are now quite a number of good lots offering. We think consumers should give them an examination.

By our latest advices from abroad we learn that fine Wools continue firm, and some kinds have slightly advanced, while the medium and lower qualities were somewhat neglected.

We have reported the following sales during the past month:

Fleeces, 580,000 lbs. @ 72c; Pooled, 174,000 lbs. @ 55c; 120,000 lbs. California, 45c; 5,820 bales Cape 28c; 320 bales Mexican, 20c; 25c; 20 bales Santa Fe; 55 bales Buenos Ayres 28c; 150 bales Entre Rios; 875 bales Donkoi, 30c; 40c; 3,340 bales Mexicana, 18c; 280 bales Cordova 35c; 100 bales Mogadore; 465 bales Rio Grande; 600 bales unwashed Morocco; 200 bales Moro at 32c; 15,000 lbs. Australian; 30 bales Crimea; 20,000 lbs. East India; 100,000 lbs. Persian; 75,000 lbs. Constantine; 3,700 bales African and Provence 22c; 100 bales Smyrna; 400 bales Squirrel German and Russian.

In Boston: 1,650,000 lbs. Fleeces and Pooled 60c; 8,515 bales Cape, Mexicana, Mediterranean, and South American.

In Philadelphia: 447,000 lbs. Fleeces 62c; 15,000 lbs. Cape 35c; 30,000 lbs. Santa Fe 30c; 140,000 lbs. Donkoi; 200 bales Foreign.

In Providence: 58,433 lbs. Fleeces 65c; 25,000 lbs. Pooled 60c; 33,568 lbs. Foreign 30c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool 317 bales, London 170, Marseilles 887, Havre 90, Buenos Ayres 528, Algon Bay 1,438, Matamoros 21, Rio Grande 158, Montevideo 59, Leghorn 469, Hamburg 33, Mazagan 350, Aspinwall 575, Lisbon 323, Las Palmas 174, Curacao 2 bales. Total 5,589 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.
California, Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 30c to 52c.
California Washed Pooled, 40c to 65c.
California Common Washed Pooled, 25c to 35c.
California Washed Full Clip, in grades, 30c to 43c.

Bozetrans said months ago of General Thomas: "George H. Thomas is a man of extraordinary character. Years ago, at the Military Academy, I conceived there were points of strong resemblance between his character and that of Washington. I was in the habit of calling him General Washington."

The Sacramento Bee suggests that wheat, which is worth \$1.25 per one hundred pounds, should be used for horse-feed instead of barley, which is worth \$1.47, and oats worth \$1.62.

LATEST—News of 29th and 30th.

At Baltimore, Oct. 29th, an immense Unconditional Union meeting was held on the public square. At one stand was a large inscription, "Union and Emancipation."

Oct. 27th, Gen. Hogan, with 2,000 men of Gen. Palmer's division, attacked the enemy on Lookout Mountain, and after a short contest drove them from their position. It seems probable that communication between Bridgeport and Chattanooga will be opened along the Tennessee river.

Lee's boasted campaign has degenerated into raids upon railroads for the purpose of interrupting our communications. Accounts agree as to the utter destitution which prevails at the South. The Orange and Alexandria railroad now makes regular trips to Catlett's Station, 12 miles beyond Manassas. The road will be complete, so far as the army has advanced, in a few days. Gen. Meade is feeling the enemy and will soon make an important movement. A refugee reports that Hood's division of Longstreet's corps has returned from Bragg's army to Lee.

The Mississippi river has been unusually low. Only gunboats of light draft can navigate the stream. The navigation of the river is likely to be seriously affected by operations of guerrillas, as no convoys can be sent with coats. The work of strengthening and increasing the fortifications at Vicksburg is steadily progressing.

The Alabama, Georgia, and Tuscara, continue to cruise around the coast of Cape of Good Hope. The Vanderbilt had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the Alabama, and was repairing in Simon's Bay. No further captures by rebel vessels are reported.

FIRE AT AUBURN.—October 29th, a very destructive fire occurred at Auburn, entirely destroying a considerable portion of the town. The fire originated in the third story of the Empire Hotel, and spread with great rapidity. Loss about \$50,000; \$5,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

HORACE SMITH, who was shot at Virginia City by Captain Johnson, from Vancouver, in a quarrel, is not expected to survive.

Silver bricks from a mine in Monterey county are on exhibition at Watsonville.

A. KOHLER'S NEW STORE.

620 & 622 Washington street.

Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.

**OPENING FOR THE HOLLIDAYS**

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS.

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

PORTMONAIES AND ETNIS

Of new and beautiful Patterns,

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

WATCH CHAINS, LADIES' BAGS, RETICULES,

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLACONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Choice Collection in Europe, Expressly for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purposes.

N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,

Wholesale—124 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

PREMIUMS

....AT THE....

WORLD'S FAIR.**MEDAL**

AWARDED TO THE



....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S**Sewing Machine,**

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

**Wheeler & Wilson's****FAMILY****SEWING MACHINES**

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING.

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

....AND.... GATHERING,

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT.

THE First Fall Importation

....OF....

NEW DRY GOODS!

....TO....

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

....BY....

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets and Collars

of the latest patterns to be worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS.

An endless variety, suitable

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Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table-nen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a well managed

Dry Goods store.**ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,**

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

20-10

No. 7 Montgomery street.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

19-2

Geo. R. Barclay. Lending B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block, Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

11

**PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,**

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.

For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in the adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,

Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety;

SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,

SIDE-HILL,

SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC, PLOWS,

HARROWS,

HORSE-HOES,

CULTIVATORS,

CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,

CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES,

BARLEY-MILLS,

CANE-CRUSHERS,

FLAX AND HEMP-DRESSERS,

COTTON-GINS,

CHURNS,

CORN-SHELLERS,

HAY-CUTTERS,

Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW-MILLS,

Bolting Cloth, Mill-Stones,

RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Leather and Rubber Hose;

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash,

Tonguing, and Grooving Machine

Steam Engines

3 to 40-horse Power,

Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,

On wheels, made expressly for

THRASHING AND RANCH USE.

Hardware and Agricultural Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY,

FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,

20-11-11 B. Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

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NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.**STORAGE**

Can be

Home Miscellany.

HYMN OF THE HARVESTERS.

We gather them in—the bright green leaves—
With our scythes and rakes to-day,
And the mow grows big as the pitcher heaves
His lift in the swelling bay.

O ho! a field! for the mower's scythe
Hath a ring as of destiny,
Sweeping the earth of burden like,
As it sang in wrathful glee.

We gather them in—the nodding plumes
Of the yellow and bearded grain,
And the flash of our sickles' light flames
Our march o'er the vanquished plain.

And we come with a steed-drawn car—
The cunning of modern laws;
And across stoop to its clanking jar,
As it rocks its hungry jaws.

We gather them in—in the mellow fruits,
From the shrub, the vine and tree,
With their russet, and golden and purple suits,
To garish our treasury.

And each has a juicy treasure stored,
All beneath its painted rind,
To cheer our guests at the social board,
When we leave our cares behind.

We gather them in—in this goodly store—
But not with a miser's lust;
For that great All Father we adore,
Hath but given it in trust.

And our work of death is but for life,
In the wintry days to come;
Then a blessing upon the reaper's strife,
And a shout at his Harvest home.

A WOUNDED BIRD.

How slight a thing to stir so strong a chord!
A simple atom formed of golden grace,
Lying here passive, trembling in my hand—
Its wild brown eyes in terror on my face.

I watch it with exquisitely sad pain;
Its crimson breast torn with life's struggling breath,
Its slender feet around my fingers cling,
Its deep eye deepens at the sight of death.

Oh, dying oriole! but yesterday,
Your sweet clear voice made heaven amid the trees;
The very sky leaned blissfully down to hear,
And bear aloft your summer melodies.

Dead! Only in thy life a simple bird!
The world would laugh to see me give thee tears;
So let them! sweet eyes, golden wings, mable voice,
And unsung songs, rest for the coming years.

Letter from Tahiti, Society Islands.

Papeete, July 19, 1903.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I take my pen in hand to let you know of my safe arrival here after a pleasant passage of twenty-five days. Our most unfortunate causality was in starting, or getting into the Golden Gate; we ran aground of the Rub, then just coming in from Tahiti, carrying away her boom and bulwarks, also a part of the bulwarks of our vessel; we anchored North of Fort Point and lost an anchor by so doing. Our best day's sail was the first day out, we ran 300 miles. Our least day's sail was 60 miles. We had favorable winds and good weather, saw plenty of fish and fowl but sighted no ship during the passage. The North Star sank from view when we were about 3° North of the equator. We hauled a shark almost on deck, one day, but he got the best of it for he floored off the hook, carrying away about two pounds of beef for his dinner. We arrived within sight of the flag-staff of the "Look-out," or signal, on the 12th of June, about 8 a. m., but in consequence of strong S. E. Trades we were carried two or three miles to the leeward of the entrance to the harbor, hence we were obliged to tack ship and sail N. E. nearly twenty miles before tacking, then the wind was so strong against us that we just barely reached the entrance, about sundown—so much for being two or three miles too far West. The entrance, through the reef into the bay, is very narrow; if a ship goes too little too far West of it, in time of the S. E. Trades, it is difficult to beat back, or to the Eastward.

I learn we are now to have a mail dispatched every other month from here to San Francisco, if so, we shall have a more direct communication with the two places. We have had no news from California or the Atlantic States since my arrival here—we brought the latest news with us, to the 19th of May. I wish you would send me the Farmer from the 19th of May.

I send you a sample of cotton grown here. It was taken from two bolls, one, as you can see, contains the seed. Cotton can be raised here, as fine a staple as can be raised in any part of the world. Tobacco grows fine here, and sugar-cane as fine as any I ever saw in the South. There is no one here, I am sorry to say, who understands how to make fine, dry sugar. I wish you, or some experienced sugar-maker, through your paper, would tell us the whole process, that we may be able to manufacture a white, dry sugar.

Since my arrival here, I have made a journey more than half round the island. There is a road entirely around it—a good part of the way a carriage can go. The interior of the island is mountainous, the borders only are settled. Papeete is the principal town and place of business, but there are native villages and settlements, interspersed with French, Irish, English, and Americans, all the way around the island. The soil, generally, is rich, producing all kinds of tropical fruits in abundance. The sea, within the reef, abounds with a great variety of fish. The climate, perhaps, cannot be surpassed in the world, there seems to be little sickness, and doctors are almost needless. I see many old, gray-haired natives, and middle-aged look healthy, sound in body, muscular, and, generally, of good form and size. The women are much better looking than the native females of the Sandwich Islands. The children, also, are healthier, and better looking than the Sandwich Island children. It is seldom you see one whose skin shows the evil effects of a prevailing disease, known among all ages at the

Sandwich Islands. The natives, are kind, good-natured, hospitable, and, generally, harmless and inoffensive. In journeying around the island, a few days ago, I was accosted, repeatedly, as I passed their houses, and invited to stop and get something to eat—one need not be afraid of going hungry while among these people.

The island is divided into Districts, each District having a native Governor, and generally a church and a school. Papeete has three churches, two English schools—one Sisters of Mercy, and a large Catholic school for boys. The town contains a mixed population of Americans, English, French, Irish, Africans, and natives of many of the islands of the ocean, hence, you may take it for granted that one sees many castes and colors here.

We arrived here on Saturday night, and on Sunday, robed in my "store clothes," I went on shore, and the most pleasant thing that greeted my eyes was the "Stars and Stripes" waving from a flag-staff near a one-story cottage. As this looked so much like America and home, I thought I would call and see who lived there, and who was so Americanized as to display the emblem of our Nationally. On entering the cottage I found it occupied by Col. Vander, U. S. Consul. He is an exiled Hungarian, has been a resident of the United States for a number of years, and is from Wisconsin here. He was in the Federal army in Missouri, and was wounded at Springfield in a minnie ball, in the left breast (the wound is not yet healed). I was received by him and his kind wife with the greatest respect and kindness. On taking my departure from there, I visited the Native Missionary Church where I found a large congregation assembled for worship. The pastor is a Frenchman who speaks poor English, then an interpreter proclaims the same in Tahitian. Their singing was very good, as they have fine sweet voices and kept very good time. Leaving this church I visited the English Bethel. Here I found a small, English Sabbath School; after the close of the school we had a sermon in English by a young English Missionary, resident here. The congregation was composed of half-castes and a few Americans and English. Since then I have visited all the schools, except the Sisters of Charity, and I find them a half a century behind the age.

I must tell you how I dined with the Governor of one of the Districts, and his lady, the other day. I went to look at a piece of land near his residence, and while surveying it, he sent a man to ask me to come to his house for dinner. I accepted the invitation and went. I found a half a dozen natives getting dinner. After all things were ready, the first course was rum and sugar; second—coconut water; third—baked fish and bread-fruit; fourth—stewed chicken and baked taro; fifth—coffee and rum mixed with loaf-sugar. The Governor and his lady presided at the table in their bare feet. Such a feast, with two such dignitaries is not often met with. They both talk a little English. Mrs. Governor told me she had visited San Francisco, Australia, and had taken a trip to France; she said she had a son now in France who had been there three years, at school. She does not like California, as it is too cold there. They live in a large frame house, plastered within, and has two verandas, and a large yard interspersed with tropical fruit trees. Tables, chairs, sofas, looking-glasses, crockery, and Chinaware, were within the house. The old Governor said I must come and stay with him all the time. The old natives have a fashion of calling every white man they like, or take a fancy to, their son. I am already claimed as the son of more than a dozen of these gray-headed fathers.

I almost forgot to mention about the grape-vines and figs. They grew finely all the way. I gave those you gave me to Mr. Brander. They are all growing finely. Horses and horned cattle are but few here, and of inferior quality; there are but few sheep on the island; fowls, hogs, dogs, cats, rats, ants, musketos, etc., are plenty; snakes and lizards are not known here; the scorpion is the only venomous insect here, save bad liquors—the former seldom harms a person, or comes in contact with him, the latter often, judging from what I have seen; it even sets the females reeling to and fro, poisoning and destroying their very life's purest blood.

Who are the happy?—Lord Byron said: The mechanics and workmen who can maintain their families, are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness, but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to heartless unmanly dissipation of the higher orders.

Another author says: I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all, the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children or bringing them home his wages at night.

Those who have the largest horizon of thought, the most extended vision in regard to the relation of things, are not remarkable for self-reliance and steady judgment. A man who sees limitedly and clearly is more sure of himself and more direct in his dealings with circumstances and with others, than one whose capacity embraces an immense extent of objects and projections—just as a horse with blinkers more surely chooses his path, and is less likely to shy.

AN EXPLANATION.—"Papa," said my bright-eyed little girl to me one day: "I believe mamma loves you better than she does me."

I confess to doubts on that subject, but I concluded that it was not best to deny the soft impeachment. She meditated thoughtfully about it for some time, evidently construing my silence as unfavorable to her side.

"Well," said she at last, "I 'pose it's all right; you're the biggest, and it takes more to love you."

A MAN may be known by three things: By his conduct in money matters; by his behavior at table, and by his demeanor when angry.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Wash-boards, Cloths, Linens, Tubes, Pails, Rolling Pins, Clothes Horses, Cloth/Pins, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Pastry Boards, Steamers, Children's Chairs, Children's Wagons, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wren Brooms, Fans, Hand Bellows, Willow Brooms, Chopping Knives, Wicks, Skirt Boards, Churns, Butter Ladies and Moulds, Shoe and Store Blacking, Hemp and Cotton Twines, Brushes of every description, Cloth and Hair Brushes, White wash and Window Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN-WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. (24-5)

RASCHKE & SONS,

121 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Piano, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured on order.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS,

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,

(Formerly the Jerome Company)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry's Repeating Rifle.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED Henry's Repeating Rifle, and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies at the most reasonable rates. Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at

Wholesale Prices.

He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Healdsburg, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petalmu Guards.

Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra Rifles SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The prices will always be in accordance with the rates East, and eight and change.

Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING, Petaluma.

Agent for the Pacific Coast.

ALLEN'S

Livery & Sale Stables,

403 KEARNY STREET, Near Pine.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.

Stalls to let for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

leased the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Horse Trainer, Breaker, and Trainer. Buggy Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physical force is used. Special attention will be paid to the selling of Horses on commission.

Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling the same at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the handling and racing of Horses of England, will undertake to train and get race horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,

SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

9-2m

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared, SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES.

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may be necessary, furnished by the Grocer. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves with expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

San Francisco.

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BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$9,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a whole one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN:

ASSETS, \$1,000,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS.

\$50,000!

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The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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Sole Agency and Depot,

728 Broadway, New York City.

Twenty-five Cents!

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JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

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FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will heretofore be taken at \$3 per dozen; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and collect the highest order of work at our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

S. W. SHAW,

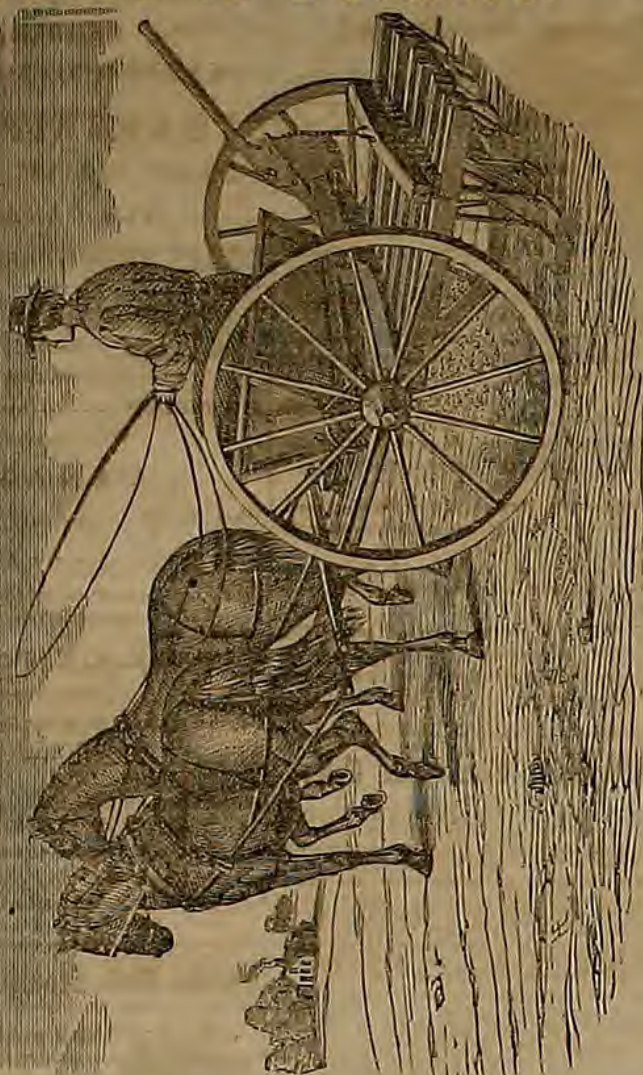
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building,

Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,

San Francisco.

Notice to Farmers!



BEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SEAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY. This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more Grain to every 50 acres, in 157 for the Machine.

It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

D. & H. A. WINTER,
630 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES,

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For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employ many laborers, when in the city would save money, by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy at the undersigned. In large quantities, and for cash only. Having also occasion every day to ship goods for different landings, which is done free of cartage, and would be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

Denn & Manrow's Combined Power WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO the Grape Growers of this State as a California Improvement. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is as much as accomplished with any other press. The FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country, the power of this press is almost unlimited. With the same power as the power of this press is 500 pounds to one horse power applied. After the crank has been worked round to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by which the power of this lever is a new power is given to the press. The power is continuous, and a continuous power—no superfluous tread.

The Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the frame weighing about 800 pounds, easily put on or taken down and easily transported, so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary neglect. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary wine press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The press is only governed by the size of the barrel, and pressing being from 400 to 1000 pounds, the size of the machine will be and from four to six pressings a barrel will be contracted to gallons, of any size. For further information address the undersigned.

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for its simplicity and perfection, or any other information.

HOTELS.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Market, Battery, and Bush streets
SAN FRANCISCO.



THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ALTERED AND IMPROVED, and will hereafter be conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Boarders will be furnished meals at all hours, at the New Department, corner of Market street, at the new Refectory. This Department will be conducted in the most approved style, so as to satisfy the most fastidious. The Tables will be supplied with very luxury of the seasons. This Department will be entirely distinct from the Hotel, though opening from it.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
As well as Single Rooms for Transient Patrons.

The location of this Hotel is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay, and gives one of the finest prospects, with views of our entire city and the surrounding country.

SAM'L McCULLOUGH & CO.,
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler. The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

Important to the Traveling Public!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA, CAL.

Thomas Bromley, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN BENICIA, and located in the immediate vicinity of the Landings of the Steamers. The Stages for all parts arrive at and depart from the American Hotel. A first rate Livery stable is connected with the Hotel, and the best of Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, can be had at all times, at very reasonable charges.

Prices of Board and Lodging

Board per week.....\$5.00	Rooms.....\$1.00	\$4.00
Meals.....	50	Lodging per month \$5.00 and 75c

A Carriage will always be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Steamers to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the wants of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

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For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth, or mere shells can be filled with it, and restored to health and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson & Crane), at his rooms No. 633 (old No. 127) Clay Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVINE
Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions. Price \$1 sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends having none in future. His office has been established thirteen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental Office in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CORDAGE.
Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 Front Street.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHbred BLACK SPANISH Fowls for sale by
D. E. HOUGH,
Oakland, Alameda Co.

J. & C. SCHREIBER,

DEALERS IN

BEDS, BEDDING, FURNITURE,

....AND....

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods,
The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,
Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;
CURLED HAIR;
MOSS; TOW;
BED-LACE;
LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;
Spring and Mattress TWINE;
....ALSO....
Ready-made BEDTICKS,
SHEETS, and
COMFORTERS,
of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,
PULU,
Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at

SCHREIBER'S
Pulu and Bedding Depot
No. 406 Sansome street,
near Sacramento street.
N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [54]

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. KNOWLES, DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK
IS
WARRANTED!
TERMS CASH
WHEN WORK IS
FINISHED!
PRICES LIBERAL.

First Premium DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every family, to be justly and fully appreciated. This Machine is of great power and durability, with double mangle, double rollers and double levers, so arranged that wood and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the operator is required to expend one-fifth, i. e. this invention gives by means of the levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter-tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second axis or rinsing water. In all this operation, however, great power, the most delicate fabric is never rent or broken.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter any machine into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount with half the strength, after the alteration that they will now, then we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; harder to work, and more durable.

We claim for "Economy."

1st.—It has as much power and capacity for washing as any other two Machines.

2d.—It will work as easy as any other Machine, while it does double the work.

3d.—Men and boys can use it, many of whom cannot, and many will not wash by hand.

4th.—With this Machine, properly understood, washing-day passes as smoothly as any other day of the week.

5th.—I wear the clothes much less than washing upon the board.

6th.—It will wash large, heavy, stubborn, articles much better than they are washed by hand.

7th.—Washing can be done without injuring your hands by water, soap or soda.

8th.—The Machine is used while standing in an erect position or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years old can use it as well as a woman.

9th.—Old rejected articles, such as, etc., can be washed out and made useful that never would be washed by hand.

10th.—"Economy" is cheaper at the price we ask for it than any other Machine would be at a gift, for the following reason: "Time is money," and "Economy" will wash sixty yards of clothes with one operator, as quick as two operators can do it with two "Little Giants," two "Excelsiors," three "California's," three "Dashways," two "Metropolitans," two "May Queens," two "Knowlidge's" will be increased, or any other two Machines we have ever seen.

Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for this reason: The science of washing being in the Machine, any one of the family can do the washing, without the Machine, none perhaps but the wife or mother knows how to wash, and they sometimes get sick, worn out, or weak.

"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the State Fair, at Sacramento, also at all the Principal District and County Fairs of 1861.

The Machines are for sale at the home of the inventor near the Mission of San Jose, Alameda County; also at C. H. Worthington, near Santa Clara; Adam Miller, Stockton; E. Black, Marysville; D. A. Wilson, Auburn station, El Dorado County; Walter Leland, Sacramento.

Price at the Manufacturer \$30. All letters on business should be addressed to me at Mission San Jose, Alameda County.

JOHN M. HORN,
Inventor and Patentee.

Literary Shrubbery.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

We heard a dozen men complain,
When Wednesday it began to rain;
Just as before, when it was dry,
They mourned a drought with many a sigh,
And seemed most strangely to forget
That water is generally wet!
If all men's prayers were heard together
The world would have the queerest weather.

"My mill stands still!—oh, Lord give rain!"
"My grain is down—oh, Lord refrain!"
"My corn is parched!"—"Ah Susan's bonnet—
"Don't let a drop of water on it!"
"Oh, not to-day, our washing's out!"
"Roll up ye clouds! I go for trout!"
"The hen's come off—the brood is drowned!"
"Ah, let it pour!—my boat's aground!"

So, 'mid the murmurs of the world,
The clouds like banners are unfurled;
The rains descend, the bow is bent,
The sky smiles clear, God's azure tent;
Sweet springs and robins sing together,
And, rain or shine, 'tis pleasant weather;
The sower's hopeful seed is sown,
And harvest songs are always sung.

RESULT OF STREET EDUCATION.—Keep your children off the street. By that we mean, do not let them make acquaintance on the sidewalks. If they frequent the public schools, you must establish a sort of verbal quarantine at your own door, and examine the youthful tongue once a day, to see if it has not a secretion of slang upon it.

Mrs. Careful's little son Manfred came running into the palatial mansion the other day, shouting to the cook:

"Now then, old girl, slap up the dinner."
"Why Manfred!" began the astonished mother, where did you learn such language? Who have you been playing with?"

"Me," said the young hopeful. "I generally play with Dick Turner, cause he's a bully boy with a glass eye. That's so."

The fond mother was about to express some astonishment at the optical misfortune of Dick, when the son continued:

"Ma, I'm going to buy a plug! Jem Smith wears one, and I'm as big as he."

"A plug!" gasped the mother.
"Yes sir-ee, a plug. I've got the spondilicks salted down in my locker, sure, its bound to come."

The mother at this juncture ordered the youngster up stairs, and sent for a man-servant to interpret the slang.

One of our compositors seemed for several days ailing, which led to some anxiety concerning him. He appeared dull and heavy, as if some trouble pressed his mind. "What is the matter?" we inquired, when attention was called to his case. He turned, and fixing upon us a stony eye, asked: "Can you tell me why Eve was like a respectable firm in Broadway?" We humored him by saying that we didn't know. "Because," said he "she was Adam's express company!" The effort relieved him, and he turned with a more cheerful countenance to his stick and rule.—[The Printer.

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

A PHYSICIAN, in speaking of the frail constitutions of the women of the present day, remarked: "We ought to take great care of our grandmothers, for we should never get any more!"

If you visit a young lady and you are won, and she is won, very likely you both will be one.

Fort Pulu, 406 Sansome Street.—Go down to Sansome street, 406, and see Fort Pulu! Messrs. Schreiber are preparing for battle and have barricaded their store with 500 bales of Pulu of the very best quality—bullet proof and insect proof—all that have pulu mattresses will sleep soundly and sweetly, and softly too. Don't forget to go to Fort Pulu before it is taken.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey
CIDER,
.. AND....

Cider Vinegar.

the Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a very superior quality. For sale by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case, at prices unprecedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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34 Gold Street, New York.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

NUMBER 13.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 320 Clay street (op stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A Settler's Letter.

We give place with pleasure to the following letter from "A Settler," in one of our neighboring valleys. The inquiries are pertinent and seasonable, and we shall always be happy to receive and respond to such inquiries. We have delayed replying to the letter for some weeks, anticipating the coming rains when we could apply our remarks nearer to the season of plowing and planting, thinking they would be remembered better, and be more likely to be put into immediate practice. We give the letter as it came to us, and reply in detail to all the inquiries, and hope our readers will always feel at liberty, not only to write similar letters, but to criticize what we write, for by discussion more facts and more truths are drawn out.

THE LETTER.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Sir—As you are the farmers' friend, and are therefore ever ready to answer all reasonable questions, I do not hesitate to propose a few to you, and as California is being fast settled up, and the honest, industrious settler making for himself and family a home, very many will be interested to know what I wish to know:

1st.—What are the best kinds of timber to grow in this section (Solano county), for fencing, and firewood, and when is the best time to put the seed in the ground, and succeeding what crop (if it makes any difference)? From what I have seen and known of growing, not only groves, but wood-lots, in Illinois, I am satisfied that it can be grown here, not only to beautify these valleys, but as a source of great profit to the farmer. There are different kinds of timber, which flourish well together, and the variety gives beauty to the scene, and timber for different purposes.

2d.—I would like to know, too, the best time to plant an orchard, and which do you consider best, good-sized or pretty small trees, to set? I find there are different opinions in regard to the size of trees from the nursery; some preferring very small and others quite large trees.

3d.—As I always ask for information, when I do not understand a thing, rather than remain in ignorance—I wish to know what you mean by "Summer Fallowing," in this section? I know what it is in the States, both East and West; there the ground can be plowed any month during the warm season, or summer; but here there is very much of the land (particularly on these grants), that cannot now be plowed, except during the rainy season.

4th.—Please tell me, too, what kinds of tame grasses grow best here, both for a hay crop, and for pasturage, and also for lawns or yards, where a person wants a clean, thick, short grass?

ANSWERS.

We answer: we are the "FARMER'S FRIEND," most emphatically, and we are ready to answer all reasonable questions, and some that are not very reasonable, too, sometimes.*

"The best kind of timber for fencing, and firewood, and when the best time to put in the seed?" The Locust-tree is a very rapid growing tree, and as a timber tree is highly esteemed. The wood is valuable. The Eucalyptus-tree (Australia) will be found to be a rapid growing tree; the timber solid as mahogany; a fragrant and beautiful wood. The Chestnut will be found a valuable tree also; this is used largely in the East for fencing (for split rails) and would be found a rapid grower for board fence with us. Ash, Maple, and Oak, would be desirable for solid timber and fine lumber for mechanics' use. There are many other good timber trees that would do well for cabinet use.

For firewood we would again recommend the Peach. No tree would grow so very rapidly, none would pay so well, and there is no wood that is so excellent for firewood as peachwood. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres are grown

*The questions to which we allude are sometimes "unreasonable," are, to be asked to furnish a series of answers to all important subjects connected with Agriculture, whereby the writer is interested pecuniarily, and yet know that the writer does not even take an agricultural paper, or contribute a dime to the cause; or may be does take a paper, but has never paid for it.

in South America expressly for firewood, and large fortunes have been made in growing the peach-tree for firewood also in that country. Any person that will plant a thousand acres of the peach on some of our waste and almost barren sandy land would realize a fortune in a few years, much easier than by speculating in "feet."

The seed for timber trees, or the peach pits, should be planted in November and December. The land for timber trees or for the peach, need only be plowed in double furrows certain distances apart, and the tree seed or peach pits dropped in and harrowed down. The whole work can be easily and quickly done, and at little cost. We repeat, it could and would be a source of great profit to the grower.

Planting Orchards.

We esteem the best time to plant an orchard is in the autumnal months of November and December, or January, and sometimes February; the first months are far more preferable as a general rule, because orchards planted thus early make great masses of fine fibrous roots during the first months before the spring sun brings out the bud and foliage; the earth being warmer than the air, the growth is all under ground, thus giving a power by good roots, to make a good and healthy top.

Size of Trees.

The best sized trees to plant, as a general rule, are one-year-old good healthy trees, having a clean healthy bark, and trees of thrifty growth; such trees will have masses of fine roots, which are better than coarse single or merely tap-roots; always cut off the tap-root, and also long single roots, which will induce the growth of fibrous roots, so essential to the well being and future prosperity of the orchard.

Heading Down.

Young trees transplanted should always be headed down to about three feet from the ground; this will induce them to form fine spreading heads, which should always be formed with care. More than half our orchards are ruined by neglect in pruning and forming of the heads of the trees in the early years. Let every one that plants a tree remember: "Just as the twig is bent [or pruned] the tree's inclined."

Large Trees.

We would say, however, that large trees, trees of two years, three years, and even four years, can be planted with perfect safety and with success. Trees of two years old can be planted and brought into bearing the coming year, but this requires more care and attention in pruning the roots and top, so as to balance the power of the tree, and the shortening, or heading-in, requires more care and skill. We will say however that no person should ever undertake to plant a tree if he does not mean to do it right and well. He should remember that he is planting a tree that will in all probability live, grow, and bear fruit, after he shall have passed away; if well done, it will be a monument of his skill; if otherwise, a discredit to him. All over our State there are orchards today of sickly and diseased trees, broken and mangled orchards, and orchards overgrown with weeds, the sight of which is a disgrace to the owners thereof; they are pictures of the "sluggard," where the "thorns and the thistles grow broader and higher." Such orchards never pay; and in contrast to these, we know many that yield an almost princely revenue. These last are the result of care and skill, where work is well done, and an honor to the owner.

Summer Fallow.

This is a term used to denote "ground plowed to be plowed again," "plowed to rest after a year's tillage," or plowed to rest indefinitely. Summer Fallow is "plowed ground, lying at rest."

In this dry country, where our rains only fall at given seasons, the way to secure to a farmer a goodly number of acres of Summer Fallow, is to keep his plow going from the time the rains wet the ground deep enough to plow, and plow as long as they can, leaving as much land as is possible in fallow, ready for future use.

The Best way to Fallow.

Plow the land as deep as possible if new land (sod), turning the sod close so as to prevent the growth of grass, or foul weeds; if old land, throw it into ridges by back-furrowing it. This will give opportunity for sun and air to penetrate deeper into the worn soil, and thus recuperate it during the period of the year's rest. All deeply cultivated land of this kind intended for grain, will do best to plant early—even before the rains of the next season, for the soil will be so light and loose, that it can be again plowed and planted dry. This will always secure a natural growth, the grain starting into life with the season. This we are confident will be the universal custom of future years with us.

Best Grasses.

We esteem the best grasses for California to be Alfalfa, or Chili Clover, Herdgrass, Redtop, and Kentucky Bluegrass. Hungarian grass and Millet will also do well as rich feed grasses, the heads of these being full of rich fattening seeds.

Herdgrass and Redtop must do well on our meadows and redeemed Tule land. Alfalfa and Red clover will yield largely on the Tules, giving

a perpetual crop. All lands for grasses should however be well prepared. The reason of so many failures in raising the Alfalfa and the common Red clover, has been from the miserable half prepared soil, skim plowing, and general "slipshod" way of doing things. All lands for growing clover should be plowed deep, thoroughly breaking up the hard pan so that the roots can go deep, as the roots of the Alfalfa will go down to water, if it be 10, 12, or 20 feet. Soil for clover or grasses should be rich sandy loam. The proper grass for lawns is the White clover, or English lawn grass.

Having thus answered in detail the inquiries of "A Settler," and we hope in a measure satisfactorily, we would express a hope that "Settlers," and every man who becomes a settler on the soil of California, will make it an abiding rule to study the nature and character of the soils they occupy, and thus make themselves "lords of the creation" indeed, by becoming worthy owners of well tilled land, and honored heads of happy homes.

To do this in the highest sense they must also be true Freeholders and intelligent men, acting alike in obedience with the laws of nature that govern the soil they cultivate, and obedient to the laws and Government under which they live and prosper, ever honoring the flag of their country, and yielding ready obedience to every call issued under it, whether it be for means for defense, or with their own life even, for its salvation, and obedience too to the Home Government in every law, tending to build up and make happy the neighborhood in which they live. The Settlers of California have and can wield a mighty influence, one of great power, for good or for evil. The question of "Titles" is one of moment, and we hope and trust the "Settlers" now, one and all, may rally under the banner of Right and Truth, and march on to prosperity, as cultivators of the soil, in one of the richest portions of God's fair heritage—California.

The Honey-Bee in California.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I noticed in your last issue an article headed "Why bees do not make more honey." I presume if the author had had the getting up of the funeral procession of "Lazarus," he would have had the busy bee among the San Francisco "notables" that followed that honorable "personage" to his last resting place. Now, how will you answer the following queries, if the theory of the author be correct, that since the first three years after the introduction of the bees into this State, they have been on the decline, making less and less honey every season?

How was it that last season our Sacramento and San Francisco markets were glutted with California honey from every part of the State, gathered from natural sources, not because "feed" was plenty?

How is it that our market is to-day stocked with honey from Mexico?

How is it that such immense quantity of honey and wax are shipped from the Island of Cuba if it is not the nature of honey-bees to gather and store the sweets that nature offers them, whether in a warm or cold climate?

How is it that to-day Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., of this city, have honey for sale from an apiary of some fifty swarms of bees to the amount of 3,000 pounds gathered mostly since the month of August.

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

We will answer the queries of our "Close Observer," briefly. The markets of Sacramento and San Francisco are glutted with a kind of honey that does not suit the taste, even of the "lovers of honey," simply because it is either manufactured honey (artificially), or from artificially fed bees, and this kind of honey does not sell well, consequently it glutts the market. We do not so learn that honey comes from every part of the State, gathered from natural sources; but a great majority of persons who have bees, almost universally assert that bees do not make honey as formerly. Our market is overstocked with honey from Mexico, simply because it seeks a market here the same as Eastern butter seeks a market: they undersell in price, but this reason does not hold good so far as the quality is concerned; Mexican honey is not half equal in quality to California honey, while Eastern butter, as a general rule, is far superior—there are exceptions. Mexico and Cuba by their long years of cultivation have an abundance of feed for the bees, while in California, in many places where bees are kept, there is none a good portion of the year.

The reason why Knapp, Burrell & Co. have an abundance of honey—some 3,000 pounds—is simply because it was gathered upon an island on the Sacramento river, where there are numerous swamp flowers, willows, and wild clover, all the year round, from which the bees "gather honey all the day from every opening flower," and probably some buckwheat, sweet herbs, etc., might accidentally have been planted, would materially aid the "busy bee" in "storing well the little cell, with the sweet food she makes."

We shall close our remarks upon "Close Observer" by simply repeating that nine-tenths of those who have tried the experiment of keeping bees have failed of success, simply because they were ignorant of the nature and care of the bee, consequently there was no "honey in the hive in winter." The idea of adding the bee to the funeral procession of "Lazarus" did not probably occur to the writer, although it is a well known fact that there are "drones" among the bees—unfortunate for the bee business in California, some hives prove nearly all drones. Did not this suggest itself to "Close Observer" as a reason why the honey was scarce?

An Old Californian at the East.

New York, Sept. 28, 1863.

Cheering News and Bad Influences.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The result of the California elections has been hailed with joy by all the loyalists of the East, and has made those of us who are free from Copperhead influence additionally proud of our adopted State; but why is it that while the Catholic clergy are universally patriotic in their private sentiments, the press, without a single exception known to me, are striving to stir up anarchy by telling the ignorant that they are living under a hateful government and that they ought to rise against it? True they do not openly advise the masses to overturn the lawfully existing authorities, but I know from talking with the laboring classes, that their meaning is so understood. By none is this unfortunate state of things more deplored than by the true-hearted and patriotic Catholics. It is a shame that the anti-Catholic papers should exhibit a like madness by charging the poor Irish Catholics with what the ignorant and degraded Americans are responsible for. The "low white trash," as our "Southern brethren" used to call the poorer classes, are all vindictive against the poor negroes, while the Irish, Dutch, and English treat them as equals until they are forced to a different course by low and brutal Americans.

Archbishop Hughes.

I went to the Cathedral to hear Archbishop Hughes preach, the other Sunday, but was pained to hear that he is constantly failing, and that he is now so weak that he cannot stand up long enough to preach. The work on the new Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, has been suspended for some time, but had the venerable and loved head of the Roman Church in America been in health, it would have been completed now, and strangers would have visited it to look upon the most magnificent church in the United States.

Fifth Avenue Promenade.—Rev. Dr. Chapin, Etc.

Talking of the Fifth Avenue, reminds me that on Sunday afternoon from 4½ to 6 o'clock this splendid street, from Washington square to 42d street, is thronged with promenaders. The spectacle is a brilliant one, for the dresses of the ladies are all very beautiful, and the costumes of the gentlemen, particularly the French and English travelers, are often equally attractive. The somber black suit seems to be confined to Americans of the old school. I cannot conquer my repugnance to wearing flashing colors, and I suppose I am considered an old foggy. The private carriages on Sunday that appear on the Avenue generally belong to foreigners. Last Sunday I went to hear Dr. Chapin. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and I had to seat myself on the steps of one of the aisles in the gallery. The exordium disappointed me, for although it was very scholarly and beautifully read, yet the speaker's close attention to his notes was not what I expected, but after the first five minutes he seemed to abandon his manuscript and then he became the orator. At times he was pathetic, relating anecdotes illustrative of his text in such a touching manner that you could see the tears swelling into the eyes of his hearers, and then as he warmed with his subject his enthusiasm thrilled through every heart, and the breathless silence of his congregation was painful and continued until in a sublime peroration he concluded his sermon. The impressive ringing by the congregation of the appropriate closing hymn told that these words, so beautifully illustrated by him, had made an impression upon them:

"Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall:
"But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

I have met a number of Americans, in New York, who have been traveling in Europe, but the premium on gold increasing their expenses so much they have been forced to come back. Of course you have heard that the Rev. Dr. Scott has been called to the 47th street Presbyterian Church.

Statues, Monuments, Public Squares.

Among the sights of New York I ought to have mentioned before my admiration for the statue of Washington, that stands a solemn warning to the people in Union Square; the Worth monument, opposite Madison Square, is plainer but very handsome. This Square with its monument, its superb brown-stone mansions on the north, the white-marble Fifth Avenue and Albermarle hotels

on the west, and the elegant brown-stone church of Dr. Adams on the east, is one of the finest in the city, and on week days when the line of magnificent equipages passes it, and on Sundays when the crowd promenades along its west side, is equally attractive. During the weeks following the riots, when the detachment of the Army of the Potomac was quartered in this park, the miserable Copperheads deplored the injury that the soldiers would do to the grass, forgetting that these brave fellows had to be brought here to save New York from being destroyed by the "friends" of Gov. Seymour.

Quoting from Copperhead Papers.

I see in the monetary articles of the Bulletin that the reporter quotes articles in the New York World. I cannot understand why, when the editorials are considered such glaring misrepresentations of the National Government, that the money articles, equally unfair, should be considered worthy of quotation. M. A. S.

Marvels of the Wheat Plant.

ONE of the most marvelous faculties of the wheat-plant is that of sending up a multitude of stalks from a single grain, known as *tillering*. It is the secret of its great productiveness. Many experiments have been made to ascertain the limits of this faculty, and the results have been truly wonderful. An English gentleman sowed a few grains of common red wheat on the 2d of June, one of the plants from which had tillered so much by the 8th of August, that he divided it into eighteen others, all of which were planted separately. In a few weeks so many of these had again multiplied their stalks, that he had set out sixty-seven altogether to go through the winter. With the spring growth all these began tillering, so that in March and April a new division was made, and the number of plants increased to five hundred. It was believed that another division might have been made, and that it would have increased the number to two thousand. The five hundred grew most vigorously, exceeding plants as ordinarily cultivated. When harvested a single plant yielded over one hundred ears, and the whole number of ears produced was 21,109, or more than forty to each divided plant, and the grain measured 3½ pecks, weighing 47½ pounds. The grains were estimated as numbering 576,840. All this was the product of a single grain.—[Mich. Farmer.]

CANADA THISTLES.—The Legislature of Michigan, at its recent session, made a *thistle* law, requiring the owners and occupants of land to cut or cause to be cut down, all the Canada thistles growing thereon, or in the highway passing by or through the same, so often in each and every year as shall be sufficient to prevent them from going to seed; and if any owner, possessor or occupier of land shall knowingly suffer any such Canada thistles to grow thereon, and the seed to ripen, so as to cause or endanger the spread thereof, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every such offense. Would it not be well to have such a law here in California.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.—At the cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Worcester, the prize for the best heifer calf, over six and under eleven months old, was given to D. McIntosh, for Lady Oxford 5th, eleven months. The calf was got by Third Duke of Thorndale, out of Lady Oxford 4th, both of which animals were bred by Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Duchess County, New York.

The Sacramento Howard Benevolent Society acknowledge the receipt of \$231, a donation from Lazard Freres, of this city. The following are some of the statistics of the Society: "Recapitulation for six years—Persons relieved, 19,187; dispensations, 14,862; receipts, \$58,623 41; expenditures, \$58,245 72; destitute sent to friends, 120; deaths, 49. During the past year, 8 patients have deceased, 25 persons have been sent to their friends in the country, and we have now in charge 15 adults and 17 children."

The Petaluma Journal makes the following report of game killed by Julius J. Poirson, a professional hunter in Sonoma and Marin counties: Season of 1861-2 (83 days' hunting), killed 3,646 quails, 18 deer, 68 hares, 5 grey squirrels, 27 wildcats, 9 gray foxes, 21 polecats, 87 hawks of all species, 7 raccoons, 17 rattlesnakes. Season of 1862-3 (40½ days' hunting), killed 4,482 quails, 21 deer, 45 hares, 7 wildcats, 8 gray foxes, 14 polecats, 38 hawks of all species, 3 raccoons, 5 rattlesnakes.

It is understood that the prize-money of the Navy amounts to \$30,000,000. Most of this large sum will come directly or indirectly from British pockets. Of this, few will be disposed to complain. There have been numerous heavy failures in England from this cause, and more will inevitably follow.

AS AN illustration of red-tape inhumanity, it is told that the steward of one of the hospitals in Washington declined to furnish ice to stop a soldier's hemorrhage, because it was not the proper time to open the ice chest. The soldier died.

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Thoughts About Thinking.

Happy the man or woman who can sit down and commence at the root of a subject and think it out, and with a quiet but decisive shake of the head, and a gentle but firm pressure of the lips can come to a conclusion. All cannot do this. To be sure all can think, but there is a science in thinking as well as in everything else. Every one can take a ride and shoot, but it takes the marksman to hit the target or bring down the bird. In like manner it requires the good thinker to think right, without wasting his thoughts and overtaxing his brain.

Sensitive persons are the deepest thinkers, for they have most to think about. Their hearts resemble the finest and most delicate gauze; they are susceptible to even the least impression, and they spread out and seem to search for every obstruction—every nail-point of rebuke—every teasing, wounding splinter of insult, and when they find the object of their investigation, they brood, and ponder, and grow dull, until the smart has ceased, or the sharpness destroyed, and then they "feel out" for something else to give them trouble, and are most content (it seems) when filled with harrowing, pain-giving, and sigh-producing thoughts.

To think, and only to think, is a weakness. To be a day-dreamer is often a misfortune. To forget the little word *do* is almost a crime—yes, this inactivity is the ally of many a dark deed. But it is the grand difficulty of those who think too much; they forget or neglect to act, and fail to discharge the duties devolving upon them. You may pile on the fuel, and raise the steam in the engine, but unless you adjust the belting and apply the power, you will be wasting time. So to think without acting is folly, just as it is madness to act without thinking at all.

I have seen great black clouds come sweeping along, promising rain when the parched earth is begging for it; but they have passed over without sending down one drop. So it is with some great thoughts; they swell the bosom with grandeur for a time, but away they go, and the atmosphere of the heart is not even purified; on the contrary, the heart is perplexed and its purity impaired by producing thoughts—good thoughts, which produce nothing in their turn.

There are little trifling thoughts, and feelings, and emotions, which gently pass through the heart, like scud-clouds across the summer-sky, which accomplish nothing of account, yet they never were intended so to do; they serve to beautify and bedeck, and then their mission is ended; but these great life thoughts—thoughts of doing good to others—thoughts of serving God—noble intentions—*act them out*. Whatever be the subject, come to some conclusion, and much precious time will be saved.

If the thoughts be new and original, seize the pen—write them out, and let the world enjoy them. If pondering over some old and troublesome matter, let us say, "Thus will I do—it is all I can do," and God will do the rest. Let us remember that *night* is the time for dreaming, and that the morning sun should shine upon a world of workers.

To act without thinking is dangerous, but to think all the time without acting is a weakness God cannot approve.

The "Ironclad" at Fort Sumter.—The manner in which the armor of the Ironclad steamer has thrown off the rebel shot causes general satisfaction, though she has not yet been closer than 1,800 yards to the rebel batteries. Most of the heavy shot have crumbled to pieces on her solid sides, and the rifled shot have only made indentations without doing the slightest damage. She has received two 10-inch shot on her port stopper, and even there they only made indentations without doing any harm to her. The steel pointed shot have made cuts about an inch deep. She will, however, be tested within 800 yards when the great assault is made.

Famous weights are attributed to the 10-inch shot and shell; some paragraphs state that they weigh 455.550, and even 675 pounds. This is nonsense. A 15-inch shot is not solid, but cored out or hollowed in the center, so that the walls are only 4 1/2 inches thick; in other words, there is a hole 6 inches in diameter in the middle of a 15-inch shot. In this condition it weighs 400 pounds. Another pattern is now made which has walls 3 1/2 inches thick, and weighs 325 pounds. When filled with powder or sand, their weight is increased. These weights are from the actual exhibits of the scales.

A drafted man who is an experienced marksman, and can prove upon affidavit that he has made five consecutive shots, not exceeding 25 inches, with a target rifle, distance 200 yards, at least, will be admitted to Berdan's Sharpshooting Regiment. This is according to the regulations of the War Department.

Six blockade runners' cargo brought the net little pile of \$600,000 at auction, in Brooklyn, N. Y., lately.

The Triumphant Washing Machine.

We take great pleasure in heralding the triumph of the most admirable washing machine "Economy," invented by John M. Horner, Esq., of San Jose, the pioneer farmer. Mr. Horner has exhibited this machine the present season at all the fairs, at each and all with the most triumphant success. So popular has it become, that they are sold faster than they can be made. Extra workmen are now busy in trying to keep pace with the orders for them. The following persons have been appointed agents, and they will be supplied as fast as possible. We advise every housewife to secure one, the cost is very small and the machine is the very best made. The following persons are agents for this machine: Adam Miller, traveling agent, San Joaquin District; C. H. Worthington, Santa Clara Valley; R. L. Blount, Marysville, for Yuba county; H. H. Cooper, Petaluma, for Sonoma county and vicinity. Other agents, both local and traveling, will soon be appointed. See advertisement.

Incomprehensible Folly.

There is no folly more to be reprehended than the practice of trifling with machinery. We have seen grown men standing near gearing in rapid motion, place their fingers on the teeth and pull them off again just as they were about to be drawn in. We have also seen boys take hold of belts that were thrown off the lower pulleys still running loosely on the upper ones, and ride up to the ceiling, or as near it as they could. We have been witness to other acts of so-called smartness, such as putting a hand under a trip hammer and snatching it away again before it was harmed, which called forth no feeling but one of amazement that individuals should so recklessly imperil their lives and limbs. Don't try to play with machinery; either in motion or when at rest. Forty hair-breadth escapes may result at the forty-first trial in maiming, mutilation or sudden death. Keep the fingers, hands, arms, legs and hair away from rough shifting, and take care that clothing does not get drawn into rapidly-running belts and pulleys. Quite recently a young girl was instantly killed at the India Rubber Works in Newark, N. J. She had been at work during the evening, and after putting on her bonnet to go home, jestingly remarked that she would have a ride upon a shaft which projected about a foot through the floor, if it broke every bone in her body. The shaft was midway between two upright posts about three feet apart, and was turning around quite slowly. She sat upon it, but her hoops becoming entangled she was dashed against the posts, and before she could be rescued, she was killed, nearly every bone in her body having been broken.

Men have lost their lives, ere now, while working at turning lathes, by the loose ends of their cravats licking around a roughly-turned shaft; thereby strangling them before aid could be rendered. In many factories huge belts run through openings in the floors, without the slightest protection to prevent a person's feet from being drawn in; and in the large machine shops in this city, there are back gears of huge lathes, revolving at about arm-bight, in the very place of all others where a careless step would precipitate one into the jaws of a horrible death. In how many others of the busy workshops of the land is the same state of things tolerated? By far too many. The operatives should insist on having these pitfalls, and mantraps, properly guarded, before some unwary individual is snatched away forever. It also behooves every one to be extremely careful, when in the neighborhood of powerful machines, so that they need not be injured beyond recovery by momentary heedlessness.—[Scientific American.]

The number of prize vessels taken into the port of Philadelphia since the beginning of the war is eighty-five. The most valuable, including the cargo was the steamer *Bermuda*, which realized more than half a million of dollars. Several of the late prizes, which brought heavy cargoes of cotton, realized large sums.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of *Coal-oil* as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natomia and Minna streets, San Francisco.
17-19

Life Insurance.

One of the most important of all man's duties connected with his temporal affairs, is to guard safely the earnings of his labor and husband them well for the benefit of his family and himself. It is then one of the primary duties to keep his property of all kinds insured, thus making a provision against the calamity of fire.

Another safeguard is to insure life, thus making a double guarantee against calamity, and securing to those dependent upon him for support, a certain against all dangers. This can now be done at a small cost at the popular Insurance Agency of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are now filling policies by the score as people grow wiser and wiser, every day.

Messrs. B. B. & F. have made themselves popular and secured a great favor for the public by the very prompt manner in which they have settled all their losses, paying them in gold without hesitancy.

John T. Zorn. A. Kapp.
ZORN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
421 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
11 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Mages, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves to a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promptly satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,
421 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of
GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's
CELEBRATED
EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE
THRASHERS AND SEPARATORS,
BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....
4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse
16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,
9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW
Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

S. Standish. H. M. Dalton,

PACHECO

Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF BUSHELS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A new Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.
Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

An Extra Flock of Sheep for Sale.

A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE that business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French, and two FULL BLOOD Spanish Merino flocks of the highest character and value, seven FULL with about 500 Lambs just being dropped. This whole flock is in fine order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage in Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor of this paper.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS.

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FORGES,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate,
Sheet Iron,
Pipe Lead,

Iron Tubing,
Rubber Hose,
Brass Goods,
Stoves,
Etc., Etc.

....ALSO....

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron
"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

....OR....

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies

MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN,

COPPER,

SHEET IRON,

BRASS,

ZINC,

....AND....
JAPANESE GOODS.

....ALSO....
All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing
LARGE OVEN
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....
Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Floor, and by the addition of the
Celebrated Patent Double-shot Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, **DURABILITY**—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, **MANUFACTURE**—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, **CAPACITY**—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, **ECONOMY**—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, **VENTILATION OF HEAT**—In the Stewart Stove alone the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, **ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT**—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, **DOOR AND BOTTOM FLUE**—By which a compressed and invigorating action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, **BOILING**—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, **WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET**—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, **WATER RACK**—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each Stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by
CALEB M. SICKLER,
423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH,
FIRST PREMIUM
Pianoforte Manufactory,
418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.
16 JACOB ZECH.

HORACE WATERS MODERN
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS
Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*.
"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*.
"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the best made anywhere."—*Home Journal*.

\$175.--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS
Of different makers, for \$175; do., with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$35 \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ac't.
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 300 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "The Lord's Prayer," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little star," and "The little bird." "Ob, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "April Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of \$25,000 copies. Price—paper covers, 35 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Elen Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I sought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Price—paper covers, 30 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly 225 tunes and hymns. As the music is a little more difficult it is just the book to follow Bell No. 1. Nearly one million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, hasten me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Price of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing in me of Heaven," Columbus, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Price—paper covers, 25 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "The Harp of Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 136 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concert use, for the young. Price—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 72 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies 10 cents, \$5 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains between 300 and 400 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kind, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and social services, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Singing Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 50 cents, \$40 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents, \$50 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ac't.
Publisher of the *71 Books*,
481 Broadway, New York.

VOCAL MUSIC,
With Piano Accompaniment.

A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the popular are, "Shall we know each other there?" "Lowery," "Why have my loved ones gone?" "It will be true to thee," "Oh, there's no such girl as mine," by Foster; "Mother's love is true," "Sweet love, forget me not," etc., by Keller; 25 cents each; "I hear sweet voices singing," "Home is home," "For ever if you can, be faithful," by Thomas, 30 cents each. **INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC** for the Piano Forte—"We are coming, Father Abraham," six hundred thousand times, "There is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Hallelujah," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in sight," "We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," "Whither's song of the Phylanthropist," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "Over the mountain," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Hurry me in the morning, Mother," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ac't.
481 Broadway, N. Y.

Waters' Cheap Music for the Million.

Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, choirs, Sunday schools, public religious seminaries, etc. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the river?" "Refrain," "There is a Beautiful World," "Where Liberty dwells is my country," "Freedom, Truth, and Right," "We are coming, Father Abraham," six hundred thousand times, "There is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Hallelujah," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in sight," "We will love our Sunday School," "Our God is marching on," "God save the Nation," "Whither's song of the Phylanthropist," "Fair Freedom's morn has dawned at last," "Over the mountain," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Hurry me in the morning, Mother," "Come to thy rest," "Sweet hour of Prayer," etc. Price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100; postage 1 cent each. In sheet form with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents each.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ac't.
481 Broadway, N. Y.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY NOV. 6, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have sent the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a number of Traveling Agents to visit the remotest portions of our State and Oregon, to canvass for this Journal, and gather statistics for us. Active intelligent men, that have a knowledge of agricultural science, and who feel an interest in it, will find it to their advantage to apply to us personally, or by letter with references.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

Two rapid advances in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisements to the FARMER, as every thing new is eagerly sought on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

M. J. W. will appear next week. Another interesting letter from our friend at Port Royal. M. A. S. also sends us his spirited missive. A pleasant note from our former correspondent, "Bee." We remember "Carrie," if she has changed her nom de plume—adopting a very appropriate one, however—as Bee and Honey are synonymous terms. The "Voices of the Soul" will be appreciated—in the "Home" column—as also "How to Pay the Rent." Sketch of Oakland and its Progress, next week; also, continuation of Rambles. "Gold Mines," and Review of Stockton Fair and Races.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

A collection of California garden seeds, raised and put up by D. L. Perkins, the Seed Grower, of Oakland. These seeds are neatly put up in glass bottles and consist of about 100 varieties. The seeds are pure, clean and really creditable to the grower who has kindly sent them to our office for exhibition to show what can be done in seed raising in California. He has a large crop, this year, of which these are samples.

A collection of ores from the Mount Diablo Mines kindly sent by R. Mauvais, Esq., some really handsome and rich enough to tempt people to dip into the "feet" business. Among the samples are some from the Napoleon Consolidated Copper Mining Company, gleaming with the sparkling metal. From the samples we have received and are now receiving from Mount Diablo, we think it mad folly for any one to wander off to Reese River, to freeze, starve and "lay out of nights," when close at home all have plenty of equally good chances near home. What a pity some Magician could not make an imaginary move of Mount Diablo, place it 500 miles away and call it "Dobble Mountain," what a rush there would be for the new Dobble Mountain.

A splendid sample of Australian wheat, raised by A. J. Biglow, on reclaimed tide land, Sherman Island (at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers). This wheat was raised on land reclaimed last year by burning off the sod and sowing the seed without plowing; the yield was 50 bushels to the acre. This experiment shows the value of this kind of land when skillful and well-directed labor is applied. Think of it, farmers, seventy bushels to the acre! Who can raise the hundred?

AUTOGRAPH OF JAMES MONROE.—We have received a valuable present from an esteemed friend, of a "Soldier's Bounty Warrant," issued in the year 1817, and signed by that Patriot and Statesman, and then President of the United States, JAMES MONROE; the signature is a plain running hand like that always seen of this distinguished sage. We accept this gift, for our museum, as a valued relic of the past. This warrant is nearly half a century old. It can be seen at our office.

THE RAIS—Hold off strongly. "All signs fall in a dry time," else the late cool weather, with frosts and some ice, would have been the sure precursor of the rain, which is anxiously looked for. Farmers and miners are ready and waiting for rain, and it is to be hoped they will soon be supplied. On Sunday afternoon, there was a nice little shower of half an hour's duration at the Mission, near the city.

Arrivals and Departures.

Our ocean steamers come and go with regularity and order. They move almost like machinery. We chronicle the mail-bags and the gold-bags, in our commercial columns, and the weekly story is told. We chronicle, too, the bags of wool, cases of wine, and other merchandise that goes to make up the material elements of the business of men, and we speak of the influence of that business upon the great marts of London, Paris, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, not forgetting to count upon all their influences as affecting our property in dollars and cents.

But there are other exports and imports that affect our Pacific shores more momentarily than all these treasures and valuable commodities, however valuable they may be. We mean the exports and imports of good and true men, for however much we may glory in the increase of our gold and silver, in our manufactures and rich products of earth, they are as nothing unless we have good and true men to wield the destinies of the "golden Pacific shores."

Every steamer bears from our midst many of our good citizens from the different walks in life, men that have exerted more or less influence for the weal of the Pacific coast. The last steamer but one bore from us two citizens who have made their mark upon the pages of California history, that will long remain. Hon. S. J. Field, the honored Judge of our Supreme Court, left us to occupy a still higher position in the councils of the Judiciary of our land. Quietly, and without ostentation he departed from us, but he bore with him an ovation of which any man may well be proud—the tribute of esteem, honor and love of every true and patriotic heart in California. Judge Field goes as a representative of California men, to a high seat in the councils of the nation, and God be thanked! he is such a representative, such a man, as California may well be proud of.

Here is an export of treasure from our State that will tell for our interests more than millions of gold, for it is the treasure of mind.

Frederick Billings, Esq., is another whose departure we chronicle, and one, too, who has been identified with California history since 1849. We remember Mr. B. as the first man we recognized when we touched the shores of the Pacific. We met him as we were passing up Sacramento street to the Postoffice, Aug. 3d, 1849. Mr. Billings is an early pioneer, has made himself a true Californian, and identified himself with upbuilding of the best interests of all the institutions of science, literature, and religion; for all these, as he has prospered, he has aided with a liberal hand. His pen, his voice, his personal influence, and his purse, have ever been ready to build up California, and California may well be proud when we export such men as Frederick Billings to represent any of our interests abroad. Such men are richer treasures than the gold of the hills and mountains. Mr. B. goes from us, we hope, only for a season, to enjoy the wealth which the goddess of Fortune has been pleased to bestow upon an old Californian.

We record, too, the arrival of one whose name is most honorably identified with California history in her commercial interest. W. T. Coleman, Esq., of the house of Coleman & Co. of our city and of Coleman & Co. of New York, has returned to us after a few years' absence. The name of Coleman will be identified with the history of the Pacific shores long after tens of thousands of other names, even now prominent, shall have faded away. To Mr. Coleman our city and our State will ever be indebted for firmness, decision, and prompt action, at a period when all that was dear to us as citizens was in peril; his counsel and action was in a great measure the salvation of this State.

To the house of Coleman & Co. our produce raisers are indebted more than to any other house for the success which has attended the shipment of produce abroad. It will be remembered that some years since it was impossible for wool-raisers or grain-growers to ship small parcels of wool or grain on their own account. A line of ships holding a monopoly compelled the producer to place his product in the hands of a certain class of purchasers or brokers, almost at their own price, and the consequence was great depression. It was the house of Coleman & Co. that placed another line, of ships between New York and California, and thus broke the monopoly and set the wheels of trade in motion. It was this house that came forward readily and made advances on wool, grain, and other products, and enabled the producer even of small parcels, to either ship himself or consign to this house and obtain all the advantages of a foreign market. It was this movement of the house of Coleman & Co. that has stimulated exports from these shores, until now a hundred clipper ships will not suffice to take the products of our golden State.

The arrival, then, of such men as W. T. Coleman, Esq., may with all propriety be the subject of congratulations to all. It is while speaking of the wealth of our other products that we may speak of the wealth of the Pacific in her good and true men, and these we esteem are the treasures that build up a State, for the question should come in often when we see the sad calamity on our nation,

What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised Battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated Gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich Navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wails perfume to Pride.
No—men, high-minded men—
These constitute a State.

AN UNKINDLY INSTRUCTOR.—Recently a man went in among a gang of workmen who were using the sledge, and seizing one remarked that he would show them how to use it. In swinging it about he struck it against one of his legs, instantly snapping the bone. Serving him rightly for his conceit.

The Fire Telegraph.

The recent fires in our city and particularly the fire on California, and Davis Market streets, has induced more thought to the subject of the "Fire Department," by our citizens, than has been given to it of late. Many of our citizens, in their earnestness to promote the safety and welfare of the city have made suggestions of various kinds. Among the new propositions a "Bell Tower" in the upper part of the city, has been suggested to the authorities, by which an earlier notice can be quickly given of the locality of the fire, the Ward where it occurs, and that from this position every part of the city can be seen; that by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars a greater safe-guard can be offered by the early announcement of the place of the fire.

Our firemen have always done nobly; a better band of firemen cannot be found the world over, or braver or more fearless men, and they have won a name and fame which it is very important they should keep.

California has had the name, and very deservedly, too, of being a progressive State. In all her history—in Agriculture, in the Mechanic Arts, in Manufactures, and in her Mercantile Enterprises, she has always made progressive steps, and in her mineral resources she has outdone the world. In her other interests, Educational, Scientific and Literary, of every kind, she has made new marks. Onward! Onward! has been the watchword. And shall the firemen be the class of men that alone shall take steps backward? We trust not.

Watch-towers and bell-towers are now by-gones. They are almost the things that are past, and Fire Telegraphs are the electric spasms that put the life into those noble guardians of our city. Surely then the firemen themselves are not the advocates of the almost obsolete Bell-tower System; this must be some plan or speculation like street-grading, hospital contracts, etc.; it cannot be the simple plan of our intelligent firemen only. A Bell-tower, however, for the purpose of the action of the telegraphic wires may all be right and proper—but this will not be required in any particular place or elevated position. The present City Hall or any one of the prominent engine houses will answer for the purpose, as the Fire Telegraph, will, when complete, communicate to every engine bell in our city, in a few seconds. No one single tower being needed for the purpose save those already erected.

The Fire Telegraph is now in perfect operation in New York, Boston and other cities in this country, and why should California be behind the age? Why should the brave firemen of California go backwards in their plans to notify of danger? No. Emphatically—no. We cannot think they will approve of such a plan; we believe their Chief and his conferees, and the firemen of every company, if consulted, will each and all go for a Fire Telegraph. We do not think the mass of the people know with what ease the knowledge of fire is communicated by telegraph.

The plan in the eastern cities is, we believe, as follows: The wires are laid from the telegraphic station to little boxes like those of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express boxes, located in prominent places; to these boxes numerous parties, Policemen, Engineers and prominent citizens hold keys. Should a fire occur in Ward One, those who discover it in that ward instantly go to the box, open it and simply turn a little crank, this communicates with the Central Telegraph Station, displaying the name of the person who gives the information as well as the ward where the fire is. Instantly the fact is made known to every engine house and the bells struck. A few seconds only, and the whole work is done; without confusion or noise the whole department are notified, are all ready and on their way to the fire in the right direction. This plan, too, prevents the possibility of a false alarm.

So much for the telegraph. Besides all this the rapidity with which this information is conveyed, secures almost instant aid; thus one-half the number and force of the Department can accomplish the work.

The Bell-tower and bell-signals can never give satisfaction. The varying surface of our city and the sweeping winds and the fogs which often envelop it will not only prevent the sound of the signal-bell from reaching many parts of the city, but utterly prevent the fire being seen from the tower wherever the bell might be placed. These three facts, the undulations of the surface of the city, the winds, and the fogs, utterly preclude the success of the Bell-tower plan.

There is another and a weighty reason which we hope will be wisely considered, and that is that all public buildings, wherever built, should have reference to the future good of the city and the citizens thereof, to aid not only the advancement of the city but be so placed as not to impede the growth and prosperity of the whole city.

However important a public Bell-tower may be to our city it is a well known fact that the noise and confusion connected therewith, the masses of that most necessary go to and come from it for information, would make it of a character to depreciate all the property near by and thus reduce the city's income. From the statements we have seen in the city journals we should think that the place named for a Bell-tower, should this retrograde plan be further considered, would be a serious injury to one of the finest localities of our city, and depreciate property in that vicinity to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars—the place named being the blocks bounded upon California and Mason streets—now one of the finest portions of our city, and where some of the finest private residences, ever yet erected, are about being built. But we hope wiser things of our city authorities and of our noble firemen than to think they will go backward like a snail, but rather to press onward with speed of the lightning's flash, that shall electrify every citizen's heart with their noble deeds and manly daring in rescuing the Emporium of the Pacific from the ruthless enemy, fire.

Indemnity for the past—pay up. Security for the future pay down.

Our Rambles in the Country No. 14.

From Murphy's to Vallecito is all mining ground. This place was burned in part during our visit at Murphy's (in July), the flames were distinctly seen from Murphy's Hotel. The hotel, postoffice, and the principal business places, were smoking ruins as we rode through a short time after the fire.

Our first call was at the garden of Allen Taylor, who cultivates 50 acres. He had only three trees in 1858, and has now 400 trees and 1200 vines. Mr. Taylor has a fine elevated position, a neat cottage house upon the hill; he is a practical workman and loves his work, is very successful in budding his trees and grapes; he never plants or buds a tree unless of the best kind and he knows the fruit to be the best; all the trees look well and bear well. The peaches were remarkable, and we enjoyed them abundance, the Crawfords measuring 10 1/2 inches in circumference; this is a favorite with Mr. Taylor—he will plant more. Fine fruit is the result of good varieties and the trees well cared for. We were much pleased to note the success of this orchard, for Mr. Taylor's excellent example will be the cause of much improvement all around. Mr. Taylor irrigates some—this is a bad practice, for it is so universally found to be injurious and so rapidly do weeds and grasses grow as the result of irrigation, that this evil overbalances all other good.

The next call was at the orchard and garden of Mr. John Batten. He has a farm of 160 acres, 10 acres in orchard and vineyard, 300 fruit trees and 4,000 vines, also a young orchard and vineyard for further planting; he made some wine last year, will increase this year; he has, also, on the farm 40 head of cattle, 25 milkers, makes 100 pounds of butter a month, and sells milk. It is quite a pretty place. He has practiced irrigation, but it increases grass and weeds in the orchard and the trees do not do so well.

By all we see we are convinced that irrigation is fast going out of practice. Angel's Camp next week.

Magnificent Plate Glass.—Let old Californians look back ten years only, and who would have dreamed that in 1853 our merchants would be importing plate-glass for their windows that would measure 132x78 inches, and costing \$300 a piece—yet such is the fact. And no city in our Union can or will hereafter show windows of more superb finish or with a richer and more costly display of goods than the merchants of Montgomery street—the Broadway of the Pacific. Mr. Rosenbaum, whose card appears in our columns this week, invites all who wish to see the largest and most magnificent plate-glass yet imported, to call at his office, 221 Sacramento street, and examine for themselves, not only plate-glass, but superb mirrors of new and elegant patterns. We are also glad to announce that Mr. R. has already new and elegant patterns of stained glass for doors, windows, sky-lights, and for summer-houses. This will enable those who are building country-houses to have beautiful temples on their parks and grounds. Mr. R. will also import to order glass for conservatories, greenhouses, etc. This is fortunate, for it will enable all to "beautify their homes." The mirrors and plate-glass (which are to be the most superb on this coast) for the Adelphi Hotel, corner of Bush and Sansome streets, will be furnished from this establishment. Mr. R. is also taking orders for many of our citizens for mirrors and plate-glass. This is an evidence of our progress and prosperity, and of his ability to supply.

Kohler's New Rooms.—The new Musical warehouse and emporium of Fancy Goods on Washington street that we anticipated would be opened this week, will be opened on Monday evening next, the immense stock of goods arriving, requiring till that time to get ready. We can assure our readers that this opening will be a grand one, and the assemblage will be large. The numerous new goods for ladies of all the rare and beautiful designs selected in Paris by Mr. Kohler himself, will form an attraction worthy particular attention—100 cases of rare and beautiful goods—all selected with reference to making little children happy. The music of ten thousand hearts will make this great opening of Kohler's a jubilee night. We almost envy "Charlie" and "Adolphe," the young gentlemen who are to dispense the pretty things, their pleasure on that occasion, but they deserve it for their courtesy and politeness. There will be a good account to render when Monday evening comes.

Family Stores.—We should not forget that our ranchmen must have enough to eat, and that which is good, too; and we are glad they read the Farmer and learn from its columns the best places to trade for all kinds of family wants, whether it be a stove, a sewing machine, dry goods, coal-oil lamps, or any other article of family comfort. We are glad that so many of our ranchmen trade for their goods in our city; we like they should be good neighbors, and when they come to buy their goods at R. B. FORDHAM'S, where so many trade, because they purchase so advantageously, we hope they will call at the Farmer's office, and trade with us too.

Paint Your Buildings.—A word to the wise is sufficient. Now is the time, before the rainy season sets in, to protect all wooden buildings from the effects of the storms of winter. A good coat of paint is not only economy, but it adds to the value of buildings as well as to the looks. Our neighbor, J. R. DEAN, next door, has a good stock of paints and oils, and good workmen to put them on, and when this kind of work is done well, all the trouble of leaky houses in winter is over, for people are generally wise enough to repair buildings before they paint them, and these two important duties should be done before winter sets in.

J. ROSS BROWN.—This distinguished gentleman gave another lecture at Platt's Hall on Thursday evening, to a very intelligent audience, which was most flatteringly received.

Shipment of Apples to Washoe.

In a late interview with Mr. De Long, of the Nevada Ranch, we learn that they have contracted to deliver 1,000 boxes of their best fruit to purchasers for the Washoe market. The varieties least liable to bruise, also do well and keep well, are the Yellow Newtown Pippin, Winesap, Esopus Spitzenburg, and White Winter Pearmain. This entire lot is to be packed in papers, and a portion shipped in barrels—an experiment. It saves, in the freight; 2 1/2 boxes fill a barrel. De Long & Sweetzer's fruit from the Nevada Ranch have a good name at Washoe, and they deserve it, for what they do they do well.

Illian and Moldavian Barley.

These varieties have been more or less cultivated in our State, but with what success is not generally known. We have a subscriber who desires information of those who have grown either or both of these varieties, and we shall be thankful to receive information of those who may have grown either of them the last year. We should like samples of them, and those who may have the seed for sale should inform us of its quantity grown and the price asked for the seed.

A True Artist.—We take pleasure in calling public attention to the card of Messrs. Grass & Devine, Marble-workers. This is the result of our native marble quarries, and no better or richer style of work, nor more beautiful marble can be produced from the famed Carrara quarries. We have known Mr. Devine for years, and accord him high merit as a sculptor—of this we shall again speak. We hope all who desire beautiful mantle-pieces, monuments, or marble work of any kind, will call at this establishment and examine their work.

WINTER is upon us. The clouds grow more dense and dark, and the chilly air gives warning to all "whom it may concern" to prepare for rain, snow, and flood. In the Northern States winter is the time of comparative inactivity. The harvests have been gathered and housed, and in the rural districts particularly, but little is expected to be done, except to remain in a "state of siege" from November to April, and patiently wait for the icy grasp of his Arctic majesty to be dissolved by the mollifying breath of Spring. In the mining localities of this State, Winter is the time of harvest. The harder it rains the more it gladdens the heart of the miner, and the more the yellow dust is unloosed from its long rest. The driving blasts of rain and snow are a thousand times more welcome to the hydraulic miner than the brightest rays of Sol ever shot from his blazing throne. The prosperity of Nevada lies in her hills yet, and by water alone can it be washed out. So let the watery elements come—the sooner the better—the more the merrier.—[Nevada Journal.]

RAW HIDE.—How few persons know the value of raw hides! It seems almost strange to see them all "deacon" skins for the small sum of about thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well-tanned raw-hide an inch wide, and a horse can bark break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way. Cut into narrow strips and then the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag strings, the string will out-last two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lead bags and have them returned minus strings. It will out-last hoop-iron (common), in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken thill—better than iron. Two sets of raw hide balers will last a man's life-time—if he don't let him too long. In some places the Spaniards use raw-hide log-chains to work their cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together, hawser fashion. It can be tanned so that it will be soft as pliable like harness leather.

PATENT FOR NEW ORLEANS.—RETURN OF A PATENT SON.—We have just procured the grant of a patent for a resident of New Orleans, it being the first for any inventor in the Crescent City since its return to loyalty. We look upon this event as a cheerful token of returning reason, and faithful allegiance to the old and legitimate Government. Prior to the rebellion we did a large amount of business for inventors in New Orleans and other places in Louisiana, the suspension of which, for over two years, has been most injurious to them.—[Scientific American.]

PANAMA HATS.—Guayquil is the great depot for Panama hats, eight hundred thousand dollars worth being sold annually. The grass of which they are made, is found chiefly in the neighboring province of San Christoval. They can be braided only in the night or early in the morning, as the heat in the day-time renders the grass brittle. It takes a native about three months to braid one of the finest quality, and I saw good hats which looked like fine linen, and are valued at fifty dollars apiece, even here.

THE PRINCE.—The variety called Gloria Begoniam was raised from seed in Belgium, by a gentleman named Goethals. It is a marvel among marve's, the like of which we have never seen. The flowers are of the deepest rose color, nearly full double, and considerably more than a foot in diameter, that is to say about four feet round.—[Gardener's Chronicle.]

THE BOUNDARY SURVEYING PARTY are twenty-five miles south of Aurora, and it is doubtful whether they will make much progress soon. They are surrounded by Indians of questionable intentions. Joaquin Jim among them.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA proceeds peacefully and successfully. Schools are opened for the children of the peasants, and Russia will soon have an educated population.

An envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live, as if he were himself the man.

Be calm and quiet in your life; you are not necessarily servicable to others when you are troublesome to yourself.

OBITUARY.

Another voice is silent, another weapon mightier than the sword stricken down. Another friend of humanity, whose cheerful smile of ready greeting made friends happy, has been withdrawn from the "walks of life."

Oh, thou merciless destroyer! how thy footsteps leave a darkened shadow. If we go to the right thou art there; if we turn to the left thy mark is there, and if we march straight on, there too the hearer and the mourner, there the muffled drum, all uttering in their varied voices, "Death, death, death!"

General James Allen has written his last editorial on earthly material. He has finished his copy and been summoned before the Great Reader of all acts, to hear the "proof of his own life" read and decided upon.

Gen. James Allen, editor of the Washoe Times, has been called from a long and active life to his final home. Those that knew him best loved him most. He may have had enemies and opposers, but we know he had friends—many friends—good, firm, and true friends—for his noble and manly heart and his generous soul drew them to him as the magnet draws the needle.

We knew him well, and we mourn his loss; but this we know: he will go to his home above with clean "proof" for the "type" of his life was but "copy" of noble thoughts and actions that will long "press" upon the memory of friends. Peace and honor to our Brother's ashes.

A MIXT NEEDED.—The Carson Independent says: We are credibly informed that nineteen stamps only, in Big Creek, Canon District, Lander county, turned out recently, as the result of thirty days' labor, \$100,000 worth of bullion, which was shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express thence to the mint at San Francisco. When we consider that in the Territory there are several hundred stamps thus producing bullion for coinage, we cannot fail to see how urgently necessary it is that a Mint should be put into successful operation here speedily.

The distance from Reese River to New York is 3,118 miles; to St. Louis, 1,078; to Salt Lake City 362; to Ruby Valley 113; Jacobsville 6; Virginia City 178; Sacramento 327; Stockton 320; San Francisco 467; Geneva 11; Pleasant Valley District 15; Washington 40; Ravenswood District 6; Augusta District 40; Mount Hope District 10.

Advices from Little Rock report Price as having retired beyond Red River. His cavalry only occupy Arkadelphia. We have but a few additional particulars in regard to the attack on Pine Bluff. The rebel force numbered 3,000 to 4,000, with 12 pieces of artillery. Their loss is said to have been great, as the route was complete. Pine Bluff was badly damaged by shells. Steps have been taken to intercept the rebel retreat.

Fortune loves not a poltroon, and often favors brave men in the wrong more than cowards in the right.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostilities.

Principles, like coffee, should be well settled.

Nurserymen's and Seedman's Catalogues.

We shall be very happy to render assistance to nurserymen and seedmen by distributing their catalogues for them. Those who desire to have this done for them, if they will send us packages of catalogues, we can advantage them greatly. Inventors and manufacturers can also have our assistance. We shall be glad to have models of inventions and samples of manufactures. Our rooms are spacious and they will be carefully arranged so as to be seen by the public.

The Apple Parer.—The new Patent Apple Parer, or rather Fruit Parer (White's Patent), at Treadwell & Co.'s Warehouse, is one of the fine implements now before the public—we have tried it. It will pare neatly and smoothly a bushel of apples in six to eight minutes according to the tact and activity of the operator. Messrs. Treadwell & Co., hold the patent right, for this coast, and are now selling these machines at the low price of \$2.50 each. They only need be known to be properly appreciated. We are now trying them, experimentally, ourselves, and we expect to pare a barrelful in five minutes. Now, that fruit is so low we advise all to get a machine, pare and serve their fruit for winter.

Jebb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the Farmer's office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

KOHLER'S
Should add acquaintance to be forgot.
And never brought to mind.
Should add acquaintance to be forgot.
And days of long—*Syna

New Singing Book.
"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to
A. KOHLER,
Solo Deplor, San Francisco.

The Memphis Bulletin details the most horrible cruelties practiced by Porter's rebel conscription in Carroll county. They take all the loyal men, running them down with blood-hounds, having all kinds, and insulting them. One crew went into the house of an old man named Grandell, and the soldiers took all his horses, carried off all the young stock, and everything moveable in the house. They then went into Milan, where they broke open the stores and robbed them of their goods. Corinth dates of the 1st state that about two-thirds of the First Alabama Regiment was recently surrounded by a large force of rebels, but succeeded in reaching Corinth, though probably lost many killed and captured.

Intelligence from Memphis the 4th, states that the rebels attacked Collierville again on the 3d, and after a brief but sanguinary struggle, the rebels were repulsed. Several prisoners were captured, among them Brigadier General Geary and three of his staff.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an Importer and Dealer in

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.,

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large Invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order. He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyasson & Co's Patent French Plate-Glass, Silvered, for Mirrors, a new article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large Invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing directions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,
GREEN-HOUSES,
and
GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,
Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant.

P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,
And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

22-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC.,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 18 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH CORRUPT, DISORDERED OR VITIATED Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, in Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while the blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Bells, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, sore Eyes; Female Diseases, such as Retention Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Scarcity, Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its efficacy. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane & Brigham, San Francisco; H. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine. 13c/2m

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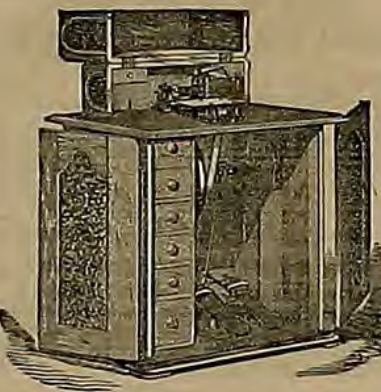
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Are Universally Acknowledged
TO BE THE BEST,
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
IN USE.



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NEW IMPROVEMENTS
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ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES
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STITCHING,
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....AND....
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AS ALSO,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,
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Call and see the New Improvements.

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J. H. HAYDEN,

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THE
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NEW DRY GOODS!

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KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7,
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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER
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100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY
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The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets
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of the latest patterns to be
worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

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An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco
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Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table-nen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a
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ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

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ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

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North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

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Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHbred BLACK SPANISH Fowls for sale by

D. E. HOUGH,
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NEW STORE,

620 & 622 Washington street,
Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

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Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

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IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLACONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Choicest Collection in Europe, Expressly for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to

Suit all Purposes.

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N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,
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JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

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KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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San Francisco Cordage

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

15

Some Miscellany.

WHEN I AM OLD.

When I am old—and, oh! how soon
Will life's sweet morning yield to noon,
And noon's broad, fervent, earnest light!
Be shaded in the solemn night!
Till, like a story well told
Will seem my life—when I am old.

When I am old, this breezy earth
Will lose for me its voice of mirth;
The streams will have an undertone
Of sadness, not by right their own;
And spring's sweet power in vain unfold
In rosy charms—when I am old.

When I am old, my friends will be
Old and infirm, and bowed, like me,
Or else their bodies near the sod,
Their spirits dwelling safe with God;
The old church bell will long have tolled
Above the rest—when I am old.

When I am old, I'd rather bend
Thus sadly o'er each buried friend,
Than see them lose the earnest truth
That marks the friendship of our youth;
'Twill be so and to have them cold,
Or strange to me—when I am old.

Ere I am old—that time is now,
For youth sits lightly on my brow;
My limbs are firm, and strong, and free,
Life has a thousand charms for me;
Charms that will long their influence hold
Within my heart—ere I am old.

Ere I am old—oh! let me give
My life to learning how to live!
Then shall I meet with willing heart
An early summons to depart,
Or find my lengthened days consoled
By God's sweet peace—when I am old.

(For the California Farmer.)

Voices of the Soul.

The longings and aspirations of the human soul, is my theme, but too much must not be expected, as the pen is inadequate to describe its beautiful unfoldings; but duty and conscience call for as earnest an exposition as possible, thereby enabling the minds both of the giver and the receiver. No one of all the created intelligences, but who experiences at times an elevation of soul, an intense desire for something higher and purer than already possessed, a longing for a life beyond this, wherein these yearnings are to be satisfied. Although ever so strongly indoctrinated in the tenets of atheism, and its associateisms; yet the supremacy of the demands of the soul will at times gain the ascendancy over all preconceived opinions, and leave the unsatisfied soul not entirely devoid of hope that their theory may not prove true after all. Why were these strong desires implanted within our breasts, if the grave was to be our final goal? Better would it have been for us, if we had been as the beasts that perish, then so much pain and anguish would have never been felt. But Oh! my friends, brothers and sisters of the great family of man, harbor not for one moment, any such gloomy anticipations, but let thy soul in its searchings after the illimitable and unknown, have free course; impede not its progress by any trammels creeds which obscure the spirit's vision and growth in that which alone can render it sustenance. But in another and effectual manner are these incessant calls of the spirit for nourishment unheeded, and that is by our diet, so clogging the system with an undue quantity of food, also of an unsuitable quality, to supply the demands of nature, which ever seeks the best good of her children. Oh! would we but study her laws more, with a determination to profit by the investigation, then indeed would this world be a heaven below. In regard to this matter of sustenance to the physical body, enough has not been said to awaken sufficient interest to cause a just discrimination between the calls of the system for its appropriate nutriment, and the louder calls of habit, and a perverted appetite, which has so long been pampered by stimulating food, that its demands are not a true criterion to judge by, as it would be if never abused. But now to retrace our wanderings, we must consult the voice of reason, or of the spirit within, which ever leads us right, if we but heed her whispers. How often do we feel after we have transgressed a known law, such a yearning for more strength to resist the tempter, such a desire to rise above the trammels of this earth, and soar away to those realms of which we so fondly dream, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, and where the voice of the tempter will not possess that siren power over us. But do we duly consider why we are placed in this world of trials and temptations, if not to so cultivate this needed strength, that when we exchange worlds, our lessons may be well learned, and we be enabled to go on our way rejoicing, receiving and imparting strength which we could not accomplish without this needed discipline.

Napa City, Oct. 25th, 1863.

VALUE OF AMUSEMENT.—The world must be amused. It is entirely false reasoning to suppose that any human being can devote himself exclusively to labor of any description. It will not do. Rest will not give him adequate relief. He must be amused. He must enjoy himself. He must sing, dance, and be merry. He must chat with his friends, exercise his mind in exciting, gentle emotions, and his body in agreeable demonstrations of activity. The constitution of the human system demands this. It exacts variety of influences and motion. It will not remain in health if it cannot obtain that variety. Too much meretricious affects it as injuriously as too much sadness; too much relaxation is as pernicious as none at all. But, to the industrious toiler, the sunshine of the heart is just as indispensable as the material sunshine is to the flower; both soon pine away and die if deprived of it.

Be not a slave of authority; if you think anything of yourself, think for yourself.

How to Pay the Rent.

"I don't see how I'm to get through this year, and pay my rent, and support my wife and children," said a young man to a friend as they were walking home together at nightfall. "It looks darker and darker every day. My present receipts are not half what they used to be, and my expenses are a great deal higher. Mary is a capital manager though, and if anybody can steer the ship safe through indoors, she will. Such contriving and cutting over old things to make new ones for Frank and little Fan, beats everything I ever saw. But the rent is what plagues me. This house just suits us, and I wouldn't move, I believe, unless I was turned out;" and the young man tossed a cigar into the street, heaving a sigh and quickening his pace, as troubled people are wont to do.

"There goes a part of your rent," said his friend, pointing to the cigar just thrown away.

"A pretty small part, you would say, I guess, if you had fifty dollars to make up every quarter, when you could not see where five of it were to come from."

"I can put you in the way of paying one quarter with perfect ease."

"Be so kind as to do it, then—the quicker the better."

"Just step in here and let me draw up a pledge for you in which you promise to leave off cigars, and then when you are tempted to buy one, slip the paper out of your vest pocket and read it over. That would save you in the course of the year over fifty dollars."

"But then a cigar is such a comfort to a fellow when he is perplexed and worried to death with his affairs. I feel wretchedly without one after dinner."

"How will you manage when you are fifty, if you are such a slave to a bad habit at thirty? Be assured, Tom, it will bring with it seven other more mighty than the first, and you will be bound hand and foot. Come, Tom, shake yourself and throw off this tyrant. Are you going to let your wife bear all the sacrifice and self-denial, while you selfishly stick to all your old luxuries. You are more of a man than that, I know. I'll draw up the pledge for you and bring it over to-night—what do you say?"

"I'll think about it, and perhaps I'll try for a week," said Tom, who was beginning to be half convinced.

"That will never answer. You must commit yourself to the fight, if you are going to break up a bad habit of several years' standing. You must go into it body and soul, determined to win, or you will be weaker than ever. Come, it is fully worth the effort; a chance to make fifty dollars should not be thrown away these times."

Some panoramic pictures passed slowly before Tom's mind. He saw his wife and children in a narrow and uncomfortable home, brought there because he could not give up his selfish indulgences; he thought of the pleasant, elegant home from which he had brought his Mary when she first placed her hand in his and promised to walk through life by his side. He saw her slowly wearing herself out to provide for the little ones, while he put no shoulder to the wheel, and the vision roused his really generous nature, which too much ease had covered up with rubbish.

"I'll do it, Wilson," he said, with energy. "I will cut off that and all other superfluities, and see if I cannot help Mary in the retrenching business."

His friend warmly seconded the resolution, for he knew Tom well enough to understand that the chief thing he needed was to be fully aroused.

The good resolutions were well carried out, and the end of the year found the household still in the pleasant old home, out of debt, and never more happy and comfortable in their lives.

Cut off the superfluities this year and see if they do not go a long way towards paying the rent. You will be all the happier for it. That is one of the sweet fruits of self-denial.—[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

WASHINGTON'S PRAYER.—In the summer of 1776, Washington, exploring alone one day the position of the British forces on the banks of the Hudson, ventured too far from his own camp, and was compelled by a sudden storm, and the fatigue of his horse, to seek shelter for the night in the cottage of a pious American peasant, who, greatly struck with the manner and language of his guest, overheard the following prayer from the farther of his country: "And now, Almighty Father, if it is Thy Holy will that we shall obtain a place and name among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for Thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey Thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let all our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow, also, our enemies with enlightened minds, that they become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant, for the sake of Him whom thou hast called thy beloved Son; nevertheless, not my will, but Thine, be done." Would it not be better for our country if all our Generals were praying Generals instead of political Generals.

DOING GOOD.—There is something inexpressibly delightful in the reflection that the purest and sweetest joy of which the heart is capable, springs from conferring benefits upon others. In the very fact we discover a proof of the benignity of that divine Being who so framed and so tempered our spirits that the happiness which we are the means of imparting to others, should, by a sort of reflex influence, become our own. Whilst selfish gratification contracts and enfeebles the spirit, benevolence, philanthropy like this, elicits its power, draws it out, nerves and sustains it, and makes it seek the intercourse of others. In how few instances do we see the luxury of doing good exemplified. The very conception of plans of benevolence carries its only reward with it, while their execution imparts to the benevolent a joy only second to that which is experienced by suffering our kindness.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware, Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company's)

For which we are SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSON STREET, CORNER MERCHANT. SAN FRANCISCO.

11

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms. Wash-boards, Cloths, Linens, Feathers, Pins, Rolling Pins, Clothes Horses, Bird Cages, Children's Chairs, Trays, Hand Bellows, Whisks, Mops, etc., etc.

Shoe and Store Blacking, Butter Ladies and Moulds, Brushes of every description, Hemp and Cotton Twine, White wash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc., etc.

And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN-WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. [23-5]

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

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Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; whose Places they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc., etc.

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Wholesale and Retail Depot

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He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

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SACRAMENTO,

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Wagons and Carriages,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming disabled, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

23

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STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared, SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety,

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest,

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family

necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may

us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left

us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves with

expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

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OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

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Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

\$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

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Wholesale Prices.

He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Healdsburg, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petaluma Guards.

Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra Rifles SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The prices will always be in accordance with the rates East, and

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Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING,

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Portrait Painter.

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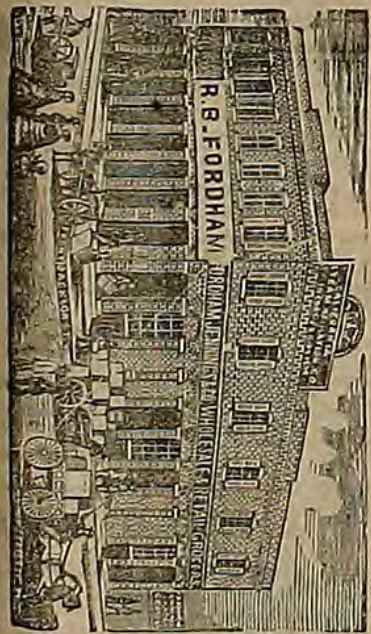
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in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stones in

the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

A detailed woodcut illustration of a man in a top hat and long coat driving a horse-drawn carriage. The carriage has large spoked wheels and a high back. The man is holding the reins and a whip. The background shows a simple landscape with a small building and trees.

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For Cash Only.



An illustration of a two-story building, the New England Soap Factory, with a sign that reads "DYER'S SOAP FACTORY" and "J. F. DYER". A horse-drawn cart is in front, and the text below reads "MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS" and "Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets."

228 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.
T. C. Boyd continues to Design and Engrave on Wood
with the advantage of an experience of 15 years. 29

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 155 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, comprising survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of ten million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government aid for this division, \$7,750,000, will nearly complete the Road. A. W. BEER, Agent C. P. R. Co.,
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1872.

16.



FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

THE FAST and favorite double engine steamship

MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 Tons.

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Will be dispatched for

PANAMA,

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock

On Friday, - - - November 13, 1896

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD, to the splendid Steamship

ILLINOIS 2,500 Tons.

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Passengers are landed at Panama, immediately on arrival by the Panama Railroad Co's Steamboat. The Company have also wharf facilities at Aspinwall. A Baggage Master will be sent on each steamer.

For further information, or passage apply to

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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched

In the month of August, 1896

Sept. 4—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commanding

Sept. 12—ORIZABA, Geo. H. Bradbury, Commanding

Sept. 23—GOLDEN AGE, Wm. F. Lapham, Commanding

From Folson street wharf

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES, Agent, P. M. & Co., Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLEIS and ANTELOPE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock, p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLEIS, Chas. Wick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, F. C. Folsom, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON on day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.

Until further notice, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Freight received every day.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply to board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

-1713 J. WHITNEY JR., President

W. K. MILLER'S EXPRESS

To Silver Mountain and Virginia City.

Passing through—Big Tree Grove, Ritchey's Station, Markleyville, Monitor District, etc.

The above Express will positively leave MURFEE every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the above named places, carrying passengers by stage to Silver Valley (45 miles), thence by Saddle Train to Silver Mountain (15 miles), arriving at Silver Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at noon.

W. K. MILLER, Proprietor.

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Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit their subscription money by mail, registered at the Post-office, and the money will come safe and sure.

Postage of the Farmer—The Postage of the Farmer to any part of the State is only 5 cents a year, or 10 cents a year. This is the lowest postage established by Congress, and when more is exacted it is a violation of law.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets, Nov. 6.

The scarcity of tonnage, the large quantity of grain offering on the market, and the incapacity of the storehouses here, all have a depressing effect on prices. Many that would store and hold a while are necessarily compelled to sell. These causes are operating unfavorably particularly as regards Wheat, the crop of which, now that it is harvested and a correct opinion can be formed, is far in excess of the expectation of all. Storing Wheat in the country has proved risky; we know of several lots that have become weavily in one year. The hot weather of the interior is particularly adapted to the breeding of this injurious insect. Wheat that has been stored in bulk seems to have suffered more particularly. We know of grain stored here for several years, and when delivered has been sound and free from weavils; this argues that our cool climate is particularly adapted to keeping grain. The Barley, Oats, and Hay Markets are well sustained. Barley in particular is a favorite; brewers are laying in their stock, the interior demand continues, and of Barley there is less offering than of some other grains. Chinchamen would be willing shippers if they could obtain vessels to take Wheat; at the present there is but one ship loading here for Europe with grain, the cargo of which is all bought, we are told.

Our clearance for the past week is the ship Young America, for Liverpool, with 27,740 sks Wheat, 210 pkgs Tallow, 300 bbls Copper Ore.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 32,717 sks, Barley 17,321 sks, Oats 3,428 sks, Potatoes 3037 sks, Corn 188 sks, Cornmeal 678 sks, Rye 50 sks, Flour 7682 pkgs, Bran 656 sks, Middlings 200 sks, Wool 616 bales, Hay 323 tons, Beans 937 sks.

Also Cattle: Onions 332 sks, Potatoes 3634 sks, Wheat 3680 sks, Oats 6843 sks, Barley 1532 sks, Wool 64 bales, Buckwheat 14 sks, Corn 23 sks, Beans 811 sks.

Wheat, F. 100 lbs. 1.20 1.25
Shipping, 1.20 1.25
Milling, old, 1.20 1.25
Barley, brewing, 1.45 1.50
do feed, 1.35 1.40
Oats, 1.32 1.35
Corn, 1.40 1.50
Rye, 1.50 1.75
Backwheat, 1.50 1.75
Potatoes, 1.20 1.25
Squash, 1.20 1.25

Wool, Oregon, F. 24 25
do Best Am. Fair 10 12
do Medium 12 13
do Heavy 14 15
do W. & L. 16 17
Wool-sacks, new, 100 120
do 2nd hand, 50 60
Sales of Wool, limited to range of our quotations, have been more free for the better grades, at 15 to 18c for most part, 10c being an extreme figure.

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.
Butter, Cal., F. 24 25
do Eastern, 23 24
Eggs, 1.20 1.25

San Francisco Cattle Market, Nov. 6.

Mutton has declined, owing to the large number of sheep in market. Veal has slightly advanced. Otherwise the market is without change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 54 @ 56 3/4 lb.
Spanish, 1st do 34 1/4 lb.
do 2d do 32 3/4 lb.
do 3d do 30 3/4 lb.
MUTTON—1st @ 56 3/4 lb., 2nd @ 54 1/4 lb., 3rd @ 52 1/4 lb.
PORK—American, 1st @ 10 1/2 lb., 2nd @ 10 1/4 lb., 3rd @ 10 1/2 lb.
VEAL—24 @ 56 3/4 lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Nov. 6.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report us on the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples 75 @ 81 1/2 for common, and for Red 82 @ 85 per box. Pears for cooking 75 @ 81 1/2, and for table 82 @ 85 per box. Quinces 30 @ 35 per pound. California Grapes 24 @ 26, and Foreign 12 @ 14 per pound.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Nov. 2.

Apples, 1.20 1.25
do cooking, 1.20 1.25
Pears, Bartlett, 1.20 1.25
Vicar of Winkfield, 1.20 1.25
Duchess of Angouleme, 1.20 1.25
Winter Nellis, 1.20 1.25
Flemish Beauty, 1.20 1.25
Easter Beauty, 1.20 1.25
Folk, 1.20 1.25
Fall Wonder, 1.20 1.25
Louise Bonne de Jersey, 1.20 1.25
cooking, 1.20 1.25
Strawberries, F. 24 25
Raspberries, 1.20 1.25
Gooseberries, common, 1.20 1.25
do English, 1.20 1.25
Currants, red & white, 1.20 1.25
Cherry currents, 1.20 1.25
Blackberries, 1.20 1.25
Lawson Blackberries, 1.20 1.25
Cherries, common, 1.20 1.25
Bigsby, 1.20 1.25
Black Tartarian, 1.20 1.25
Apricots, 1.20 1.25
Nectarines, 1.20 1.25
Plum, new, 1.20 1.25
Peaches, 1.20 1.25

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, 1.20 1.25
Artichokes (Fr.) 1.20 1.25
Beans, 1.20 1.25
Brussels sprouts, 1.20 1.25
Borlotti, 1.20 1.25
Broccoli, 1.20 1.25
Cabbages, 1.20 1.25
Cauliflower, 1.20 1.25
Carrots, 1.20 1.25
Celery, 1.20 1.25
Onions, 1.20 1.25
Potatoes, 1.20 1.25
Pumpkins, 1.20 1.25
Spinach, 1.20 1.25
Squash, 1.20 1.25
Tomatoes, 1.20 1.25
Turnips, 1.20 1.25
Winter Squash, 1.20 1.25

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin, 1.20 1.25
Ribs & ribs pieces, 1.20 1.25
Pork—rib, 1.20 1.25
Veal, 1.20 1.25
Lamb, 1.20 1.25
Mutton, 1.20 1.25
Chicken, 1.20 1.25
Duck, 1.20 1.25
Turkey, 1.20 1.25

FOULTRY—GAMES.

Ducks, common, 1.20 1.25
do Canvas-back, 1.20 1.25
do Mallard, 1.20 1.25
do Teal, 1.20 1.25
Geese, wild, 1.20 1.25
do domestic, 1.20 1.25
Chickens, 1.20 1.25
Turkeys, 1.20 1.25

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH

DATES TO NOV. 5.

Important elections were held in several States the first of the week, resulting like those previously, in large Union gains, and a total rout of the opposition.

The latest returns show the Union majority in New York to be 33,750. The Senate stands: 21 Unionists to 11 Democrats. The Assembly: 83 Union to 46 Democrats. The Democratic majority in New York City is 19,000. Brooklyn elected a Union Mayor by 1,600 majority.

In Wisconsin, returns indicate the election of Lewis by 15,000 majority home vote, and a large gain in the Legislature for the Union.

Maryland returns come in slowly. The result in the 1st District is doubtful as yet, but is generally conceded that Canfield (Opposition) will be elected. Webster, Davis and Thomas will be elected in the 2d, 3d and 4th Districts. The 5th District is doubtful. Holland, the Emancipation Union candidate, runs well and is possibly elected. Goldsboro (Emancipationist) is elected State Controller by a considerable majority. This State has, by its vote, emphatically declared itself in favor of emancipation.

In Illinois, returns from the election for county officers show considerable Union gains. Chicago gives a Union majority of over 2,700—a gain of 2,800 since last spring. The vote has been light.

In Massachusetts, Boston gives Andrew, for Governor, a majority of 2,417. The Republican gain on the vote of last year is 4,000. It is doubtful whether the Opposition have elected more than 6 Representatives. The opposition vote in the State will hardly reach 30,000.

In New Jersey, as the result of the election, the Assembly will probably stand—4 Democrats to 5 Republicans, a gain for the latter of two.

In St. Louis, Mo., incomplete returns indicate a Radical majority of 2,000 over the combination of Copperheads and Conservatives. This does not include the soldiers' vote, which, as far as heard from, is almost unanimously Radical.

Sedalia, St. Joseph and Jefferson City, give majorities for the Radicals.

Returns from various parts of Kansas indicate that the full Union ticket receives about 12,000 votes.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: In the fight of the 28th Gen. Hooker took many prisoners and captured nearly 1,000 Enfield rifles. His loss in killed and wounded was 350. The rebels were severely punished, and did not resume the fight.

Hooker, after the fight, strongly entrenched himself all along the line. Generals Grant and Thomas were with him on Thursday, and considered him safe. A rebel battery on Lookout Mountain played on him all day, without doing any harm.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: We have possession of Tusculum, Ala. There has probably been a severe fight in that quarter between Sherman and a heavy force sent there to dispute his passage.

Major-General Butler has been assigned to the command of the 18th Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Gen. Foster, who is ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Circumstances indicate that Gen. Foster is to have command of the defenses at Washington.

The October receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau is 50 per cent more than for September, and include about \$1,000,000 as the tax on the circulation and deposits of banks. The entire receipts since the Bureau went into operation are nearly \$63,000,000.

An extraordinary case of treason has recently been discovered in Ohio, implicating several persons in Cincinnati, Columbus, Corvinton and Newport, in the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and overthrow the State Government. The conspiracy was brought to light by the United States detectives, who were supposed by parties implicated to be spies from the rebel army, and were treated with full confidence. The plot, as described to the detectives, was that an attack was to be made on Camp Chase, to release the prisoners confined there, numbering 3,500; seize the arsenal at Columbus, take possession of the Penitentiary, release John Morgan and the other officers confined there, and then there was to be commenced a rebel campaign in Ohio. Information was obtained that an organization exists in Illinois, waiting for an outbreak in Ohio, to produce similar results in that State. Other particulars were known to the authorities, but have not yet been made public.

It appears that the rebels intended to erect a sand battery on Fort Sumter, similar to Wagner. The late bombardment by Gilmore is to prevent this, and in necessity to level the foundations of Sumter to the water's edge. The general belief is that our batteries will succeed in utterly destroying Sumter, and driving the rebel soldiers from its diminished garrison. Five of our heavy rifled guns, between Gregg and Wagner, were directed at the spire of St. Nicholas' Church, in Charleston, and at least three shells exploded in the city. Whether they were successful in accomplishing any damage is as yet unknown.

The Richmond papers have the following from Charleston Oct. 31st: "The enemy's fire on Sumter was furious and incessant from the land batteries. At 4 o'clock this morning a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men belonging to the 12th Georgia and the 25th South Carolina Regiments. Thirteen are missing from the force. The bombardment has been kept up to-day from the monitors and land batteries. No other casualties have occurred. Over 1200 shots have been fired the last twenty-four hours. The bombardment of Sumter continued last night and to-day. Shots averaging four per minute were fired—coming from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, 10-inch mortar and middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. On Saturday the enemy fired eighty-six shots from their monitors and three hundred and seventy-three from their mortars. The flag was so out to pieces, that the battle-flag of the 12th Georgia was raised instead of it. The casualties on Saturday were two killed and four wounded. The bombardment is still severe.

It is now positively asserted by those who have the best means of knowing, that Meade has imminent orders to bring on a battle, and in the The orders, it is said, have come from Halleck, and, furthermore, they are backed by the President, who has no preparation for a forward movement on the part of Meade was made; but, on the contrary, he seemed inclined to maintain his defensive position. The rebel force on the Rappahannock has been considerably reduced, and any offensive movement on their part is not visible.

A dispatch from Nashville, Nov. 4th, says: Maj. Fitzgibbon, of the 14th Michigan Cavalry, with 120 men, met at Lawrenceburg, 25 miles beyond Columbia, the combined forces of Cook, Kirk, Williams, and Scott's rebel cavalry, numbering 400 men, yesterday. After four desperate charges, resulting in the loss to the rebels of 8 killed, 7 wounded and 24 prisoners, the rebels retreated.

None were killed on the Federal side; three were wounded. Among the rebel prisoners are one Captain and two Lieutenants. A fleet of boats arrived here yesterday.

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated Nov. 4th, says that East Tennessee is once more clear of rebels, except guerrillas who infest our wagon trains and in a mail. The fight at Roan Springs resulted in a rebel rout—17 killed and 52 wounded. Colonel Gerrard pursued them beyond Kingsport. The weather is fine and the troops in good spirits.

The Army of the Potomac dispatch describes the men as in fine spirits, the sick had been removed to Washington. The authors have all fallen back, and the army is ready for any movement.

A refugee from Richmond brings intelligence that a refugee from Richmond, near James river, a gunboat, clad with three thicknesses of 2-inch iron, is within six weeks of completion; that at Rickett's, at the foot of Main street, two other ironclads are on the stocks; and hence their security is complete. Large iron works (private property) are in process of construction by a man named Bradley, in Manchester, and the machine shops at the Central Railroad depot will be considerably enlarged. Two cotton mills have recently been erected at Manchester, and permanent improvements have been made on the Treedgar works and the bridges. Over the river two woolen mills in Manchester turn out 1,450 bolts of army cloth per week, which is sold to government at \$35 the yard. The force under Lee's command, it is positively stated, are now only thirty thousand.

Richmond papers of the 2d, mention the landing of 600 Yankees at Newport News. A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., the 2d, says the canvass for the election on the 4th, for four members of the Confederate Congress, is being prosecuted with energy by both parties. There are 28 candidates in ten districts. John A. Gilmer, the Independent in the 4th District, has the field all to himself. Davidson is out with another Constitutional argument against secession. The Standard appeals to the conservatives to unite against the destructive election day. Upon the recent Democratic defeat in Ohio and Pennsylvania, it says: "The last ray of hope of the South from the North has departed. Lincoln will be re-elected, and the prospects of peace are further distant than ever, and that the Southern people stand alone with the world against them, and they had better make peace with Providence or the North very soon."

The President has recognized M. F. Rodriguez as Consul for the Mexican Republic at San Francisco; thus giving another official acknowledgment of the Mexican Government, without regard to French intervention.

New York, Nov. 5.—Gold, firm at 147 1/2.

It is a great deal better to say less than half what you think, than to think only half what you say.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Quelsy or inflammation of the throat is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the very first symptoms of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies form the body against the inclemencies of the winter.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box or pot. 183 HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

If you take Medicines then take AYER'S which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

ALLEN'S Livery & Sale Stables, 403 KEARNY STREET, Near Fine.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month. Sells in lot for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer. Baulky Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physical force used. Special attention will be paid to the selling of Horses on commission.

Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling the same at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the handling and racing of Horses of England, will undertake to train and get race Horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

THE SPLENDID Full Blood Durham Bull

MASTER BUTTERCUP,

The noblest of all Durham Bulls on the Pacific Coast is now

Offered for Sale.

The public need only be reminded that BUTTERCUP can only be had by the blood of the best of any animal in the country, but can trace his blood direct to the DUCHESSE Stock, the Purist and Best Race of Cattle in the World. A number of the finest animals of this blood raised in the United States originate from this same Stock of enormous prices. We herewith give the Pedigree:

MASTER BUTTERCUP

A beautiful roan, calved July 1st, 1888. Got by Imported 2d Duke Duke (1826), dam imported Dutchess 24, by Horatio (1835); g d Rosette, by Lord John (1771); g d Christmas Rose, by Baron of Ravensworth (781); g d Brutus, by Rarey Show (4874); g g d Basil, by Thicklock (669); g g d Benjamin Rose, by Expectation (1835); g g d g d by Belmont (1769); g g g d g d by Comus (1861); g g g g g d by Denton (138).

Buttercup 21 was imported by Mr. Thorne from England in the fall of 1859, a young calf, for which he paid in England \$1,500. She is of the same family as Master Buttery, the bull that was sold for \$6,000 to go to Australia, after taking the highest prize at all the English shows. Buttercup 21 has also taken many prizes in England. The 2d Duke Duke the sire

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MINERALOGY.

[As so much interest is now taken in minerals, and particularly copper and silver, and reliable information regarding these ores is so generally wanted, we shall publish for the benefit of our readers extracts from "Dana's Manual of Mineralogy," a standard work. The extracts will comprise a description of the ores and other information relative to copper and silver, but these will be preceded by general remarks on minerals, continuing the subject from week to week.]

General Characteristics of Minerals.

Relations of the three Kingdoms of Nature. Viewing the world around us, we observe that it consists of rocks, earth or soil, and water; that it is covered with a large variety of plants, and tenanted by myriads of animals. These three familiar facts lie at the basis of three primary branches of knowledge. The animals, of whatever kind, from the animalcules to man, give origin to that branch of science which is called *Zoology*; the various plants, to the science of *Botany*; and the rocks or minerals, to *Mineralogy*. The first two of these departments embrace all natural objects that have life, and treat of their kinds, their varieties of structure, their habits, and relations.

The third branch of knowledge, Mineralogy, relates to inanimate nature. It describes the kinds of mineral material forming the surface of our planet, points out the various methods of distinguishing minerals, makes known their uses, and explains their modes of occurrence in the earth.

Importance of the Science of Mineralogy. To the unpracticed eye, the costly gem, as it is found in the rocks, often seems but a rude bit of stone; and the most valuable ores may appear worthless, for the metals are generally so disguised that nothing of their real nature is seen. There is an ore of lead which has nearly the color and luster of Glauber salt; an ore of iron that looks like sparry limestone; an ore of silver that might be taken for lead ore, and another that resembles wax. These are common cases, and consequently much careful attention is required of the student to make progress in the science. Moreover, a great proportion of the mineral species are of no special value, and they occur under so many forms and colors that close study is absolutely necessary in order to be able to distinguish the useless, and avoid being deceived by them; for such deceptions are common and often lead to disastrous consequences in mining.

The science of Mineralogy is, therefore, eminently practical. Moreover, the very existence of many of the arts of civilized life, depends upon the materials which the rocks afford. Besides the metals and metallic ores, we here find the ingredients for many common pigments, and for various preparations used in medicine; also the enduring material so valuable for buildings and numberless other purposes; moreover, from the rocks comes the soil upon which we are dependent for food. At the same time, the student of Mineralogy who is interested in observing the impress of Infinite wisdom in nature around him, finds abundant pleasure in examining the forms and varieties of structure which minerals assume, and in tracing out the principles or laws which Creative power has established even throughout lifeless matter, giving it an organization, though simple, no less perfect than that characterizing animate beings.

What is a Mineral? It has been remarked that Mineralogy, the third branch of Natural History, embraces everything in nature that has no life. Is, then, every different thing not resulting from life, a mineral? Are earth, clay, and all stones, minerals? Is water a mineral?

All the materials here alluded to properly belong to the mineral kingdom. The minute grains which make up a bank of clay or earth, are all minerals, and if their characters could be accurately ascertained, each might be referred to some mineral species. It is evident, however, that the clay itself, unless the grains are all of one kind, is not a distinct species, though mineral in composition: it is a compound mass or an aggregate of different mineral grains; and this is true of all ordinary soil and earth. In the same manner very many rocks are aggregates of two or more minerals in intimate union. Mineralogy distinguishes the species, and enables us to point out the ingredients which are mixed in the constitution of such rocks. It searches for specimens that are pure and undisguised, ascertains their qualities and their varieties, and thus prepares the mind to recognize them under whatever circumstances they may occur.

Water has no qualities which should separate it from the mineral kingdom. All bodies have their temperature of fusion; lead melts at 612° F.; water at 32°; mercury at -39°. No difference therefore of this kind can limit the mineral kingdom. Ice is as properly a rock as limestone; and were the temperature of our globe but a little lower than it is, we should rarely see water except in solid crystal-like masses or layers. Our atmosphere, and all gases occurring in nature, belong for the same reason to the mineral king-

dom. Several of the gases have been solidified, and we can not doubt that at some specific temperature each might be made solid. We can not, therefore, exclude any substance from the class of minerals because at the ordinary temperature it is a gas or liquid. Quicksilver with such a rule would be excluded as well as water.

A mineral, then, is any substance in nature not organized by vitality, and having a homogeneous structure. The first limitation here stated—not organized by vitality—excludes all living structures, or such as have resulted from vital powers; and the second—a homogeneous structure—excludes all mixtures or aggregates. The different spars, gems, and ores are minerals, while granite, rock, slate, clay and the like, are mineral aggregates. This compound character is apparent to the eye in granite, for there is no difficulty in picking out from the mass a shining scaly mineral (mica), and with more attention, semi-opaque whitish or reddish particles (feldspar) will be easily distinguished from others (quartz) that have a glassy appearance.

It is a popular belief that stones grow. Yet the absence of any proper growth is the main point distinguishing minerals from objects that have life. Plants and animals are nourished by the circulation of a fluid through their interior; in plants, we call the fluid sap; in animals, blood; and increase or growth takes place by means of material secreted from this circulating fluid. The living being commences with the mere germ, and grows through youth to maturity; and when this fluid finally ceases to circulate, it dies and soon decays.

Minerals, on the contrary, have no such nourishing fluid. The smallest particle is as perfect as the mountain mass. They increase in size only by additions to the surface from some external agency. The deposit of salt forming in an evaporating brine, has layer after layer of particles added to it, and by this mode of accumulation, its thickness is attained.

Beds of an ore of iron, called *bog iron-ore*, are sometimes said to grow. They do in fact increase in extent. Rills of water running from the hills wash out the iron in the rocks they pass over, decomposing and altering the condition of the ore, and carry it to low marshy grounds. Here the water becomes stagnant, and gradually the iron is deposited. This bog ore, as the name implies, is found mostly in low marshy places, and often contains oats, leaves, and sticks, changed to iron ore. The increase here is obviously by external additions.

In limestone caverns, and about certain lakes and streams, the water contains much carbonate of lime. As it evaporates, layer after layer of the lime is deposited, till thick beds are sometimes formed. In caverns, the water comes dropping through the roof, drop by drop, and each drop as it dries, deposits a little carbonate of lime. At first it forms but a mere wart on the surface; but it gradually lengthens, till it becomes a long tapering cylinder, and sometimes the pendant cylinder, or *stalactite*, as it is called, reaches the floor of the cave, and forms a column several feet in diameter.

It thus appears that minerals increase, or enlarge, by accretion, or additions to the surface only. They decrease, or the surface is worn away, by the action of running water and other agents. When they decay, as sometimes happens from contact with air and moisture, or some other cause, the change begins with the surface, and results in producing one or more different minerals. The line of demarkation, therefore, between living beings, and minerals or inorganic matter, is strongly drawn.

Characters of Minerals. In pursuing the subject of minerals, there are various qualities presented for our study. We observe that stones or minerals have color; they have hardness in different degrees, from being soft and impressible by the nail, to the extreme hardness of the diamond; they have weight; they have luster, from almost a total absence of the power of reflecting light to the brilliancy of a mirror. Some are as transparent as glass and others are opaque. A few have taste. These are the most obvious characters to which the mind would at once appeal in distinguishing species.

Other characters of equal importance are found in the internal and external structure of minerals. On examining a piece of coarse granite, we find that each scale of mica may be split by the point of a knife into thinner leaves. Here is evidence of a peculiar structure, called *cleavage*; and wherever mica is found, this peculiarity is constant. The feldspar in the same rock, if examined with care, will be found to break in certain directions with a smooth, or nearly smooth plain surface, showing a luster approaching that of glass, though somewhat pearly. It is true of feldspar also, that this cleavage is a constant character for the species, as regards direction and facility. In nearly all minerals, this kind of structure, more or less perfect in quality, may be distinguished. In a broken bar of iron the irregularity of the grains proceeds from this cause. In granular marble, although the mass as a whole has no such struc-

ture, the several grains if attentively examined will be seen to present a distinct cleavage structure and consequent angular forms. In finer varieties, the grains may be so small that the characters cannot be observed; or again the texture of the mass may be so compact that not even grains can be distinguished.

This cleavage, then, is a peculiarity of internal structure. It is intimately connected with another fact—that these same minerals often occur under the form of some regular solid with neat plane surfaces; and are finished with a symmetry and perfection which art would fail to imitate. These forms are their natural forms, and every mineral has its own distinct system of forms. The beauty of a cabinet of minerals arises to a great extent from the variety of forms and high finish of these gems of nature's workmanship. The mineral quartz sometimes occurs in crystals consisting of two pyramids united by a short six-sided prism, and they have generally the transparency and almost the brilliancy of the diamond, whose name they bear in common language. The "diamonds" of central New York, and many other localities, are of this kind. In other cases a large surface of rock sparkles with a splendid grouping of the pyramidal glassy crystals. We might draw other illustrations from almost all the mineral species. But this will suffice to show that in addition to the physical characters above mentioned, there are others dependent on structure, which afford distinctions of species, apparent both in external form and internal cleavage.

Still other characters are derived from subjecting species to the action of heat, and to acids or other reagents. One mineral, when heated, melts; another is infusible, or fuses only on the edges; another evaporates. By such trials, and others hereafter to be described, we study minerals in a different way, and ascertain their *chemical characters*. This mode of investigation more minutely pursued, leads to a knowledge of the constitution of minerals, a branch of study which belongs properly to Analytical Chemistry: the results are of the highest importance to the mineralogist.

It is perceived, therefore, that the learner may (1) examine into the peculiarities of structure among minerals; (2) he may attend to the physical characters depending on light, hardness, and gravity; (3) he may acquaint himself with the effects of heat and chemical reagents—the chemical characters. These are three sources of distinctions giving mutual aid, and a knowledge of all is necessary to the mineralogist. To learn to distinguish minerals by their color, weight, and luster, is so far very well; but the accomplishment is of a low degree of merit, and when most perfect, makes but a poor mineralogist. But when the science is viewed in the light of Chemistry and Crystallography, it becomes a branch of knowledge, perfect in itself, and surprisingly beautiful in its exhibitions of truth. We are no longer dealing with pebbles of pretty shapes and tints, but with objects modeled by a Divine hand; and every additional fact becomes to the mind a new revelation of His wisdom.

In the study of this science, the learner will be introduced first to the structure of minerals. The subject is treated of under its usual name, *crystallography*.

Fight on the Rappahannock.

The following cheering news from the Army of the Potomac, in the brilliant achievements of the Right Wing, is given in a Washington dispatch of Nov. 8. It appears that yesterday morning, the fifth and sixth corps (belonging to the right wing of the army), under Major-General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station; the first, second, and third corps (forming the left wing), under Major-General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock, the enemy was found to be in considerable force, holding this side of the river. Rebel batteries, earthworks, and redoubts, crowned the banks on each side of the Rappahannock. Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced, and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter, and taking a large number of prisoners. When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw over a Division, to support their pickets on this side. Gen. French hastily took position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and shelled them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, and scattering them wildly, taking many prisoners. Gen. French following up the advantage quickly, by throwing the first division of the third corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day. This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command. Gen. Sedgwick had previously crossed it, and at nine o'clock this morning the two wings formed a junction, and held both banks of the river. The enemy, after their defeat in these two engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces, that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many killed by us. All the artillery the rebels had on this side was captured, reported to be seven guns. Their whole camp equipage fell into our hands, as they had to leave it in their hasty retreat. Gen. Buford's cavalry crossed the Sulphur Springs to cover the right flank several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Generals Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford to cover the left flank. The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock, under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Calpepper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to be the cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to-day. This morning our whole line advanced, and no doubt pressed rapidly onward after the retreating foe. The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French, is now believed to be 1,800 to 2,000, principally North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana troops. They were gathered in a crowd, and were the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the other side of the Potomac. They were guarded by cavalry to prevent their straggling or escape. French's prisoners were also gathered into one body. Our total loss is reported to be 400 killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton Junction, and from thence sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

A dispatch from Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7, 9:30 p. m., says: "Major-General Sedgwick advanced to the railroad-crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with the artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners. Maj.-Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the Ford."

Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing, this afternoon, in his operations, three Lieut. Colonels, and many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle flags. Gen. French captured three or four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

A letter from Rappahannock Station, the 7th, says of the above engagement: "Early's Division and Ewell's rebel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works of which were constructed by our forces last summer, while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock. The enemy, however, had strengthened them by digging a semi-circle of rifle pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked, and carried to-day. Colonel Thomkins, Chief of Artillery, on General Sedgwick's staff, posted the artillery on the heights about three-quarters of a mile this side of the river, and commenced to shell the works. About three o'clock, 18 guns were engaged in shelling them. At this short range the firing was beautiful and the effect terrible. The firing of the enemy was also very fine. While this was going on Gen. Russell was busy with his musketry. He pushed his line of skirmishers upon both of the enemy's works, until nearly sunset, when his own brigade, composed of the Fifth Wisconsin, Fifth and Sixth Maine, and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, were ordered to charge the redoubts and earthworks, upon both flanks, led by Gen. Russell in person. They went steadily and silently onward, fighting as they proceeded, till nearing the works, when they fixed bayonets and pitched in with cold steel. This was too much for the flower of the Southern Army, and for its much vaunted Louisiana Brigade they found there, and after a short hand-to-hand contest they turned and fled to their positions, which were lying directly in their rear; but here they were foiled as our boys had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it. Some of them preferred the latter, but it was no easy matter and they yielded. Thus closed at dark one of the most brilliant actions of the war, which was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the Heights at St. Mary's, at the second battle of Fredericksburg. Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright, and Tyler, with their staffs, were present and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement principally to General Russell and his gallant troops. Gen. Meade has sent to Gen. Sedgwick, Wright, and Tyler, with their respective staffs, a congratulatory order, complimenting them and their troops upon their success in this preliminary movement. The rebel wounded are left on our hands. We have 1,500 prisoners, including 103 commissioned officers. On the 8th, upon lifting of the fog, our forces commenced crossing the river, and found little or no opposition. The Second Division of the Third Corps, under Gen. Prince, crossed the river the previous evening, and captured 252 of the Second and Thirty-eighth North Carolina regiments. Prince's boys waded the Ford, which was about waist deep, and the prisoners had to wade back. On the 9th, two squadrons of the First New York Dragoons, under command of Capt. Knapp, attached to Buford's Division, left the command at Mud Run, to reconnoitre the country in the wake of the retreating rebels. They proceeded to Calpepper, charged through the town, driving twice their own number of rebels before them, resting themselves and horses while they took 15 prisoners, and then returned with their trophies to Brandy Station. We hold Calpepper, and our troops extend to the Rapidan. The railroad will be completed to Bealton to-night, and the road will be repaired as fast as the army advances. All quiet in front to-day, the rebels having retreated to the south side of the Rapidan."

WEATHER REPORT.—Dr. Logan, Secretary of the Board of Health, Sacramento, in his report for the month of October last, states, as to the weather: "Winter has come upon us without its usual attendant, rain. The first frost of the season occurred on the 15th, when the ice was seen in the outskirts of the city. Since that period, strong northerly winds have predominated, and the mornings have been generally frosty. The temperature has ranged five degrees below the average. The rain has been more than half an inch minus the average—in fact, not even a sprinkle has fallen during the entire month. We sometimes have copious showers in October. In 1858 the rain measured three inches. We have no reason to infer from this that we are to have a dry season. In the season of '62-'63, and '61-'62, no rain fell in October, and yet these, as will be remembered, were years of most disastrous floods. As, however, no two seasons have proved alike in every meteorological respect since we have been keeping a record, it is impossible to form even a conjectural opinion as to the approaching rains."

DESTRUCTION OF NEVADA.—On Sunday last, 8th inst., a destructive fire occurred in Nevada, destroying the whole business portion of the town, with the exception of a few of the brick buildings. The Court house, engine-houses, all the hotels and restaurants, and all the churches except the Baptist, were destroyed, as was also the Nevada Journal office; the Transcript escaped. Most of the residences being built outside on the hills were saved. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. The work of rebuilding is actively going on.

On Sunday the St. Louis and the Moses Taylor brought in an unusually large number of passengers, flooding the hotels and filling the streets with strangers who have come to seek their fortune inside of our Golden Gate.

Results from Seeds Sent Out.

We are pleased to know that some few of the thousands to whom we annually send out seed, freely, do not forget to report their success:

FINDLEY'S RANCH (Dry Creek), Nov. 7th, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have seen in the FARMER that you would like to know about the success of the different kinds of seeds which you sent me last winter; so I will give you my experience: The Nonpareil wheat I planted, in due season, and raised quite a lot from it, that looks a great deal better than the sample you sent me. The Mangle Beans are green yet—that is, the vines—they did not blossom; the Coffee Beans did not come up, and if you could send me some more I would try again; please give some directions about planting them and I will be thankful. The Rice did grow for some time, but the stalks dried up before they came to seed. The garden seeds I did not plant, as I had enough of them planted already. The soil in which I planted all those trees is rich bottom land, some fifteen feet deep. Fruit trees and grape vines grow splendidly, without irrigation, but I give thorough cultivation; I have four hundred fruit trees, three years old—apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot and fig. I had plenty of fruit last season, and the trees were not troubled with the curled leaf or any disease. I have five hundred foreign grape-vines, four years old; we had fine grapes last season; I will set out, the coming winter, two thousand one year old roots, of my own raising; I have tried irrigation on some of the vines; the result was lots of weeds, watery, insipid fruit and late ripening. By thorough cultivation—I mean loose, pulverized soil, and no weeds whatever, the result is the finest flavored grapes I ever tasted. California cannot be beat in raising grapes and other fruit. I was born and raised in Austria, where they have thousands of vineyards, but they are a great ways behind this State, in quantity and quality. I would be very much obliged to you for a copy of the Patent Office Reports for 1861 and '62. Yours truly,

FRANK KIRCHNER.

P.S.—Address seeds or books to W. Findley, Johnson's Ranch.

We would reply briefly to our friend's letter, in some points: The Nonpareil Wheat is not only superior as it has proved, as a wheat for flour, but it is the "kind of wheat," of which the straw is used for bonnets. The Florence straw is very scarce and should, in view of this fact, be raised extensively in this State, for why should we import our straw bonnets? Tens of thousands of dollars can be saved to our State by the growing of this kind of wheat and the manufacture of the straw. Who will have the honor of establishing the first Straw Bonnet Factory?

The Mangle Beans, it should be remembered, are "perennial." They are said to live, grow and produce for seven years, and abundantly.

The rice, we regret to know, was not successful. It should always be planted upon a deep, rich loam, and on upland soil. It is "Upland Rice." Our neighbor must try again, and we will furnish seed, free. The other seeds should have been tried, as an experiment, they being new varieties,—we are glad, however, to learn so much. The requests, in the letter, will be attended to.

We are pleased to receive the correct and successful result of good cultivation, without irrigation, upon the grape. This will always be the case—better grapes, better flavor and better wine. Irrigation must necessarily injure both quality and quantity, and finally ruin the vineyard. We shall be glad to hear from all on such subjects.

THE RAINY SEASON.—The spell is at last broken, that is, the dry spell, and a long spell it has been—six months with scarcely a drop of rain. There was a fine shower on Wednesday morning, and early Thursday morning a rain of several hours, effectually laying the dust. The weather is now pleasant, but we may expect more rain soon, and doubtless shall get a liberal supply this winter.

It is rumored that a heavy dry goods house is shortly to be opened, in San Francisco, the proprietors of which will advertise to sell goods at the retail rates, payable in United States Treasury notes.

The Plowing Season near at hand.
The plowing time is close upon us, and with the hope of awakening more attention to the value of good plowing we give the "Rules for Plowing," as practised by experienced and educated farmers in Europe, from that most excellent work "Colman's Agriculture." However much experience a man may have it will do him good to read this.

General Rules for Plowing.

The depth of plowing, the width of the furrow-slice, the number of the plowings which should be given to land, and the season at which it should be executed, depend on such a variety of circumstances, that it would be difficult to prescribe universal rules.

The objects of plowing are, to loosen the soil, and to render it permeable to the roots of plants, that they may extend themselves for nourishment and support; to make it accessible to the air and rain, from which, according to modern theories, it gathers both oxygen and ammonia, for the food of plants; and, lastly, to give an opportunity of incorporating manures with the soil, for their support and growth. It has another object, of course, where greenward is turned over, which is, to bury herbage then on the ground, and to substitute other plants.

The depth of plowing varies in different soils, and for different purposes. The average depth may be considered as five inches, but no direction on this subject will be found universally applicable. Three of the most eminent practical farmers with whom I am acquainted here plow not more than three inches; but the surface mold, in these cases, is very thin, and the subsoil is a cold, clammy chalk. One farmer, whose cultivation is successful, and who cultivates "a light, poor, thin, moory soil, with a subsoil of either blue or white clay, peat, or white gravel," carefully avoids breaking up the cold subsoil, and cuts up the sward with a breast-plow, which is a kind of paring spade; and, after boring the turf, and spreading the ashes with a due application of artificial manure, consisting of equal quantities of lime, wood, and turf ashes, at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre, and sowing turnip-seed, cultivates between the rows with a single horse-plow, which cannot, of course, take a deep furrow. The second year of the course, when he sows wheat, he plows it very lightly with a horse, after having first breast-plowed it, so as thoroughly to cover in the manure which the sheep, who have been folded upon the land, have left upon it. The third year it is breast-plowed, sown in turnips, and cultivated between the rows with a horse, as before described. The fourth year it is simply breast-plowed for barley. The fifth and sixth years it is in grass. Thus, in the whole course of a six years' rotation, this land is only plowed four times by men, and three times with a single horse-plow. Another farmer in the same neighborhood says that, upon this description of land, any other than the breast-plow would not leave the ground sufficiently firm for wheat. Mr. Pusey, M. P., whose excellently managed farm I have had the pleasure of repeatedly going over, in remarking on the above accounts, says, "Occupying similar land, I may add that I never plow it deeply, but I repeat of so doing; and am falling more and more each year, by the advice of neighboring farmers, into the use of the breast-plow, instead of the horse-plow. This manual labor is quite as cheap, for a good workman can pare such hollow tender land at 4s., or even at 3s. an acre. It is possible that the drought of our climate in Gloucestershire and Berkshire may be one cause of the success of this practice in those counties, and that the same soil, if transferred to Westmoreland, would require deeper working. Therefore, without recommending shallow cultivation in districts where deep plowing has been hitherto practiced, I would merely warn beginnings against plunging recklessly into the subsoil." These examples are certainly well worth considering. I do not understand that these practices at all militate against the doctrine of the advantages to be obtained from subsoiling. In cases where subsoiling and thorough draining are not applied, this shallow plowing may be preferred, as the mingling of the cold and inert subsoil with so thin a surface of vegetable mold would doubtless be prejudicial, at least for a length of time; but the improvement of such land by a system of thorough draining and subsoiling is another matter, to which I shall refer in its proper place. There are considerable tracts of this Moorish land—that is, a thin, black, coarse peat, not half decomposed, resting upon a cold and hard pan of gravel or clay, or what some persons have mistaken for marl, in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, the improvement of which, so far as my experience has gone, has been almost hopeless.

While upon this subject, I may as well give the results of the management of the first farmer referred to, and therefore subjoin them. "By this mode of management, an economical system is followed up through the whole course, by being nearly all performed by manual labor, by which means a remunerating crop will be produced, and the land always kept firm, which is the only difficulty to be overcome on this description of soil. The farm, when first taken by me, was wet; as much out of condition, and as light and weak, as it could well be—parts of it being merely held together by the roots of grass and weeds, natural to moory land, but which must be very prejudicial to the production of those crops that are a benefit to the farmer. I commenced by draining, and then pursued the foregoing system of cultivation, by which my most sanguine expectations have been realized, though I was told that the land would be too light and too poor to plant wheat after turnips. I have never found any ill effects from paring and burning, experience having taught me that it produces a manure particularly beneficial to the growth of turnips; thereby enabling me to firm the land by sheep." This farmer speaks of performing a great portion of this work with manual labor. I think some part of it might rather be called pedestrian than manual; for if he plows his land by men, he treats it out by women. He says: "Before the horse-roll can be used, I send

women to tread it, and, if occasion requires it, tread it again; after which, I have it twice hoed. I have found more benefit from this mode of pressing than any other, being done at a time when wheat, on this description of soil, requires assistance."

I have found other farmers, who, with their wheat crops on light, chalky soils, plowed in a very shallow manner, and then were accustomed to tread their land with sheep, in order to give the wheat plant a firmer footing; as, otherwise, in a very light soil, it might be thrown out by the wind. These cases, however, must all be deemed exceptions; and the general rule in England, where the soil admits of it, and manure is abundant, is that of rather deep plowing. Five or six inches is the average depth; in many cases, much more than this. The loam, or vegetable mold, is, without question, the great source or medium of nourishment to the plants. Be it more or less deep, it is always safe to go to the bottom of this, and, by gradually loosening a portion of the subsoil, or lower stratum, and incorporating it with the mold, and rendering it accessible to the air and light, it acquires the nature of mold, and the whole arable surface is enriched. The deeper the soil, the more deeply the roots are permitted to descend, and the more widely they are enabled to spread themselves—unless they penetrate a substratum unhealthy from wet or the too great prevalence of some unfavorable mineral substance—so much the more luxuriant and productive is the vegetation likely to prove. The depth to which the roots of plants will go down in search of food or moisture, where the soil is in a condition to be penetrated by them, is much greater than a superficial observation would induce us to suppose. It is confidently asserted that the roots of some plants—such for example, as lucern and sainfoin—go to a depth of fifteen, twenty, and even thirty feet. This seems scarcely credible. Red clover is known to extend its roots to the depth of three feet, and wheat to the depth of two or three feet, where the condition of the soil is favorable to their extension. Von Thaer, the distinguished agriculturist, says, "he has pulled carrots two and a-half feet long, the tap-root of which was probably another foot in length." The tap-root of a Swedish turnip has been known to extend thirty-nine inches; the roots of Indian corn fall six feet. These statements may appear extraordinary; but, by the free and loose texture of the soil, it is obvious a good husbandman will give every opportunity for the roots and their extremely fine fibers to extend themselves as far as their instincts may prompt them.

Next to the depth of plowing, the width of the furrow-slice is to be considered. This, of course, depends mainly upon the construction of the plow. A plow with a wide sole or base, in the hands of a skillful plowman, may be made to cut a narrow furrow-slice; but a narrow-sole plow cannot be made to cut a wide furrow-slice, though it may sometimes appear to do so by leaving a part of the ground untended, which the furrow-slice is made to cover. Where, as in old plowed land, the object is solely to leave the ground loose and light, it is advisable to take a very narrow furrow. Where, otherwise, the object is to move greenward or stubble ground, and to cover in the vegetable matter, such a width of furrow must be taken as will cause the slice, as it is raised by the share, to turn over easily. This width may generally be at nearly twice the depth, though less would answer; but a furrow-slice of equal sides would not turn, but stand on end. The manner in which the furrow-slice will be turned depends somewhat upon the form of the mold-board, but more, in general, upon the skill of the plowman. Two modes are adopted: the one to lay the furrow-slice entirely flat, shutting its edge exactly in by the edge of its neighbor; the other, to lay it at an inclination of 45 degrees, lapping the one upon the other. The former mode, where the land is to be sown with grass-seed, and, as the phrase is with us, laid down, is, undoubtedly, to be preferred. Perhaps, in any case where a grain crop is to be cultivated, it should be preferred, as its beneficial effects have been well tested in the United States. In the United States, however, from a higher temperature, the vegetable matter thus pressed down may be expected sooner to be decomposed, and thus sooner furnish a pabulum for the growing plants, than in a climate where, in a much lower and more even temperature, the decomposition cannot be expected to take place so rapidly. In other cases, and for vegetable crops—I mean in contradistinction to grain crops—a different mode of plowing, that is, laying the furrow-slices one upon the other, at an angle of 45 degrees, or half turned over, would leave the ground more loose, as well as expose a larger surface of the inverted soil to be enriched by the air. In this way, by harrowing and rolling, the vegetable matter will be completely buried. This mode of plowing is evidently preferred throughout the country, as I have seldom seen the sward completely inverted and laid flat, though I know the practice prevails in some counties. To avoid having any of the grass protrude itself between the furrow-slices, they have here, what I have never seen in the United States, a skim-colter, that is, a miniature plowshare, or blade, placed under the beam, and so adjusted as to cut an edge from the furrow-slice as it is turned over; this piece, so cut off, at once dropping down, and being buried under the furrow-slice as it goes over. The consequence is, that there is no grass on the furrow-slice to show itself, and great neatness is therefore given to the whole work. There is another mode of plowing, which I have sometimes seen practiced, by which the furrow-slice is not merely lifted, but may be said to be rolled over, or twisted in a sort of bag fashion. This seems to me to be principally owing to the concave form of the mold-board, for no workman could have done it with a straight or convex form of a mold-board. It would seem to render the soil more friable and loose; but every departure from a straight line, or wedge form of the mold-board, evidently much increases the draught. The skim-colter, to which I have referred above, somewhat increases the draught, but in a very small degree.

The great object of the English farmers, in plowing, seems to be the thorough pulverization of the soil; and they are therefore very seldom satisfied with one plowing, but their land is repeatedly plowed, scarified, and harrowed. They cross-plow their land, and think it desirable to reduce their land to a fine tilth, tearing it to pieces, and bringing all the grass, and roots, and rubbish, to the surface, that they may be raked up and burned, or carried to the manure heaps. The propriety of this practice, in my mind, quite questionable. It would seem to me much better to turn the sward completely over, and then cultivate the top of it, without disturbing the grass surface, leaving that, when thus turned over, to a gradual decomposition, that it may in this way supply food to the growing crop, whereas the abstraction of so much vegetable matter must greatly diminish the resources of the soil. Where, however, the field is infested with twitch grass (*trilepis repens*)—in which, indeed, many of the fields in England abound to a most extraordinary extent—there may be no getting rid of it but by actually loosening it and tearing it out; but where it is a mere clover ley, or an old grass pasture or meadow, the taking out and removing the vegetable matter seems to be a serious waste. Even the twitch might be managed where the crop is so hoed, though, in grain crops, its presence is extremely prejudicial.

Shooting on the Wing.

Now are the field days for gunning, and the game is prime. Here is a chapter that will be of service to sportsmen:

Bear in mind that it is more difficult to hit a partridge, and still more so a pheasant, whilst in the act of rising, and equally so a hare, etc., at starting, than after either had got a certain distance, and into a more settled flight of course; most persons err in this particular, and in shooting too hastily; not that I recommend your taking a long aim, such as would class you with what Col. Hawker calls, and very properly, "polking shots," but my advice is the same as that which, although differently and facetiously, has been aimed at by those who recommend the taking of a pinch of snuff the moment any game rises, namely, to let your game get a fair distance (from thirty-five to forty yards) from you, steadily watching and following its progress all the while, and with your eyes open, instead of looking along the barrel of your gun, and which having brought it up smartly to your shoulder, should be pointed, or rather, if so I may call it, pitched, at once at the object, to pull the trigger the instant after, (very little practice, even with an empty gun, will teach you how, especially if you will follow the direction I shall give presently,) for your first aim, although rapid, and without looking along the barrel, generally will prove far better than any of the slow and fumbling kinds; for the latter, because accompanied mostly by doubts and nervous flinchings, cause persons to shoot, as so frequently happens, behind the birds. More than half the misses may be truly ascribed to a sluggish finger! for, although the quick glance of a good eye, and the steady and true pointing of the hands, may have begun well, unless it is finished with equal promptitude and skill by their ally, the fingers; both ammunition and time had better be economized than used thus wastefully; only to confirm an almost incurable, and to your future improvement in shooting truly, fatal mistrust; for, if the fingers do not properly second them, the eyes and the hands will soon be as much disheartened, if so I may express myself, as a good pointer is when, although doing his best, he sees no game fall to the gun he points for.

Speaking of dogs, I have seen an excellent pointer, one that had been lent to a visitor, a cockney sportsman, by the lord of an extensive manor, seek during the two day's shooting, because so allotted; at last, and after witnessing four or five misses in succession, to equate himself on his haunches, and to indulge in a long and dismal howl, thereupon to start up, and with his stern lowered as much as possible, to gallop home as hard as his legs would carry him; and, in despite of all the whistling, and threatening, and calling, go home he did; and more oddly still, after this, and whenever he saw this cockney sportsman in shooting dress, not when otherwise attired, he would sit down and howl most dismally, always to growl and to menace to bite him if he offered to fondle him; although he would cheerfully hunt a field for any of the rest, and display great delight if shot to by a good marksman, although to him a stranger.

But to return to my subject, I recommend the dropping of your head a little forward when your gun comes up, so that your right eye instead of being impeded by the breech of your gun, may preserve clear view of the bird, and if just above the barrel so much the better. Wherefore, if you use a gun with an elevated rib between the barrels, you should hold your head a trifle higher. You will soon discover the way of throwing your gun a little under the bird; if so, you readily can raise your muzzle that little to pull instantly, or you may pull your trigger even whilst your muzzle is a little under or before the bird, since your shot, at that distance, will spread sufficiently to prevent the escape of the bird. Nor need you fear, (provided your gun is well bored and you do not fall into the common and flagrant error of using too much of either powder or shot), that your shot will scatter so as to enable your game to fly away with the little quantity that may fall to its lot; if a gun garnishes well, and especially if you shoot with No. 5 or 6 (the two sizes of which I have ever found the most useful for all purposes, excepting only larks and snipes), it will be of little consequence whether your bird is placed in the center or near the verge of your shot's disk.

Never pull the trigger by a movement of the arm, nor with a sort of snatch, but instead, do it coolly, and by firmly increasing the pressure, by a movement of the finger, only, for very little will pull off the locks of well-made guns, especially if you place your finger low on the trigger, so as even to rub a little against the inside of the guard, instead of placing it close up to the trigger-plate

as many do. With a leverage thus increased, you need not pull hard, much less, as I have seen some do, with the pull at the trigger to throw the weight of the shoulder forward, as to give impetus to the lead; or they give a sudden lug, thus not only to depress the muzzle, but to spoil the aim generally; shutting both their eyes at the same time, not only to the scene around, but also to their own preposterous mismanagement, and which generally is crowned with what is called a "bob." I mean a sudden movement downwards of the head as if intended to make amends for depressing the muzzle by now raising it to a height that will be regulated by the rate of disproportion between the two levers, which the hand, as the fulcrum, thus may have caused by more or less extension forward.

Not only should you accustom yourself to shoot game with both your eyes open, and very little practice will enable you, strange as it may appear to suspend the interference with your aim, of your left eye, although open; but you should try, difficult at first it will be, to make sure when your gun goes off of keeping both your eyes open, and without blinking at the blaze or concussion. You thus will acquire self-possession more than philosophical, in reality a stoical coolness which is worth all the rest of the game-shooting instructions, and which but too often serve more to perplex than to enlighten, wherefore their being read attentively is far from common. At first the keeping of both your eyes open may cause them to be a little inflamed, after a long day's sport; in such a case, you need not but wash them, previously to going to bed, with very weak Goulard Water, to which a little Cogniac brandy (about a teaspoonful to two ounces) has been added. Common water will do to make this lotion; but rose water is more beneficial, and elder flower water is better still.

As I may forget to give you the recipe of an excellent Collyrium, or eye water, I will copy it now, not to recommend its use, however, when your eyes are inflamed by firing or dust; for a little milk and water and cleanliness, will relieve in the latter case, nay, in most cases. The following is to strengthen and to cleanse the eyes, by inflaming them at first a little; and my writing so much, in my sixty-fourth year, by candle-light, and without glasses, as you know me to do, may be a confirmation of its efficacy. R. Zinc Sulphate, gr. viij; Mistrum Camph. 2ss; Aq. Sambuci, Zijss; Acid Sulphurici diluti, gtt. iv. M. ft. Collyrium, sspce atendum. It may be necessary to lower it, at first, with a little more elder flower water, but if, on washing your eyes at night with it, they should smart a little, or look red next morning, it ought not to prevent your continuing the application every night; soon to find that you not only will be able to bear it stronger, but even night and morning.

Cabbage Plants.

A farmer near Chicago adopts a novel way of raising early cabbage plants. He takes an old hog trough in the fall and fills it with soil, and puts on the top of a fence, or any place that will be five or six feet from the ground. Here it remains all winter. The frost mellow the soil, and in the spring it will be fit to "work" much earlier than the soil in the garden. He sows the seed in the trough, and has all the plants he wants, and some of his neighbors, and earlier than they can be raised in any other way. A frost which will kill tender plants on the surface of the ground does not trouble those on the fence in the hog trough.

CALIFORNIA SHERRY AND MADEIRA.—Although the business of wine making in California is as yet in its infancy, the progress which has already been made by our vineyard proprietors toward producing a merchantable article of wine, capable of competing with the European article in the world's markets, is most gratifying. In addition to the ordinary white and red wines, Angelica and Port, the Buena Vista Viticultural Society, at Sonoma is now manufacturing Champagne in large quantities and of fine quality, while the wine-growers of Los Angeles are turning their attention, with success, to the production of Sherry and Madeira wines, equal in flavor, and superior in purity, to the imported wines bearing their names. The process by which these last named wines are produced is extremely simple, and not expensive. Mateo Keller, the proprietor of the Rising Sun and Los Angeles vineyards, has perfected his apparatus for the manufacture of Sherry and Madeira on a large scale, and a description of his establishment, now in full operation, will answer for all. A large apartment, in a brick building, is walled and plastered so as to be air tight, and heated to a mean temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit by means of flues connected with furnaces below. Into this chamber the casks containing the common white wine, intended for conversion into Sherry and Madeira, are rolled, and the doors are closed so as to admit of the influx of no cold or damp air, for a period of seventy-five to one hundred days. The heat is kept up continuously and the wine is pumped from cask to cask as often as possible during the whole period. The wine under this process gives off an immense volume of gas, which is highly inflammable, and is extremely dangerous to the workmen, and not only loses in bulk to a considerable extent, but changes totally in character—body, color, flavor, and bouquet, all becoming of a different kind. The Sherry ripens under this treatment first, the Madeira requiring from ninety to one hundred days to fully ripen ready for market. The change is complete when the cask comes out of the chamber, but age gives tone and mellowness to the wine, which will continue to improve for years.

A steam carriage, which has been running on the horse railroad tracks in Boston, was matched last week in a trial of speed at Nashua, N. H., against a pacing mare, for a stake of \$500.

The worst of all kinds of eye-water is a coquet's tears.



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED a correspondence and business in Europe as to seeds, him to secure from the very best sources—the most useful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known responsible houses; some of the most promising named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and life knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and premium Livestock Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

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LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, Tulips, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Peony-root, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of seed pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

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THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

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Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS

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Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be sent to some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express have authorized me as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, a licor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of good seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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THE "GOLDEN HARP"

THE "LEADER"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

... ALSO ...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFER-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay street, below

An Incident of the Revolution.

The Guns of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and the Guns of the California Guard of San Francisco.

We give below an incident of the Revolution, from the life of James Otis. It will be found interesting to Californians, from the curious fact relative to two pieces of artillery, that have formed peculiar features to the history of both cities. Besides, it is valuable as the foundation stone of the history of our country, that is now going through its ordeal of fire.

After General Gage assumed the government of the province, the military aspect of the administration grew daily more predominant; and he, more accustomed to the duties of military than of civil life, occupied himself more particularly with the former description, while the people had, by their proceedings in self-defense, nearly divested him of all agency in the latter department. At the close of 1774, and in the early part of 1775, he began to take into his possession all the arms and military stores belonging to individuals and the public. These measures, which led to the commencement of hostilities, occasioned a transaction in Boston which is worthy of being recorded.

In November, 1768, the General Court ordered four brass cannon to be purchased for the use of the artillery companies in Boston. Two of these guns, which were three-pounders, were kept in a gun-house that stood opposite the Mall, at the corner of West street. A school-house was the next building, and a yard inclosed with a high fence was common to both. Major Paddock,* who then commanded the company, having been heard to express his intention of surrendering these guns to the British army, a few individuals resolved to secure for the country a property which belonged to it, and which, in the present emergency, had an importance very disproportionate to its intrinsic value.

Having concerted their plan, the party passed through the school house into the gun-house, and were able to open the doors which were upon the yard, by a small crevice, through which they raised the bar that secured them. The moment for the execution of the project was that of the roll call, when the sentinel, who was stationed at one door of the building, would be less likely to hear their operations. The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept. Immediately after the roll call, a lieutenant and sergeant came into the gun-house to look at the cannon, previously to removing them. A young man who had assisted in their removal, remained by the building, and followed the officer in as an innocent spectator. When the carriages were found without the guns, the sergeant exclaimed, "By G—, they're gone! I'll be d—d if these fellows won't steal the teeth out of your head, while you're keeping guard." They then began to search the building for them, and afterwards the yard; and when they came to the gate that opened into the street, the officer observed, that they could not have passed that way, because a cobweb across the opening was not broken. They went next into the school-house, which they examined all over, except the box, on which the master placed his foot, which was lame; and the officer, with true courtesy, on that account excused him from rising. Some boys were present, but not one lifted a word. The officers went back to the gun-room, when their volunteer attendant, in kind sympathy for their embarrassment, suggested to them, that perhaps they had been carried into Mr. Greenleaf's (now the Washington) garden, opposite. On this, the sergeant took him by the collar, gave him a push, and said, "It was very likely that he was one of the d—d rebels who helped to get them off, and that he had better make himself scarce!" This was too near a guess to make it worth while to wait for a second hint, and he left them. They soon after retired in vexation.

The guns remained in that box for a fortnight, and many of the boys were acquainted with the fact, but not one of them betrayed the secret. At the end of that time, the persons who had withdrawn them, came in the evening, with a large trunk on a wheelbarrow; the guns were put into it and carried up to Whiston's blacksmith's shop, at the South-end, and there deposited under the coal. After lying there for a while, they were put into a box in the night, and safely transported within the American lines. Under the circumstances of almost utter destitution of all military stores, in which the American army was about to commence a long contest with a nation, which covered the sea and the land with her cannon, this acquisition was far from being insignificant.

The guns were in actual service through the whole war. After the peace, the State of Massachusetts applied to Congress for their restoration, which was granted according to the following resolve:

MONDAY, May 19th, 1788.

Congress assembled. Present, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

* Major Adino Paddock was a coach maker, a reputable citizen and decided loyalist. He left Boston with the British army, and was subsequently rewarded by the government of Governor. There is one circumstance that may cause him to be remembered in Boston, when he is there to the politics of the day will be forgotten. The row of Elm Trees, in front of the Granary baying ground, was planted by him.

† Samuel Gore, Esq., from whom this narration was derived. The persons who aided, were Messrs. Hale, Grady, Whiston, and two or three more. The school-master, who of course knew the whole transaction, was Master Holbrook.

‡ When it is remembered that America, trooping in Providence, entered the field with only a sling and a few pebbles, the fortunate and skillful undertaking to remove these cannon from the very midst of the British army, becomes peculiarly interesting. A very prompt and essential service in this way, was rendered by the late patriotic Governor Langdon, and General John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, who seized, and transported to a place of safety, a quantity of gunpowder, and three light cannon from the fort at Portsmouth, only a day before a frigate and fleet of war arrived with a detachment of troops, that were sent to protect these military stores. An account of this well executed affair may be found in Bellamy's New Hampshire, vol. 1, p. 376.

Virginia, and South Carolina, and from Rhode Island, Mr. Arnold, from New York, Mr. Hamilton, from North Carolina, Mr. Williamson, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin. The Secretary at War having represented to Congress, that there are in the arsenals of the United States, two brass cannon, which constituted one moiety of the field artillery, with which the last war was commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly on service throughout the war; that the said cannon are the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the Governor thereof hath requested that they be returned. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary at War cause a suitable inscription to be placed on the said cannon, and that he deliver the same to the order of his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

General Knox, then Secretary at War, who had commanded the artillery of the American army during the revolution, one of the most gallant, generous, high minded men, whom that army contained, well knew the history of these cannon, as they were his fellow townsmen from the beginning. In pursuance of the orders of Congress, he caused the arms of Massachusetts and the following inscription to be chiseled upon them in bold relief. These two cannon are now in charge of "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," and called the *Hancock and Adams*, after the two patriots proscribed by General Gage, from whose grasp they were rescued:

"The Adams.
Sacred to Liberty.
This is one of four cannon, which constituted the whole train of Field Artillery, possessed by the British colonies of North America, at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the Government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy. By order of the United States in Congress assembled, May 19th, 1788."

The other cannon referred to, were concealed in the stable of the second house, west from the Court House, on the south side of Court street. Mr. Williams, a respectable farmer of Roxbury, drove in his own team with a load of hay, which was taken into that stable; the cannon were then put in the bottom of the cart, which was loaded with manure, and in this way they were taken out of town without opposition. The British officers heard on the same day, that the cannon were concealed in that street, and were to be removed in the evening, and in consequence, many of them patrolled the street for several hours, but the guns were already safe within the American lines.

FOR WASHOE, "AND A MARKET"—The farmers having safely harvested and housed their crops, many in this valley are now taking advantage of the little leisure the season affords them, of taking a trip to Washoe, etc., and examining personally the regions which are so fabulously rich. Nearly all go with their own teams, taking along some of the products of their farms—green and dried apples, honey, flour, beans, or stock. We, like others, must grieve that they take away from us more of our floating coin than we are likely to see again in the shape of silver bars.—[Napa Reporter.]

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GRASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HICKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
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Music for the Million—Go buy the cheap music from Boyd, on Montgomery street, opposite the Russ House, at 5 cents a sheet.

John T. Zorn.

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GENERAL AGENTS, AND
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421 BATTERY STREET,
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AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurance, etc.

FOR
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

They have the very best facilities, under an arrangement with Mr. Chas. V. Hapes, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of
HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, conducting themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial. Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

ZORN & CO.,
421 Battery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED
EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE
THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,
BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO...

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse
16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,
9 Sansome street, near Pacific.

New Native Apples.
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW
Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

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6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

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Foundry & Machine Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL the attention of the people of Contra Costa county, and the neighboring districts to their Foundry and Machine Shop and to their new and important improvement.

THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

A NEW GANG PLOW.

The new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited for Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,
Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

PACHECO, June 22, 1863.

An Extra Flock of Sheep for Sale.

A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE that business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French, and two FULL BLOOD Spanish BLOOD Ewes, and 300 grade Ewes, crosses of the above with about 500 Lambs just being dropped. The whole flock is in fine order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage in Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor. No paper.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,
100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,
10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS,
...OR...

DAIRY STOVES,
20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FORGES,
All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,
For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe Lead, Iron Tubing, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

...ALSO...

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

...OR...

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN, COPPER, ZINC,

...AND...

JAPANESE GOODS.

...ALSO...

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,
5 Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-Door Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year, in the cost of fuel.

5th, BROTHERHOOD OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTRA CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, EXHAUSTION—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER BACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bathroom, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine. For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,
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Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

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Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.
16 JACOB ZECH.

HORACE WATERS MODERN
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS
Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and adapted to any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

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\$175.-NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$175; do., with carved legs, \$200, \$225 and \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

Among the large number of Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

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35,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-school Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming?" "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "The Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Auld Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of the "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, 100 cents, 125 cents, 150 cents, 200 cents, 250 cents, 300 cents, 350 cents, 400 cents, 450 cents, 500 cents, 550 cents, 600 cents, 650 cents, 700 cents, 750 cents, 800 cents, 850 cents, 900 cents, 950 cents, 1000 cents. Mailed at the retail price.

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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells in our country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

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With Piano Accompaniment.

A large assortment of new and popular songs, ballads, duets, quartets, and choruses, issued daily. Among the most popular are, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sweet little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—single copies, bound 50 cents, \$30 per 100; cloth bound, 60 cents, \$40 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Arranged as solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, for musical societies, choirs, Sunday schools, public schools, seminaries, etc. "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sweet little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—single copies, bound 50 cents, \$30 per 100; cloth bound, 60 cents, \$40 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1903.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them of their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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How to send Money by Mail.

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The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have not settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

Sacramento Improvements.

No city in the State, save the Emporium, has improved so much within two years as Sacramento city. From a "city of rains," to one again rising like a new fledged Phoenix, so rises Sacramento to a new career of prosperity, we trust. What other city, under heaven, ever had so many drawbacks and yet maintained herself? Sacramento has had more trials, distresses and losses than was ever showered upon Job or described by Paul. Floods and rains in 1849, and in 1850 the cholera came to depopulate her; then the fearful riot, to stain her with blood; followed, in 1852, by the desolating fire that left her a heap of smoldering ruins; this was quickly followed by another flood, again by fire in 1854, and again a flood in 1856-7; these followed in each case by a heavy burden of public taxes, all cheerfully borne. After these came, for a season, a gleam of prosperity, but amid its brightness many business changes and trials arose from unsettled land titles. Then the fearful flood of 1862, which was the severest trial yet brought upon this devoted city. Millions of dollars lost that year, added to the millions upon millions poured out by the citizens of Sacramento to sustain themselves, and most nobly have they done it. And now as we view the imposing and substantial foundation of the new Capitol, in this city, we can look ahead with the eye of faith to the steady and devoted friends of Sacramento, and bid them hope the day of their redemption draweth nigh; and although she may now be deeply involved, yet with wise management, and the opening of the Central Railroad she may look for better days.

Sacramento is rapidly recovering her wonted energies, and although some of her old pioneer business and professional men may have taken up their abode in the Emporium of the Pacific in order to recover health and strength while others may be in the silver and gold country, still Sacramento is truly improving. The streets are greatly improved, the thoroughfares are nearly all cleaned, elevated and graded, crossings repaired and new sidewalks laid down, buildings being erected and many new stores opened, giving a new face to the scene, in all parts of the city, especially on the streets leading to the State House, which is being thoroughly renovated and repaired for the meeting of the Legislature on the first Monday in December. Two years since Sacramento was very prosperous—to-day she seems to be marching on to the same goal; may no untoward evil retard her.

As we passed along the levee many teams were loading up from the forwarding houses; immense piles of merchandise lay on the levee, from the steamers, just arrived; the hay and grain, ready for the Washoe country, makes business. The Foundry is full of business making machinery for the mines. Along J and K streets the business men are at work; merchants are active and the hotels are full; the Golden Eagle, with outspread wings, looks cheering and offers a good pleasant home; the notes of preparation, for the "Session of the Legislature," all whisper of life; the new Capitol rises steadily and with stateliness; the Pacific Railroad has commenced; the dawn of the day of prosperity is upon us; the "Governor Stanford" Engine marches over the road with regularly every day, a few miles, "pressing on," and soon it will probe its way into the interior of our rich country, its first fifty miles, in spite of all opposition; and this will give a new impetus to the life, business and permanent prosperity of the City of the Plains.

On J street business seemed very active; numerous heavy teams were loading up at the large stores of Messrs. Booth & Co., Arnold & Co., and others. The streets being in good order the citizens were abroad; the ladies were thronging the fine stores where fashionable goods are always found, and Messrs. Hardy & Hall, Lander & Co., and Ryan & Co., were all busy, each place being full of customers. We recognize many pioneer names still on J street. Dr. Polhemus' Drug Store, corner Seventh and J, an old pioneer of '49; Klopstein & Co., McDonald & Co., Mills & Co., Bankers; R. T. Brown & Co., Clothiers; Hastings & Co., and a host of old pioneers, all steadily battling as one, for the redemption of the "Queen City of the Plains." We cannot but rejoice at the appearance, everywhere, of coming prosperity, for if any people do deserve it the old genuine workers of the city do. Had we space we should be glad to name all the deserving ones; but their name is legion, and they must take the will for the deed, so long as we wish them God speed.

Our Rambles in the Country—No. 15.

We briefly noticed Vallecito as the place had recently suffered from fire. Hotel and postoffice burned, and business generally deranged for a time, yet business men were at work with good courage to repair damages, so we passed on to ANGELO'S CAMP.

This place may have been the residence of "Angels," but their visits, lately, have been few and far between, although, here and there, we did find in some of the "happy homes" those, that are "ministering angels," many good housewives, busy as bees in making home happy. It is a mining town of some celebrity in past years, as an immense amount of gold has been taken out here, but the miners have mostly gone to Washoe, Reese River, etc. There are four quartz mills here, all having good leads, but only one, Morse & Co's, at work. Why are not all at work? Is it cold enough to "freeze out" the others?

Angelo's, however, is still quite a place, having about 1,000 inhabitants, 350 voters, a church, a No. 1 schoolhouse for which \$2,500 was subscribed by the citizens, a fine apparatus for the schoolhouse, which cost \$250—showing the interest of the people in education. The principal store is the "Matthews store" (now Scribner's).

We stopped at the Union Hotel—lately come into possession of the present proprietor who keeps a good house, and does all he can to promote the comfort of his guests. Mr. Nightingale, the present landlord (the former one has gone to Washoe), makes it his business to superintend his house himself. This is the stage-house and general stopping place for all travelers. Those who are on the road to Washoe, via the Big Trees, go this way, and will find this a good hotel. It will accommodate 50 to 75 visitors. We are indebted to Mr. Nightingale for some good specimens.

Mr. Dyer, the active and efficient agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., has a neat and pretty "cottage home" a little way from the centre of the town—a very pleasant spot. Besides attending promptly to the office duties, he raises his own vegetables, grapes, and will make this spot a very pleasant "home."

Messrs. G. & E. Sickles, traders, and post-master, have a fine fruit orchard on the hill back of the office and store, a pretty spot. The orchard trees and vines were all overladen and breaking down with excessive crops. The peaches were uncommonly large, but as they had been irrigated they were not so luscious nor high colored; the plum trees were a sight to behold, literally masses of fruit; the bees were feasting on the fruit, injuring it much.

H. Matthews, a pioneer of '49, has an orchard and garden of 8 acres, on the high ground back of the Main street, containing about 500 fruit trees and 2,000 vines. These trees were also overladen with fruit and the trees breaking down. Mr. Matthews, however, does not irrigate and his fruit was very high colored, large size, and superb fruit. He took a premium at the State Fair, in 1862, for apples from his place of two years old. He has been a merchant in Angelo's Camp for many years and now enjoys himself in his fine garden and pleasantly located house, and does what he can to advance the general interest of the place.

Morse & Co's quartz mill is doing a good business. It has 12 stamps (can run 16), has a 24-horse engine that works admirably. They have a tunnel 200 feet deep, the rock is brought out on cars, nets \$7 to \$9 per ton, and they crush 15 tons per day, cleaning up every hour, and practice the blanket washing to save the fine gold. They keep ten men at work, running night and day, use four amalgamators and will add two more—they should have one of the William's pans, Nevada County, which will do the work of four Knox pans. They had just struck a new lead, 12 feet wide, were sinking a shaft (down 50 feet), and the lead grows richer as it deepens. The size of the mill is 60x20 with a wing addition of fifteen feet. W. F. Foster is superintendent, and under his energetic labor, and that of his brother, the work progresses well.

B. Raspberry, a gardener (an excellent name for a gardener), has an orchard of about five acres, containing 400 fruit trees and 350 vines. It is high up on the hill-side, but water being plenty it has been too freely irrigated; the trees were loaded with fruit, but it was not so good as fruit grown without irrigation. We also saw some tobacco plants that promised well. Mr. R. is an industrious worker but his orchard needs pruning and care.

John Periano has a small orchard of three years growth, with 250 trees and 1,000 vines, and will make wine this year, and establish a wine-press.

On the westerly side of the town, on the stage road to Altaville, A. E. Winter has a neat garden of two acres full of fruit trees and in fine bearing. O. C. Greenough, on the same road, has a quiet spot, a neat cottage "home," with arbors of the vine, fruit trees, etc., too pretty a place for a bachelor—he should read the injunction of scripture upon man living alone. His fruit trees have done well but need pruning more; the "aphides" were injuring his grapes, this needs care. This place could be made a beautiful and happy spot for our Massachusetts friend; so good a friend to the Union, one that loves the Stars and Stripes so well should have a "Star" of his own—we will call next season and see how he has improved his "home."

Foster & Brothers (of the quartz mill), have another pretty "cottage home," a neat garden of 200 trees and 300 foreign vines; the trees are irrigated too much, as is seen in the increase of the grass among them. Trees should be kept clear of grass and all other substances that absorb the "goodness of the soil," they need it all.

R. Hockman has a neat spot for a "home," with roses and vines prettily trained over his doors and windows, and a garden spot that can and should be made beautiful. "Home is where the heart is," and that is the place for "love's labor." Home and its surroundings always speak by its outward appearance as well as within. Mr. Hockman has a very fine horse, the "Black Eagle," 11 years old, a splendid black stallion, sired by the "David Hill" of Vermont. This is one of the finest ani-

mals of our State, thoroughly trained, and treads the earth with a proud step.

We were pleased to learn the good feeling of the citizens toward a laborer in God's vineyard. The evening we were there, an interesting festival was in preparation at the Hall, which, by means of a parlor entertainment and tableaux, a sum could be raised for the Rev. Mr. Hendon. It was the work of the generous hearted ladies and co-operation of good men. The work was successful, and God bless them for it. We have no doubt many hearts were made happy. Such efforts denote that goodness of heart, that like good seed sown in good ground, brings forth an abundant harvest.

The Union stable, carried on by E. L. Thayer for one and a half years, has horses and carriages at fair rates, and no advantage taken of strangers. It is a good stable and deserves support—it is kept by a good Union man.

We met, here, Mr. E. Thomas, who carries on blacksmithing. He worked seven years on the "Adams Plow," the style of Peoria plow, and made them in our city; he also made the "premium plows," for the Fair of 1893, in Musical Hall, that were exhibited in our city; he also made the miniature plow that ornamented the front of the Hall, that year, and appeared like a silver plow by its gleaming brightness. He is an excellent workman, and we were glad to find him with so good a shop and plenty of work. He has a pleasant garden and quiet home adjoining; the fruit trees and vines are all doing well. We noted a tree of the Bolman Washington Plum of venerable size. This Plum should be cultivated more. He had seven hives of bees. We are glad to note the prosperity of such working men.

Leaving Angelo's with pleasant memories, we regretted we could not have more time to visit the surroundings.

Near by is Torrey & Brother's ranch. It is a fine ranch of 300 acres, good pasture land, 100 acres under fence; they have an orchard of 300 trees and 500 vines, a new vineyard of two acres, 50 head of stock, 10 milkers, make 100 pounds of butter a month. They have made wine, will increase that branch of business. These brothers are real live farmers, raise grain, feed their stock upon the best, make the best of pork, smoke their own hams and bacon, make preserves, dried fruits (of which they make this year more than a ton), and do up all their work in a business like manner. The way this farm is managed is the right way. Would there were more like it.

Life Insurance.

How few truthfully consider and understand the import of these "two words." Life Insurance, ordinarily and properly understood, means making a provision for Death, thus transposing the real spirit of the words.

We propose in a brief article to explain what it should be, and what we wish all to understand and put in practice, and that is *True Life Insurance*. What will not a man give to save life? Were he the sole owner of the Almaden mines, or the Mariposa estate, and in a starving condition, would he not give all for a crust of bread and a cup of water that would save life? Were a man on the ocean, tempest tost, however strong the ship might be, when he sees masts and spars fall, when the rudder gives way and the ship is nearing the breakers, with the waves threatening to engulf him, and danger and death stare him in the face, what would he not give to be placed in safety? Were he the owner of ship and cargo, and it freighted with diamonds from the mines of Golconda, all, all would he give for his life. And when sickness comes suddenly, and disease and pain rack every joint, though it may be by disease and an overworked constitution; when he is told of the danger that surrounds him, all his wealth, the accumulation of years, would he give for a single year's lease of life, dear life. These are premiums that many men would pay for an insurance upon their lives. Then comes the truth that God in his providence is meting out the cost of abusing life, and not using it for its highest purposes.

What a price for a Life Policy in the three cases we have named; the mines of Almaden or the Mariposa estate, ship and cargo—the value of millions—and the accumulated wealth, hoarded by years of toil, which brought on disease and premature death.

Now who would desire to be insured a life of comparative ease, and freedom from the deep anxiety which ever attend one, with the fear of leaving loved ones unprotected for when the protector and head of a family is removed? To all such we would invoke a few brief moments that we may show them a way not only to insure them a greater "length of days" but better health, more personal enjoyment, and a vastly greater number of comforts for themselves and their "loved ones at home." It is universally admitted that our best and most worthy men, our hard working, industrious, and frugal men, are those who are now overtasking their own physical energies, by labor and deprivation of suitable recreation, in order to get beforehand a lay up a certain sum for their families in case of their death. To accomplish this truly laudable purpose, they toil, and toil often beyond their strength and deprive themselves and their families of many blessings they might and should enjoy; they do not live as well and fare as well as they truly deserve, and by reason of this overwork and overanxiety they bring on the very evil they wish to avoid—they are suddenly arrested by disease, which is attended by a mind made wretched, also, in knowing how much depends on their single arm, and thus in this struggle of body and mind both are crippled and death ends the scene.

This, we know, is a true picture of thousands of families who have been bereft of their protector, and left to a cold and pitiless world, to bear the blasts of adversity as well as they may.

We would present our view of Life Insurance by which life, and joy, and peace of mind, are insured to the possessor of our now understood policy. All wise and careful men, who feel that success depends upon their own personal daily la-

bor, make some estimate of the amount of money they should lay aside each year in order to secure to their families, in case of their death, a competence, and to this end they toil; every sacrifice they make of their own personal enjoyment is an act of love to those for whom they toil, and every sacrifice that is made by the wife or the children to this end is, also, a sacrifice of love for each other, and thus, perhaps, for ten or twenty years the frugal, temperate, and hard working, toil on to their goal—the fixed sum that they will have when death comes—and all their years of life, that should have been fully enjoyed, are lost, almost, to them by reason of a false judgment. All this may seem commendable and excellent in the minds of the old school, plodding along, but we ask in all earnestness: *Are these plans right? Can that system be right, that will overtask body and mind, depriving father, mother, and children, of the fruits of their own industry and its enjoyment, day by day, as their years flow on, almost to life's end? Can a system be morally right that would put off ten or twenty years, those precious hours, days, and months, of "home enjoyment," which is the just due of every toiler on God's footstool? We answer, No! No! No!!! Emphatically, No! And in proof of it we show a better way. We ask all the toilers of our land to adopt this better way, not that for one moment we would utter a word against earnest, faithful labor, or real continued industry, but we would have those who labor, enjoy their labor, day by day, and the loved ones for whom they labor enjoy it with them. To this end, let every man of family fix in his mind the sum he thinks his family would need in case of his death, and then secure to them that amount by a policy of life insurance. A man of thirty years would require an annual cash expenditure of \$70, of forty years \$90, of fifty years \$130, to secure to them \$5,000, and double that sum for \$10,000. This little annual tribute is thus secured to them beyond all peradventure, as sure and as safely as if in the United States Bonds—and that, God knows, is safe enough—and then the father, husband, and protector, feeling that he has provided for those he loves, is at liberty to expend rationally the balance of his income for the education, the comforts, and daily enjoyments, of those he has sworn to love. Then, too, what anxiety is off his mind; if sickness comes, that mind is at rest, and it rallies in its power for the recovery of his body instead of adding to its disease by sorrows and fears. Then, too, a day, or a week, may be taken from his allotted toll, not for idle folly or dissipation, but for travel and enjoyment among the beautiful hills and mountains of our fair land, thus adding to the enjoyments of life, not only to himself, but to those near and dear to him, and at the same time making him and others feel that God has indeed given them a goodly heritage.*

By such action, life has greater enjoyments, life is made more beautiful, life is made more useful to ourselves and others, thus insuring to man not only his life, but securing for that life its highest attainments. Let, then, every man who has not been blessed already by fortune's favors, at once secure to himself the proper needed sum by a policy on his life, under these views, and he will at once feel the value of a true Life Insurance.

We advocate this cause in earnestness, we do it with the view to man's highest happiness, and of those who are dear to him.

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal,"

Therefore we should so labor as to secure to ourselves the opportunities and means of enjoying all the blessings within our reach to their utmost, and we know of no way better than to free man from the terrible struggle and overtoil to accumulate a given sum, when a better way is open to him, as we trust we have shown, by Life Insurance.

We shall present another view on this theme as No. 2, in which we shall show how a man can secure these sums for his family while he lives.

A New Vegetable Luxury.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of sweet potatoes, known in the Southern States as the Yam Potato, but must not be confounded with the Sandwich Island yam, which it only resembles perhaps in the shape of the tubers, with no other similarity, being in fact a genuine sweet potato, and ranking as the first quality at the South. This article is said to give the largest yield and to be the best keeper of any sweet potato known. For quality they are the finest we ever tasted; they contain a rich saccharine which makes them perfectly delicious when thoroughly baked. It is evident, from a trial, that this variety, when grown here, maintains its character for superiority for which it is noted elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when this potato will be generally grown by our farmers. We are informed that this article was introduced and propagated by Mr. J. S. Cohn, Sacramento river, about 25 miles below Sacramento city. He has raised about 2,000 sacks this season. We are advised that parties can get seed from him at very reasonable rates. The potatoes are on sale by Messrs. Graves & Williams, at the Pacific Fruit Market, and housekeepers will do well to give them a trial.

THE SANITARY FUND MEETING on Tuesday evening, was largely attended, Platt's Hall being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Stirring speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested, evincing that the call from the Sanitary Committee for a further supply of funds that their great and good work of ministering to the suffering soldiers may not falter, would be promptly and liberally responded to. The Committee here is actively at work, and that San Francisco will give a good account we have no doubt.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE RAILROAD.—This road is now in full tide of the development of its power and influence. It has been well begun, thanks to the energies of Superintendent Houston and his co-workers. We will give a sketch of this road next week with "Menlo Park."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1903.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in Him with peaceful hearts."

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and that the people of our common country may, upon the same occasion, and with the same unanimity of purpose, offer up their grateful thanksgiving to Him who bestows "every good and perfect gift," I, LELAND STANFORD, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint

Thursday the 26th Day of November, Inst., as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great benefits we have received at His hands during the year through which we have just passed.

Let us remember on that day, that in calamity as in prosperity, there is a God above us who holds in the hollow of His hand not only the lives of individuals, but the destinies of nations. Let us remember that it is to Him we must look for guidance in our public affairs, as well as pray for strength to compass the threatened dangers that surround our beloved country.

While we deplore our condition as a nation, we have manifold reasons for offering up our grateful thanksgivings as a community.

Our State, during the past year, has been blessed with prosperity and health. Our farms have yielded of their abundance, and our mines have continued to give up their hidden treasures. We have been free from floods, pestilence and famine, and, as a State, have known no wide spread calamity. We have enjoyed the unlimited fertility of soil and a genial climate, which we can offer to share with thousands of other lands who are anxiously seeking new and more perfect homes.

We are blessed with a generous and sympathetic population, whose hearts have been opened to give munificently of their abundance, that the sufferings of sick and wounded patriots of other States may be relieved.

We have had multiplied and renewed evidences of the loyalty of our people, and have, by legislative, elective and judicial action, deprived the enemies of our country from entering the pernicious wedge of rebellion and dissolution into the cherished institutions of our own favored Commonwealth.

But while we assemble with thankful hearts among the cordial associations of our own happy homes, let us not forget the many desolate households in our sister States, whose altars will be twined with cypress, and whose hearts will be overflowing with desolation, while our own are filled with thanksgivings for the plenitude of Divine protection.

As a nation, we have been passing through a bitter, trying and bloody ordeal; but recent events seem to foretell the coming of better and brighter days. And in this we have cause for peculiar thankfulness. And for this and all other mercies vouchsafed to us, let us give to Almighty God unreserved thanksgivings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

Attest: A. A. H. TUTTLE, Sec'y of State.

A Proclamation for Thanksgiving by the President of the United States.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies; to those bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations—order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theater of military conflict, while that theater has been contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The recital of the diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship—the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the war that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field, and the country is rejoicing in a consciousness of augmented strength and vigor—permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the precious gifts of the Most High God, while weal and woe in answer for our sins, but nevertheless remembered mercy.

It hath seemed to me fit and proper that I should be solemnly, and reverentially, and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice by the whole American people.

I do therefore invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next [that is], as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them, while offering up the aspirations justly due to Him for His singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence, for our National perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows and orphans, or sufferers, in the lamentable strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1903, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth (88th).

By the President, A. LINCOLN.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State

An Old Californian at the Boat.

New York, Oct. 5, 1863.

Academy of Music—Opera in New York and San Francisco.

Editors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Undoubtedly the Academy of Music presents a splendid appearance on an opening night, when the magnificent toilettes of the ladies hide the dirt and dusty seats, and when the soiled tinsel glitters under the brightness of a myriad of gas lights; and unquestionably the troupe, under the leadership of Max Maretzic, is a fine one, particularly when its star is Medori. But, after all, the dresses and the diamonds displayed at a benefit night in San Francisco are quite as handsome, while the faces are infinitely more attractive, and the Opera troupe is not entirely eclipsed in comparison, so that I have not been dazzled out of my wits after all, by the "opening night," as my New York friends prophesied. Here they have an idea that New York is the Paris of the New World; and so it is; but it does not obliterate the charms of other cities, as the Paris of the Old World does; and one longs for San Francisco, even in New York, and on an Opera night. The Orchestra led by Herold is an admirable one, and its only fault is in point of numbers, while the choros in San Francisco is much better drilled than the one at the Academy of Music.

Opera Dress—Display in the Park.

I noticed last night that there were but three low-necked dresses in sight, and that the white Opera cloaks have given place to mantles of a very red. The gentlemen seem to have made a radical change in their costume too. They wear frock instead of dress coats. I wish they would discard the everlasting white cravats, that make them look like bunkeys. When a white-faced man hands a lady to her carriage, one involuntarily looks at the handsome Hibernian face of the footman, and the comparison is all in his favor. This delightful Fall weather is favorable for a display in the park, and every afternoon the elite of New York parade their new equipages before the admiring crowd of strangers who throng the avenues. The citizens take possession on Sundays and holidays, when they crowd into, outside, and on top, of every car that goes up town. A private carriage is rarely seen on Sundays in the park.

War Vessels—The Russian Reception.

New York Bay, with its fleet of Russian, French, and English war vessels, has been an agreeable sight to me this week.

The procession in honor of the Russian officers was a very impressive one. The regiments were full, and every movement was made with a precision that exhibited careful training. Of course, the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments were particularly admirable, but, to me, the half-filled columns of the glorious Sixty-ninth was the most interesting. I could with difficulty keep my eyes dry. The only disagreeable feature of the pageant was the appearance of the Aldermen and Councilmen. Ill dressed, smoking, and spitting, they did not compare well with the carefully dressed, and polite Russians, who rode beside them. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the hotels and private residences along the route were beautifully decorated. One white marble dwelling, by means of two blue streamers, was made to represent the Russian National flag.

Avenue B—William street—Gold Brokers.

Business called me over to Avenue B the other day, and this part of the city, with its tenement houses, and its swarming streets, completely astonished me.

Dutch faces, Dutch signs, and Dutch pipes, met me at every turn, and I almost came to the conclusion that I must have been spirited away to the Old World, in the very heart of Germany. It was a holiday, and passing a Dutch Catholic Church, twice the size of St. Mary's, curiosity prompted me to enter, and I was rewarded by hearing some very fine music. Jumping into an omnibus, after service, I was soon at Wall street, and I accompanied a gentleman down to William street, when I saw apparently a street fight, but it turned out to be merely an excited crowd of gold brokers. The speculators have abandoned the railroad stocks for gold again, in consequence of the fine opportunities afforded them by the movements at Chattanooga.

STEAMSHIP FARES.—The opposition steamship Mores Taylor has already been thoroughly cleared, restocked, and re-provisioned, and ready for sea. She leaves for Panama on Friday morning, the 12th inst. The rates of fare were: Upper deck rooms, \$105; main saloon, \$135; second cabin, \$85; and steerage, \$50. The steamship St. Louis, of the Pacific Mail Company, also takes her departure from this port on Friday morning. Her rates of passage for outside state-rooms were \$175; for inside state-rooms, \$140; for second cabin, \$90; and for steerage passage, \$50.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a *drop only of gain*, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

TO FAMILIES.—The patriotic stall in Washington Market (of course patriotic, for it is that good old 76 number) is where you can get the family provisions; for Howard & Keller keep the choicest; butter from the best dairies; cheese to suit all nationalities; hams, homemade and nice, with all sorts of pickles and preserves, not to mention their speciality, *honey*, for this is the well-known honey-stall, much enlarged, to meet their increasing business.

To Farmers.

TO RENT—On easy terms, a well-fenced FARM of 240 acres, on the Railroad, within 35 miles of this city. Has House, Barn, and Running Water.

...ALSO...

WANTED—A competent Man, who has Teams, etc., to plant 100 acres of Sugar-beets, on Shares. Subscriber funds Land and French seed specially imported. Apply as below.

FOR SALE—50 Tons of finely powdered ANIMAL CHARCOAL (burnt bones), for Vine Dressing, \$15 per ton. Also—2 Tons per day of SUGAR SKIMMINGS, for Garden Dressing, at \$5 per ton. Apply to—GEO. GORDON, Sugar Refinery, Eighth and Folsom.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an Importer and Dealer in

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS, STAINED GLASS, ETC., Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order. He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's Patent French Plate-Glass.

Silvered, for Mirrors, a new article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quick-silvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in passing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories, GREEN-HOUSES, and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large Invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

13

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. F. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Butter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Butter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC.,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 18 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House, 13

SAN FRANCISCO.

PREMIUMS

...AT THE...

WORLD'S FAIR. MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine, Paris Exhibition, 1861.

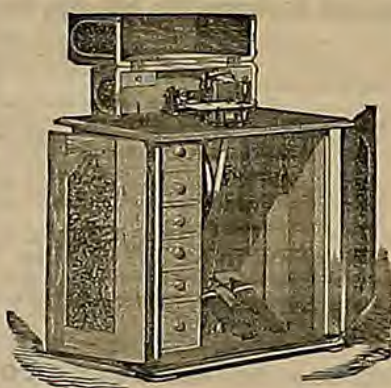
WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

...AND... GATHERING

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

20-9

THE

First Fall Importation

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS!

...TO...

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

...BY...

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets

and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damaaks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a

well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery street.

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WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

Geo. R. Barclay.

Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block,

Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

23 WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHbred BLACK SPANISH FOWLS for sale by

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D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland, Alameda Co.

A. KOHLER'S NEW STORE,

620 & 622 Washington street,

Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

PORTMONAIES AND ETUIS

Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

WATCH CHAINS, LADIES' BAGS, RETICULES,

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLAGONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Choicest Collection in Europe, Especially for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to

Suit all Purposes.

N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,

Wholesale—124 Sansome street,

20-12 SAN FRANCISCO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights,

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

15

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

and Dealer, San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

IN THE BATTLE.

The following spirited lines from the Continental Monthly, are by a Boston lady, Miss Lucretia Noble.

The drums are beat, the trumpets blow,
The black-mouthed cannon bay the foe,
Dark bristling o'er each murky height,
And all the field was whirled in fight.

The long life in the drowsy tent
Fades from me like a vision spent;
I stand upon the battle's marge,
And watch the smoking squadron's charge.

Behold the starry banner reel
With that wild shock of steel on steel;
And ringing up by rock and tree
At last the cry that summons me

I hear it in my vibrant soul,
Deep thundering back its counter roll;
And all life's ore seems newly wrought
In the white furnace of my thought.

No dream that made my days divine
But flashes back some mystic sign;
And every shape that erst was bright
Sweeps by me garmented in light.

High legends of immortal praise,
Brows of world heroes bound with bays,
The crowned majesties of Time
Rise visioned on my soul sublime.

Dear living lips of love and prayer
Come chanting through the blackened air;
And eyes look out of marble tombs,
And hands are waved from churchyard glooms.

"Charge, charge," at last the captains cry;
We pant—we speed—we leap—we fly—
I feel my lifting feet aspire,
As I were born of wind and fire.

On, on! shade the wild battle swins,
On, on! no where my vision dims;
Transcendent o'er you smoky wreath
I see the glory of great Death.

Come flashing blade, and hissing ball!
I give my blood, my breath, my all,
So that on yonder rocky height
The Stars and Stripes may wave to-night!

[For the California Farmer.]

Missing.

"LIEUT. Wm. Hudson missing!" It was a brief, very brief sentence, but what a world of anguish it brought to that cottage fireside, nestled away among the "green hills" of his Eastern home. The paragraph was unnoticed by the multitude that glanced over the account of Gettysburg, but in the hearts of one household it was stamped in burning letters. With crushing force it came to that aged mother, whose soul had constantly breathed a prayer for her first-born, since the sad morning when, with a parting kiss and a "God bless you my son," she gave him to our country. With a weight of untold anguish it came to the young betrothed, who had so nobly struggled against her fears and had hidden him to go out from his home and loved ones at his country's call, and now with a bleeding and crushed heart she sees the light of her young life go out leaving naught but a cold black darkness, scarce daring to hope against hope, that perhaps he may be saved.

"Missing!" And imagination conjures up before the stricken heart all manner of horrible scenes. It pictures him slowly dying of neglect and want in a distant Southern prison without a single hand to soothe the weary brow, or ear to catch the faintly whispered messages to loved ones far away; or, again, they see him trampled beneath the feet of flying men and horses, his life crushed out and not a single hand raised to his assistance. There is an awful consolation in "killed;" even that knowledge is better than the wild uncertainty of "missing."

[For the California Farmer.]

Improvement of Time.

The present is ours, with all its privileges and blessings, many of which have been handed down from the past. We live, to-day, in the sunshine of happiness, forgetful of the past, and all unmindful of the future. But still we are moving on in the revolving changes that are continually unfolding before us new truths and principles, which awaken us to new thoughts for investigation, and food for future uses. Let us improve the present, and examine those things which look obscure and dark to our imagination, and thereby open to our wondering gaze many strange truths, which looked worthless and insignificant. Many a gem is hidden beneath the earth's dark surface, and can only be brought to light by great effort and patience, so with the gems of mind which requires great effort, perseverance, and patience, to bring them forth to the world. If mankind was as earnest to gather knowledge, as they are the riches of the mines, we would not lack for an enlightened people, and where we now see mankind struggling in darkness and obscurity, we should behold the eye beam with intelligence, and sparkling words of wisdom falling from their lips, like rain-drops from heaven, refreshing and revivifying the souls of men with new thoughts and new ideas, which would leave their impress on the face of Time to be reflected in Eternity.

Hope.

Hope, like a banner star, upholds and sustains man when all seems lost and there is no chance to be saved from despair. It lights up the soul with new and cheering emotions which give new life and activity to the body, and catching at this beautiful ray of sunshine again presses on to min-

gle with the world, to overcome and subdue the difficulties that beset the path. With fresh courage illuminated by the powers of hope, how many difficulties have been removed? How much good has been done by this wonderful gift of God to man? It is the guiding star of humanity, and when once set in the horizon of any being, his life is a blank, a chaos, nothing looks bright or cheerful, all is gloom, and despair, with its long train of terrors, meets the victim on all sides. How much, then, should we cultivate this precious gift, and assist each other in the encouragement of trusting to the merciful goodness of our Creator, and press onward with bright and beautiful thoughts, never doubting, never despairing, but hopeful to the end.

M. J. W.

Washington's Opinion of the North.

In a letter of Washington to his friend Lord, in June 1776, occurs the following passage, in which he most graphically describes the peculiarities of Northern and Southern men as soldiers, and gives a preference for the qualities of the Northern men, the justice of which the present campaign is likely to verify:

"We have lately had a general review, and I have much pleasure in informing you that we made a better appearance, and went through our exercises more like soldiers, than I had expected. The Southern States are rash and blamable in the judgement they form of their brethren of the four New England States. I do assure, with all my partiality for my own countrymen, and prejudices against them, I can but consider them as the flower of the American army. They are strong, vigorous, and healthy people, inured to labor and toil, which our people seldom are; and though our hot and eager spirit may suit better in a sudden and desperate enterprise, yet, in the way in which wars are now carried on, you must look for permanent advantages only from that patient and persevering temper which is the result of labor. The New Englanders are cool, considerate and sensible, while we are all fire and fury. Like their climate, they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we cannot shine but we burn. They have a uniformity and stability of character, to which the people of no other States have any pretensions; hence they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire. Were it not for the drawbacks and disadvantage which the influence of their popular opinions on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably will, give law to it."

CHARACTER IS POWER.—It is often said that knowledge is power—and this is true. Skill or faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So, to a certain extent, wealth is power, and intellect is power, and genius has a transcendent gift of mastery over men. But higher, purer, and better than all, more constant in its influence, more lasting in its sway, is the power of character—that power which emanates from a pure and lofty mind. Take any community, who is the man of most influence? To whom do all look up with reverence? Not the "smartest" man, nor the cleverest politician, nor the most brilliant talker, but he, who, in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity, has approved himself to the judgement of his neighbors, and of all who have seen his life, as worthy to be called wise and good.

THE WORD "CANTEEN" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterwards taken back into a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought it out as *can tin* pronounced *canten*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull English took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin can.

MAY AND DECEMBER.—A St. Louis correspondent says: "We have had no elopements here in fashionable circles, but two marriages that have been of a super-astronomical kind to gossips. One of them is that of a rich bachelor of 56, the incumbent of a judicial office, to a handsome young lady of 22. And still another occurred in an adjoining county, in which a young lady of 19 was wedded to an old man of 76! The most singular part of the affair in this latter case is, that the bride owns an independence in the way of property, while her septuagenarian groom is not worth a copper."

CHICAGO WOOD PAVEMENTS.—The Board of Works in the city of Chicago, have given the preference to wood pavements over those of stone, as being the most durable of any kind yet used there. The following is a description of the method of construction: Lay down flooring of 1-inch board on a bed of sand; coat the floor with asphaltum; stand on end blocks of wood 6 inches high, by 3 inches thick, and 9 inches in length, in rows about 1 inch apart, divided by strips of board. Fill in these open narrow spaces with asphaltum and pebbles, and then cover the whole with asphaltum. There are six miles of these pavements in Chicago, which, after six years constant wear, are found to be nearly as perfect as when laid down.

Persons who are always innocently good humored and cheerful, are very useful in the world. They not only maintain peace and happiness, but spread a glow of sunshine among those with whom they associate.

The steamboat, Mary Powell, running on the Hudson river, between New York and Poughkeepsie, lately made the run between the two cities in the running time of 25 miles an hour. She is held to be the fastest steamboat in the world.

"Talk of raining bricks," said Dr. Spooner, in a late shower, as he made the fifth ineffectual attempt to hail the driver—"it is nothing to hailing omnibuses."

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.) For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Wash-boards, Clothes Lines, Clothes Horses, Bird Cages, Children's Chairs, Children's Beds, Children's Trays, Hand Belows, Wicking, Skirt Boards, Churns, Butter Ladles and Moulds, Brushes of every description, Hemp and Cotton Twine, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN-WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. [25-51]

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston; whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.
He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.
—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
726 Broadway, New York City.

WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,

SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringement of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

9-3m

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civil Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,
No. 1 New Old-Fellow's Hall,
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BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, call upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may be necessary, furnished by the Grocer. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders for us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves within expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000!!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give up one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS
\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, \$2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

\$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the justly celebrated Henry's Repeating Rifle, and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at

Wholesale Prices.
He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Healdsburg, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petaluma Guards.
Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra Rifle SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The prices will always be in accordance with the rates East, and right and charges.

Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING,
Petaluma.

Agent for the Pacific Coast.

5-4

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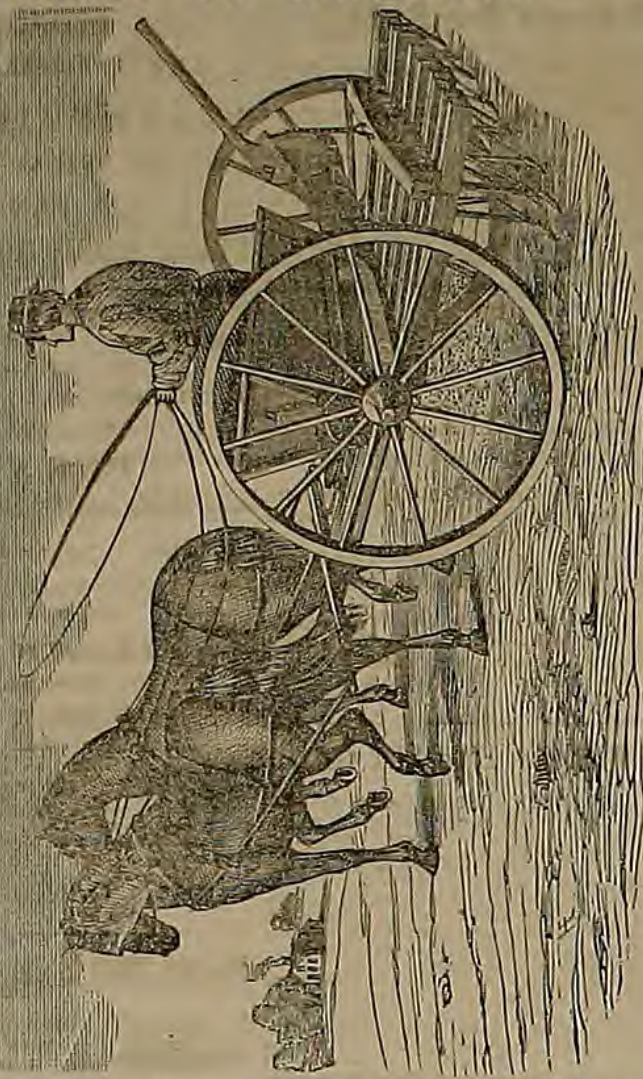
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The public are notified that this is the only gallery

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SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SEAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY. This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more Grain to every 30 acres, to pay for the Machine.

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DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.
P. B.—The Editor of the Farmer having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information.



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These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in their adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are picked in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

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The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to

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Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention

to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be

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CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad

Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the

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AMERICAN HOTEL,

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THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

the public that he has opened the above named new and

commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is

now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-

nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the

cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

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For Decayed Teeth,

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth,

or more shells can be filled with it, and restored to health

and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pear-

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Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, London, and Paris, is prepared to

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Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite

Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly

unnecessary.

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Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary

filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions.

Price \$1.00 per box.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal

attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and INTENDS

having none in future. His office has been established thir-

teen years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental

Offices in the State of California.

JAMES PEARSON, M. D.

500 Pounds California Onion Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF SUPERIOR ONION

SEED, raised with care, for sale at the Farmer Office.

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WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST

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The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds

and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWINE;

ALSO

Ready-made BEDTICKS,

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of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying

competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 406 Sansome street,

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N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [59]

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment

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First Premium

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 10, 1863.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE

in every Family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with

double malle, double actions and double levers, so

arranged that wood and iron perform your portion of

the labor, while the operator only requires to expend

one-fifth, 1/5 the invention gives by means of the

levers 400 per cent to the manual labor.

It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25

high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of

order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butter-

tray, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt

can use it to clean, scour, wash, and having her face in-

jured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels,

Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large

and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator

after the clothes are put into the machine until they are

ready to be placed in the second sudor or rinsing water.

In all this operation, however, having her face in-

jured by soap or water, Laces, Stockings, Flannels,

Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large

and small, are washed with equal facility.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San

Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and

having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-

ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other

crank machines with boxes of like construction, that

we will alter said machines into an Economy for \$10

each, and if they will not wash double the amount of

clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and

and time, or the same amount with half the strength,

after the alteration that they will now, then we will

charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-

vantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned;

harder to work, and more durable

We claim for "Economy."

1st.—It has as much power and capacity for washing as any

other Machine.

2d.—It will work as easy as any other Machine, while it

does double the work.

3d.—Men and boys can use it, many of whom cannot, and

many will not wash by hand.

4th.—With this Machine, properly understood, washing-day

passes as smoothly as any other day of the week.

5th.—It wears the clothes much less than washing upon the

board.

6th.—It will wash large, heavy, stubborn, articles much better

than they are washed by hand.

7th.—Washing can be done without injuring your hands by

water, soap or soda.

8th.—The Machine is used while standing in an erect position

or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years

old can use it as well as a woman.

9th.—Old rejected articles, socks, etc., can be washed out

and made useful that never would be washed by hand.

10th.—"Economy" is cheaper at the price we ask for it than

any other Machine would be at a gift, for the following rea-

sons: "First is easy," and "Economy" will wash sixty yards

of clothes with one operator as quick as ten operators can do

it with two "Little Giants," two "Excelsiors," three "Cal-

ifornias," three "Dashways," two "Metropolitans," two "May

Queens," two "Knowledge" shall be increased, or any other

two Machines we have ever seen.

Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for

this reason: The science of washing being in the Machine,

any one of the family can do the washing, when without the

Machine, none perhaps but the wife or mother knew how to

wash, and they sometimes get sick, worn out or weak.

"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the

State Fair, at Sacramento, also at all the principal District

and County Fairs of 1863.

PEOPLE'S

Postage of the *Farmer*.—The Postage of the *FARMER*

NUMBER 15.

General Rules for Plowing.

[We continue from last week extracts from Mr. Coleman's work descriptive of English plowing.]
Having described the general style of plowing, as it prevails in England, I come to speak of particular processes which are occasionally practiced.

LAPPING IN PLOWING.

A field of greensward, or stubble, is often, in the autumn, only half plowed; that is, a furrow-slice is turned over directly upon an unplowed surface, until the whole field, being thus plowed, presents a succession of open furrows and of lapped lands, and only half of it is in fact stirred. In the spring, these intermediate places are broken up by the process being directly reversed. Some advantage may come, in this case, from the decomposition or rotting of the vegetable matter thus brought together, although this can hardly be expected to proceed at a rapid rate, if at all, during the winter season, and the furrows may serve as drains to carry off the water from the land; but, excepting the saving in time by half doing instead of wholly doing the work, I see no advantage in this process over the regular mode of plowing the whole field at once. It is advised, however, in performing this operation, that the part of the sward which is laid over should be wider than that upon which it is laid, that, by its weight, it may be broken, and the whole rendered more friable.

RIBBING, OR RASTERING.

There is another mode of plowing called *ribbing*, or *rastring*, differing scarcely from the method just described, excepting that two furrow-slices are laid upon one, instead of one upon one. In this case, an open furrow and an alternate ridge present themselves over the whole field; the furrows serve to keep the land from stagnant water, and the turned-up land is exposed to the ameliorating processes of the air and frost. The field, when done in the best possible manner, as it often is, presents a beautiful example of artistic skill. In the springing, preparatory to after cultivation, the whole is broken up and leveled, by reversing the operation. I am not able to see any decided advantage which this mode has over the regular plowing of the whole field at once, except in the saving of time, and this saving is at the expense of only two-thirds of the land being plowed.

LAYING IN BEDS, OR STRICHES.

There is another mode of plowing, or rather of laying the land, which prevails in England and Scotland to a great extent, and is nearly universal upon low and wet soils; that is, the practice of laying the land in beds, or what are commonly called *striches*. In this case, a ridge is formed in the center, by laying two furrows back to back, and then plowing up to them on each side, until a sufficient land is gone over to form a bed. These beds vary much in width, from five, to eighteen and thirty-six feet. In some cases, under a system of plowing which is called *two in and two out*, four beds are formed into one bed, of perhaps sixty feet in breadth. In Essex county, on the lowlands, they are only five feet in width. An open furrow is of course left for the water to flow off, which runs down the sides of the beds. The object is to lay the land dry; but it is obvious there is a loss of land in the furrows, and, while there is a constant accumulation of rich soil on the center of the bed, the mold must gradually become thinner as you approach the furrow, and the furrow is always indicated by an absence of product, or the growth of coarse and worthless grasses.

These ridges, in English cultivation, are seldom altered, but (though often, far from being bounded by a straight, are bounded by a winding or crooked furrow) remain the same as they have been doubtless for a century. Indeed, they are in many places regarded with a kind of superstition, as though the land would lose its fertility if they were broken in upon; and some writers on English husbandry assert that water flows better in these winding gutters than it would in straight furrows, which is certainly a new philosophy. Though, where they are not properly plowed, there is liable to be a continual accumulation towards the center, yet I cannot say that I have ever seen so great an increase of them as is described in Von Thuer's Agriculture, which has been recently translated into English, and published in two volumes in London. "In places," says this author, "where, as is frequently the case, there have been no ditches between the lands of different proprietors, or where these ditches have been filled up, the sake of gaining additional surface, all the plowmen have avoided throwing the earth to the outside, from fear that, if they did so, their neighbor might carry off that which was thus placed within his reach. In this manner, ridges of considerable breadth have become elevated in the middle to such a degree, that two men, walking in the parallel furrows which bound them, will not be able to see each other." This seems to be a regular piece of Munchausen; and if all book agriculture were of this description, one could hardly be surprised at some little incredulity and distaste on the part of practical farmers.

The advantages of laying land in this form, in cases where land is wet and heavy, or where rain does not pass off readily, are obvious. Where the ridges or beds, likewise, are made equal, and with care, the ridges and furrows furnish a convenient measurement of land in sowing, reaping, or harvesting. There is considerable loss of land in the furrows, where the beds are, as in some cases, made very narrow, as for example when formed of ten furrow-slices, and two furrow-slices are taken for the drain, the amount of land taken for the drains will be equal to one-sixth of the whole, or one acre in six—a very considerable loss, it must

be admitted; but then, in every system of plowing, there must be open furrows left at the sides, if not in the center, of the fields; and where the beds are large, as described above, throwing, for example, four common beds of fifteen feet each, so as to form one of sixty feet, the loss by open furrows would be greatly reduced. In countries subject to much snow, and severe frosts, it is objected that, the snow being naturally blown from the elevated into the lower parts of the field, the ridge, or highest part of the bed, is more exposed to the alterations of freezing and thawing, and so the grain plants on the ridge are liable to be thrown out and destroyed. I do not know that this objection is entitled to much consideration. Where the furrows are made from east to west, instead of from north to south—and the latter ought always to be the direction—there will be a difference in the temperature of the two sides of the ridge, as the difference in the effect produced by the sun's rays, when falling directly upon a surface inclined toward the sun, or upon one directly the reverse of this, must be considerable. It is urged, likewise, as an objection to these ridges, that the rain, as it falls, passes too rapidly into the furrows, and is carried off without gradually soaking into the land, as on a flat surface, and giving the whole its full advantage. These are some of the objections urged against this system of laying the land in ridges; and, since the introduction of the system of subsoiling and thorough-draining, Mr. Smith, the introducer of this immense and extraordinary improvement, and in general those persons who follow out his notions in other respects, disapprove altogether the plan of laying out the ground in ridges or beds, and leave an even and unbroken surface. In cross-plowing fields laid in beds, there is likewise an inconvenience arising from the furrows; and the same difficulty likewise applies to the harrowing of such fields, especially if it is attempted to be done across the furrows. Harrows formed with a concave under-side, to adapt them to the shape of the bed, are sometimes used lengthwise with the ridge; but they are ill-adapted to cross-harrowing these ridges, or to be used upon land with a flat and even surface.

The beauty which is given to the cultivation, where such ridges prevail and are well formed over extensive fields, is certainly some recommendation of them; but this supposes them to be made evenly and with care. Upon as fair a view of the subject as I can take, I should recommend them, not for their beauty, but for their utility and convenience. But in this case, excepting where the land is very wet and low, I should insist upon a width certainly not less than forty feet; and I should avoid by all means too much accumulation of earth in the center of the ridge, which an expert plowman is very capable of doing.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Blanching Celery.

We copy the following from the London Gardener's Chronicle, that our readers may give it a trial:

"Having had some trouble in keeping late celery from rotting in a new kitchen garden, where the soil was very retentive and damp, and the plants earthed up in the usual manner, I have since used sawdust for the purpose, and find that it answers perfectly. Last winter all the late celery was earthed up with sawdust, and it kept quite sound till April, and no slugs or insects attacked it under ground, the heads being very solid, clear, and crisp, and well flavored. I had some doubts that the sawdust from resinous trees might give the celery a disagreeable flavor, but on trial I found this not to be the case, and the sawdust is now taken indiscriminately from the saw-pits, where different kind of trees are sawn up. Before the severe frost occurred in October last, the earthing up of some late celery with sawdust had just been finished, and it was found in spring wonderfully fresh—the frost not having penetrated through the surface to the heart."

Salting Hay.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says he abandoned the old practice of putting salt on hay, as it adds to its moisture instead of lessening it. This opinion is backed with a will by a writer for the Boston Cultivator, who lays down the law, as he understands it, in the following unequivocal manner:

"It is time this absurd custom was done away. It is beyond conception, how so transparent a humbug ever got so widespread. Every particle of salt used on hay is a positive injury to it. The practice of salting hay ought to be almost as much discontinued and discouraged as though it were an actual poison. Men will make almost superhuman exertions to get their hay up dry, and then immediately wet it with salt."

Plowing—Loss of Time in Turning.—In some experiments made by the Earl of Mar, it appears that the loss of time, in a day of ten hours, in plowing a field 274 yards long, with a furrow 10 inches wide, was 1 hour and 22 minutes; in plowing a field 200 yards long, a loss of 2 hours and 1 minute; in a field 149 yards long, a loss of 2 hours and 44 minutes; and in a field 78 yards long, 5 hours and 11 minutes are occupied in turning, and only 4 hours and 49 minutes in actual plowing—a loss of more than one-half. Of course, the loss of time would depend very much on the skill and activity of the plowman in turning; but even if the horses never stop at all in turning, the loss is greater than is generally imagined.

Draining Machine.—The machine of Messrs. Gigg & Wiggins, of Blackberry Station, was tested at the Illinois State Fair, on a low piece of ground, running from the Fair ground south; cutting a ditch 3 feet wide at the top, 14 inches at the bottom and 22 inches deep—taking the whole mass out at once—laying it high and dry on the bank, completely inverted without scarcely breaking it. The machine is operated by a capstan, and is capable of making one hundred and fifty rods of that size ditch per day. The Society award it the silver medal offered, which will also carry the \$250 premium of the Ill. C. R. Road, which was offered in connection.—[Prairie Farmer.]

Agriculture in Nevada Territory.

The Agriculture of Nevada Territory will, in a few years, assume an interest and magnitude that will surprise us as much as her mineral resources have done. Some time since the Virginia City Bulletin gave a description of a Ranch on Carson River, which we now lay before our readers:

About four miles from Dayton, on the east side of the Carson, is a farm of 1,200 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of nine miles in length. This farm is owned by a William Gee. Mr. Gee has about 100 acres under cultivation, all of which was planted this year. A year ago this whole farm was a wilderness, not a single stroke having been done towards its cultivation and improvement. The results of this first harvest are 800 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of the finest wheat, and 75 tons of hay. There are also besides these products, 75 acres of corn, and the same number of potatoes growing. And besides selling corn daily throughout this Fall, Mr. Gee will realize 300 bushels, after its maturity, for house-keeping. There are many bushels of fine looking pop-corn among it. And as to the watermelons, there are no end to them. They are "thick as autumn leaves in Valambrosa"—strewing the earth from one end of the field to the other, so that one could almost walk upon them across the entire farm without soiling his shoes with "dirty earth." 5,000 of these delicious melons cover the earth, now ripe and ready for the use of the amateur. They seem to invite us to "pitch in," they seem to say, "come and quench your thirst in my sweet and rosy pulp." Or, the foliage being now dead and gone, a military man might be reminded of as many thousand cannon balls scattered over the field of battle, or piled up in heaps waiting for use.

The luxuriant growth of everything planted is astonishing. Here you will see turnips measuring three feet around; beets weighing 18 pounds, etc. The owner of the farm has also the credit of first introducing bees into this Territory. He has seven beehives in his garden, all thriving finely. There are over 100 head of cattle on this farm, and 200 chickens. Mr. Gee will clear this year, \$25,000 to \$30,000 over and above his expenses, from the proceeds of this farm alone. When we consider that this is as yet but an experiment, and the first year of cultivation, these results are not only extraordinary, but really astounding. It will doubtless have the effect to stimulate others to invest in the same line of useful vocation. And let it be remembered that these effects have been produced by the natural richness of the soil, without irrigation and without the least artificial aid save the stirring of the earth.

DISEASE AMONG STOCK.—Yesterday, 10th inst., we were informed by Mr. Andrew Wolf (says the Stockton Independent), who owns a large number of horses and cattle, that an epidemic is prevailing among horses in certain parts of this county, which proves fatal in a very short time after the animal becomes affected. On the range of the Mormon slough, about eight or ten miles from this city, a disease has recently attacked both horses and horned stock, which generally proves fatal in the course of from twelve to twenty-four hours after the brutes are afflicted. First they are taken with a sudden swelling, then become blind and stupid, then drop and die. Mr. Perryman has lost seven head of cattle; Mr. Kennan, four head; Mr. Rogers two head, and several other parties have been sufferers. A cow belonging to Mr. Thornlow, one of our Supervisors, dropped down and died suddenly, having exhibited the symptoms above described but a short time, and when the animal was flayed and dissected the flesh appeared as if it had been battered and bruised, so bloody was its surface found. Mr. Wolf, who has had much experience among stock, gives it as his opinion that it is a species of virulent erysipelas. He believes that the disease should be treated in a manner calculated to check erysipelas alone, as he has observed that the epidemic afflicts cattle and horses in the exact way that the above named disease affects the human family. If the disease prevails to any great extent it will prove a great calamity to our county, as it contains a large quantity of very valuable stock.

The Independent of the 16th, again referring to the mortality among stock says: The disease still prevails and continues to prove fatal. Mr. Kennan has lost about \$3,000 worth of cattle and horses, and some of his neighbors have also suffered greatly. Several farmers in that vicinity propose driving their stock over on the borders of the San Joaquin, thinking that the disease is peculiarly incident to their own locality alone, and hoping by the change to check the fatal malady. There is nothing in the quality of the water and pastureage that is calculated to produce such calamitous consequences among stock, and what occasions the disease in that particular locality is a mystery.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

SWEET APPLE PONDING.—One pint of scalded milk, one-half pint of Indian meal, one teaspoon of molasses, one teaspoonful of fine salt, six sweet apples cut in small slices. Bake three hours.

MUFFINS.—Three tablespoonfuls of butter melted in three pints of milk; when cold stir in six eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of yeast flour, to make them as thick as you can beat. Should rise in 3 hours.

BOILING POTATOES.—There are many ways of boiling potatoes, but only one best way, and this is the formula: Let each mess be of equal size. Let the water boil before putting the potatoes in. When done, pour off the water and scatter in three or four tablespoonfuls of salt; cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for a short time. In five minutes take them out and serve. Water potatoes are made mealy by this process.

PICKLE FOR BEEF.—To one-half barrel of beef, 14 pails of water, 6 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of saltpetre, 4 pounds sugar; sprinkle 4 quarts of the salt on the beef as you lay it down, boil the rest, skip and pour over the beef white hot.

APPLE JELLY.—Boil 1 peck of apples—quartered but unpeeled and uncored—soft in three pints of water; then put them in a bag to strain. Take as much sugar as there is juice and boil this 15 minutes; add the juice of 2 lemons; pour into moulds to cool.

HOCK.—One pound of ramp steak, 1 pound of pork steak, half a loaf of bread, chop all together like sausage-meat, add two beaten eggs, and season with salt, pepper, and sage or summer savory; bake like a loaf of bread—to be cut in slices and eaten cold.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 24, 1863.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in Him with praise."

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and that the people of our common country may, upon the same occasion, and with the same unanimity of purpose, offer up their grateful thanksgiving to Him who bestows "every good and perfect gift," I, LELAND STANFORD, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint

Thursday the 20th Day of November, inst., as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God "for the great benefits we have received at His hands" during the year through which we have just passed.

Let us remember on that day, that in calamity as in prosperity, there is a God above us who holds in the hollow of His hand not only the lives of individuals, but the destinies of nations. Let us remember that it is to Him we must look for guidance in our public affairs, as well as pray for strength to compass the threatened dangers that surround our beloved country.

While we deplore our condition as a nation, we have manifold reasons for offering up our united thanksgivings as a community.

Our State, during the past year, has been blessed with prosperity and health. Our farms have yielded of their abundance, and our mines have continued to give up their hidden treasures. We have been free from floods, pestilence and famine, and, as a State, have known no wide spread calamity. We have enjoyed the unlimited fruitfulness of soil and a genial climate, which we can offer to share with thousands of other lands who are anxiously seeking new and more perfect homes.

We are blessed with a generous and sympathetic population, whose hearts have been opened to give munificently of their abundance, that the sufferings of sick and wounded patriots of other States may be relieved.

We have had multiplied and renewed evidences of the loyalty of our people, and have, by legislative, elective and judicial action, deprived the enemies of our country from entering the pernicious wedge of rebellion and dissolution into the cherished institutions of our own favored Commonwealth.

But while we assemble with thankful hearts among the cordial associations of our own happy homes, let us not forget the many desolate households in our sister States, whose altars will be twined with cypress, and whose hearts will be overflowing with desolation, while our own are filled with thanksgivings for the plenitude of Divine protection.

As a nation, we have been passing through a bitter, trying and bloody ordeal; but recent events seem to foretell the coming of better and brighter days. And in this we have cause for peculiar thankfulness. And for this and all other mercies vouchsafed to us, let us give to Almighty God our unrestrained thanksgivings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written.
LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

Attest: A. A. H. TUTTLE, Sec'y of State.

A Proclamation for Thanksgiving by the President of the United States.

This year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies; to these bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations—order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theater of military conflict, while that theater has been contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The careful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense has not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship—the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field, and the country is rejoicing in consciousness of augmented strength and vigor—is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the precious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered mercy.

It hath seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, and reverentially, and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people.

I do therefore invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, also those who are at sea, and those who arejourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next (inst.), as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence, for our National perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender phrase, or sufferers, in the lamentable strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purporting to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and Union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth (88th).
By the President,
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State
A. LINCOLN.

SEED WAREHOUSE
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE
IMPORTER
... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF
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Old Number 110,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED a correspondence and business in Europe as to the best seeds to be procured from the very best sources—the most successful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he always has in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known responsible houses: some of the most prominent named in our catalogue. It has been the experience of our long business in California, and all others who plant seeds, that seed in California are not fully reliable and cannot be relied upon, until more capital, experience and life knowledge shall be given to the business.



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and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

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FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

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And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, as he can deliver parties on ONE DAY'S RISK of loss, and in case their Orders should be filled, he would be responsible for the same.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seed and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, Editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Flower business, and is conversant with the high value of the best seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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MINERALOGY.

Crystallography: or the Structure of Minerals.

Crystals: Crystallization. The regular forms which minerals assume are called crystals, and the process by which their formation takes place is called crystallization.

Crystallization is the same as solidification. Whenever a liquid becomes solid there is actual crystallization. Under favorable circumstances regular crystals may form; but very commonly the solid is a mass of crystalline grains, as is the case in statuary marble or a loaf of white sugar. In the case of the marble, crystallization commenced at myriads of points at the same instant, and there was no room for any to expand to a large size and regular outline. When on the contrary, the process is slow, simple crystals often increase to a large size.

We may understand this process of crystallization by watching a solution of salt as it evaporates over a fire. After a while, if the process is not too rapid, minute points of salt appear at the surface, and these continue enlarging. They are minute cubes when they begin, and they increase regularly by additions to their sides, till finally they become so heavy as to sink. In other cases, if the brine is boiled away too rapidly, a mass of salt may be formed at the bottom of the vessel, in which no regular crystals (cubes) can be seen. Yet it is obvious that the same power of crystallization was at work, and failed of yielding symmetrical solids, because of the rapidity of the evaporation; and the whole bed is in all cases crystalline in the structure of salt. However finely the salt may be ground up, as that for our tables, still the grains were crystalline in their origin and are crystalline in structure.

This subject may be further illustrated by many other substances. A hot solution of sugar set away to cool, will form crystals upon the bottom, or upon any thread or stick in the vessel; and these crystals will continue increasing till a large part of the sugar has become crystals. It is a common and instructive experiment to place a delicate framework of a basket or some other object, in a solution of sugar or alum; after a while it becomes a basket of finished gems, the crystals glistening with their many polished faces. Again, if a quantity of sulphur be melted, it will crystallize on cooling. To obtain distinct crystals, the surface crust should be broken as soon as formed, and the liquid part within be poured out; the cavity, when cold, will be found to be studded with delicate needles. The crust in this case is as truly crystallized as the needles, although but faint traces of crystalline texture are apparent on breaking it. This was owing to too rapid cooling. Melted lead and bismuth will crystallize in the same manner. There is a substance, iodine, which when heated passes into the state of a vapor; on cooling again, the glass vessel containing the vapor is covered with complex crystals, as brilliant as polished steel. During the cold of winter, the vapors constituting clouds, often become changed to snow; this is a similar process of crystallization, for every flake of snow is a congeries of crystals, and often they present forms of regular six-sided stars. So also, our streams become covered with ice; and this is another form of the crystallization of water.

The power which solidifies, and the power which crystallizes, are thus one and the same. Crystallography, therefore, is not merely a science treating of certain regular solids in Mineralogy; it is the science of solidification in general.

Modes of Crystallization. In the above examples we have presented three different modes of crystallization. In one case, the substance is in solution in water (or some solvent); the particles are thus free to move, and as the solvent passes off by evaporation, they unite and form the crystallizing solid. In a second case, the substance is fused by heat; here again the particles are free to move as long as the heat remains; and when it passes off solidification commences, under the power of crystallization. In a third case, the substance is reduced to a vapor by heat; and from this state—also one of freedom of motion among the particles—it crystallizes as the heated condition is removed. In the hardening of steel, it is well known that the coarseness of the grain varies with the temperature used, and the manner in which the process is conducted. An increased coarseness of structure, implies that certain of the crystalline grains were enlarged at the expense of others. It teaches us that in some cases the powers of crystallization may act at certain temperatures, even without fusion or solution. The long continued vibration of iron, especially when under pressure, produces a similar change from a fine to a coarse texture; and this fact has been the cause of accidents in machinery, by rendering the iron brittle; it has led to the fracture of the axles of rail-cars and of griststones, and even the iron rails of a road may thus become weak and useless.

By these several processes, the various minerals and very many of the widely extended rocks of our globe have been brought to their present state.

Perfect crystals are usually of moderate size, and gems of the finest water are quite small. As they enlarge they become less clear, or even opaque, and the faces lose their smoothness and much of their luster. The emerald, sufficiently pure for jewelry, seldom exceeds an inch in length and is rarely as large as this; but a crystal of this species (of the variety *beryl*) was obtained a few years since at Acworth, New Hampshire, which measured 4 feet in length and 2½ feet in circumference; it was regular in its form, yet, except at the edges, opaque. The clear garnets, fit for setting, are seldom half an inch through; but coarse crystals have been found 6 inches in diameter. Transparent sapphires, also, over an inch in length, are of extreme rarity; but opaque crystals occur a foot or more long.

Quartz crystals attain at times extraordinary dimensions. There is one at Milan which is 3½ feet long and 5½ in circumference, and it weighs 70 pounds. From a single cavity at Zinken, in Germany, 1,000 cwt of crystals of quartz were taken above a century since. These facts indicate imperfectly the scale of operations in the laboratory of nature. The same process by which a single group, like that just alluded to, has been formed, has filled numberless similar cavities over various regions, and distributed the quartz material through vast deposits in the earth's structure. The same power presides alike over the solidification of liquid lavas, and the formation of a cube of salt, producing the crystalline grains constituting the former, and the structure and symmetrical faces of the latter.

Constancy of Crystalline Forms. Each mineral may be properly said to have as much a distinct shape of its own, as each plant or each animal, and may be as readily distinguished by the characters presented to the eye. Crystals are, therefore, the perfect individuals of the mineral kingdom. The mineral quartz has a specific form and structure, as much as a dog, or an elm, and is as distinct and unvarying as regards essential characters, although, owing to countering causes during formation, these forms are not assumed. In whatever part of the world crystals of quartz may be collected, they are fundamentally identical. Not an angle will be found to differ from those of crystals obtained in any part of this country. The sizes of the faces vary, and also the number of faces, according to certain simple laws, and the corresponding angles of inclination are

essentially the same, whatever the variations or distortions.

Other minerals have a like constancy in their crystals, and each has some peculiarity, some difference of angle, some difference of cleavage structure, which distinguishes it from every other mineral. In many cases, therefore, we have only to measure an angle to determine the species. Both quartz and carbonate of lime crystallize at times in similar six-sided prisms with terminal pyramids; but the likeness here ceases; for the angles of the pyramids are quite different, and also the internal structure. Idocrase and tin ore crystallize in similar square prisms, with terminal pyramidal planes; but though similar in general form, each has its own characteristics angles of inclination between its planes, which angles admit of no essential variation. Upon this character, the constancy of crystalline forms, depends the importance of crystallography to the mineralogist.

Fundamental Forms of Crystals.

The forms of crystallized minerals are very various. To the eye there often seems to be no relation between different crystals of the same mineral. Yet it is true that all the various shapes are modifications according to simple laws of a few fundamental forms. There is perhaps no mineral which presents a greater variety of form than calc spar. Dog-tooth is one of its forms; nail-head spar, as it is sometimes called, is another; the one, a tapering pyramidal crystal, well described in its name, the other broad and thin, and shaped much like the head of a wrought-nail. Yet both of these crystals and many others are derived from the same fundamental form. After a few trials with a knife, the student will find that slices may be readily chipped off from the crystals of this mineral in three directions; and the process will obtain a solid from each, the one identical with the other in its angles. They consequently have the same nucleus or fundamental form.

The fundamental forms are those from which all the other forms of crystals are derived. The derivative forms, are called secondary forms, and their planes, secondary planes.

The number of fundamental forms indicated by cleavage, is thirteen. They are either prisms, octahedrons, or dodecahedrons.

The prisms are either four-sided or six-sided. The prisms are denominated right prisms when they stand erect, and oblique prisms when they stand inclined. The sides in each case are called lateral planes, and the extremities bases.

An octahedron has eight sides, and consists of two equal four-sided pyramids placed base to base. The planes in which the pyramids meet is called the base of the octahedron; the edges of the base are called the basal edges, and the other edges the pyramidal.

The dodecahedron has twelve sides. The axes of these solids are imaginary lines connecting the centers of opposite faces, of opposite edges, or of opposite angles. The inclination of two planes upon one another is called an interfacial angle.

Cleavage.

It has already been stated that crystals of calcareous spar may be chipped off easily in three directions, and by this means, the fundamental form, a rhomboid, may be obtained. In all other directions only an irregular fracture takes place. This property of separating into natural layers, is called cleavage, and the planes along which it takes place, cleavage joints.

Cubes of fluor spar may be cleaved on the angles, with a slight pressure of the knife. A lead ore, called galena, yields cubes by cleavage. mica—often improperly called isinglass—may be torn by the fingers into elastic leaves more delicate than the thinnest paper.

In many species cleavage is obtained with difficulty and in others none can be detected. Quartz is an instance of the latter; yet it may sometimes be effected with this mineral by heating it and plunging it while hot into cold water.

The following are the more important laws with respect to this property:

Cleavage is uniform in all varieties of the same mineral.

It occurs parallel to the faces of a fundamental form or along the diagonals.

It is always the same in character parallel to similar faces of a crystal, being obtained with equal ease, and affording planes of like luster; and conversely, it is dissimilar parallel to dissimilar planes. It is accordingly the same, parallel to all faces of the cube; but in the square prism, the basal cleavage differs from the lateral, because the base is unequal to the lateral planes. Often there is an easy cleavage parallel to the base, and none distinct parallel to the sides, as in topaz; and so the reverse may be true.

Any column, however many sides it may have, is called a prism.

An angle is the amount of divergence of two straight lines from a given point, or of two planes from a given edge.

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They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN-WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, confining themselves to a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

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1863.

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New Native Apples.

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NEW

Native Apples,

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PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

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Foundry & Machine Shop.

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THE PACHECO BARLEY-MILL.

This is an invention of their own. A neat, compact, and economical Mill, capable of grinding SEVEN AND A HALF TONS of Barley in ten hours with an eight-horse power. This Mill is believed to be the best yet invented and will be sold at the low price of \$25. Among the advantages of this mill are the following: The grinding surface, which is composed of two chilled iron plates, can be replaced when worn out, at an expense of four dollars. It will feed all kinds of grain perfectly, however much it may be mixed with straw. It is very simple in construction, and easily kept in order.

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This new invention of the undersigned will prove of interest to the Farmers, being capable of plowing from three to five acres per day. A model Machine will also be exhibited at Premium at the coming Fair.

The Proprietors of this Foundry are prepared to answer orders for

EVERY KIND OF CASTINGS,

Which they are confident will compare favorably with those from any Foundry in the State.

Pacheco, June 22, 1863.

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A SHEEP BREEDER, ABOUT TO LEAVE that business and enter another branch, desires to sell an entire flock consisting of two FULL BLOOD French, and two FULL BLOOD Spanish Merino Bucks of the highest character and value, seven FULL in line order, perfect health, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Any one wishing to engage in Sheep raising will find this a rare chance. Letters of inquiry should be made to the Editor of this paper.

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SUGAR PANS,
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COOKING-STOVE

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

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Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

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2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

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4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

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6th, EXTENSIVE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHUT BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and lowering action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....NOV. 30, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by sending subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscribers may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus enclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Colwold Sheep, American Buns and Lungs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but too in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stock-raiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We remind our readers of another pleasant letter from our New York correspondent; also one from Charleston. The Mazatlan letter is from our new and reliable contributor, "W. G.," we expect to publish a series of letters, from that source, on the subject of mines and other matters of interest, in Mazatlan and Capalo, Mexico. Folsom and surroundings in our next. The "Three Sisters," and letters from "M. J. W.," "H. H. C.," and "Rambles in the Country," soon as possible. The welcome letter from our old and valued correspondent from Paris, was duly received.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 223 Clay Street.

From Mr. Waters, Assayer of Sacramento, a few Medals of Sulphur Paste, which were brought from Rome in 1839, and secured from the ruins of the recent fire of Mr. Hutchinson's house in Yolo, how old the medals are cannot be told. A curious petrification of a snail from the West of England, and other specimens, received and to be seen at the Farmer Museum.

DEATH AND BURIAL AT FOLSOM.—Death has been very busy lately at Folsom, and many cases of death have occurred originating in chills and fever, then followed by other and fatal consequences. Chills and fevers are very prevalent there at this time, and many cases are followed by typhoid fever. We witnessed the funeral of Peter Imhof, of the firm of Lapsley & Co., on Thursday, one of the largest funerals we have seen for a long time. Mr. Imhof had been associated with his present partner most of the time for the past 14 years, and was as a brother to him; they were Brothers by the "tie" that binds in Fellowship of the "Order." Mr. Imhof was sick but eight days, four days of this he was insensible; he was from the Rhine—distant Germany—a member of the Odd Fellows Society and much esteemed for his kindness of heart, and as a token of respect the stores and places of business were all closed. It will be a source of consolation to his friends in the "Faderland," to know that everything that kindness and affection could tender was done for the deceased.

SUCCESS OF COTTON.—Many persons in Contra Costa county have raised small quantities of cotton this season with entire success. We have seen large and perfect bolls grown by Mr. Wm. Hook, on his ranch a few miles from Pacheco, and by Mr. S. Bacon, and our young friend E. Sanford in this place. With ordinary care we think there is no question that it can be cultivated with profit on a large scale, in Contra Costa.—[Gazette.]

GLORIA MUNDI.—An apple grown this season at Sequel Santa Cruz county, is said to weigh 2 pounds, 2 ounces. Its largest circumference is 17 inches.

A Company called the San Mateo Water Company has been formed to supply the plain, near Redwood City, with water.

Our Currency and Business.

Would it not be well for our merchants and business men, our farmers and mechanics, to reflect a little upon the present condition of our currency and business, and to ask themselves what would have been the condition of both, had the people of this State, one and all, adopted the currency of the United States Government and received the "greenbacks" at par?

We venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the business of the State would have been more than trebled, that all of our mechanics and farmers would have been nominally rich as they are in the Eastern States, and that confidence in the currency would have given confidence among business men to such a degree that money would have been abundant and the rates of interest reduced one-half. This, we are confident, would have been the case, had our merchants adopted, as they should have done, the notes of the United States as the currency for all business purposes. The rejection of "greenbacks" by banks, merchants, brokers, and money-lenders, placed the power of making money speedily in their own hands, and deprived the great mass of the laboring, the producing class, of any share in the millions that the wealthy "money kings" were coining by this difference in exchange.

Why is it that California alone with all her vast resources, should be so far behind other States in business success? Why should money be scarce among the people generally? Why should interest be so exorbitant? Why should labor be so low? Why should produce of all kinds, especially our great staple of WHEAT, be lower than it has been for ten years?

We answer, because, we, as a State, have not kept our promise to the Government to sustain it. Upon the faith of the people, upon their nominal consent to furnish means to feed, clothe, and pay, our armies, the U. S. Government issued their credit notes, the people had endorsed these notes by their assent to uphold the Government, but when these notes were sent to this State, to California, we here repudiated them, we struck a blow against our own Government, and failed to redeem our promise made, and California is, to-day, the only State where "greenbacks" do not pass current, dollar for dollar, for all business purposes.

It may be said that currency regulates itself, and so does trade; but no sane man candency that we, here in California, have made a great mistake in our action relative to "greenbacks," for New York and all the Eastern States are now in a more prosperous trade than ever before known, money abundant, produce higher than in California, mechanics and working men are better paid, and every body getting rich, while in California, where all the gold comes from, the whole state is "hard up," even the thousands of men who own the gold mines and count their gold by "feet," hardly know how a golden American Eagle looks, for all our gold and precious metals are hoarded by bankers and money-lenders, or sent abroad at "fifty per cent," they alone making all the money.

How long this false system is to last, "God only knows." It is said in defense, that California is rich, and she manifests it by her princely gifts to the Sanitary Fund. It is true a class of our citizens have subscribed large sums—and well they may. Let any one look over the list and see who are so lavish, and it will be found that the leading names are those who are money-dealers, or heavy merchants, those men who are making more by their exchange every steamer, than they give in a whole year. Well can they afford to do so. It is but a small commission they pay to secure to themselves a millionaire's inheritance, and this, too, while the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are growing poorer every day, while this state of things lasts.

Let the Currency become universal, and "a change would come over the spirit of our dreams," and prosperity, such as we have never dreamed of, be given as the inheritance of dwellers on the Pacific.

Thanksgiving Day.

Before our next publication day, this good old fashioned day, this God-blessed memorial of olden times, this noble evidence of the piety and gratitude of our forefathers, will be upon us, and have been enjoyed by all, according to the condition of mind, body, and means of each. Every year as it rolls on marks changes in the condition of individuals and families. Some are increased in wealth and happiness, and some have their hopes crushed and blighted; some are elevated by joy and gladness, and some are bowed in despondency and gloom.

How was it with us last year? Will be the question which many hearts will inquire, and well will it be, if each heart can say, "It is well with us now." But if affliction has come, even then, to be enabled to say, "It is of God; let him do what seemeth good unto him."

Thanksgiving Day should indeed be a joyous day to every Californian; for if any State in our Union should give thanks, and be grateful to Almighty God for manifold blessings, it is California.

Heaven accepts the grateful heart on the return of this memorable day, when that heart has shown its gratitude by remembering the poor. This day, of all others, is an occasion for generous and noble deeds, to those who are not the "favored of fortune."

Californians should remember the contrast between our State, now at peace, and enjoying a high degree of health and prosperity, and all our other States plunged in war and all its perils, and losses, and afflictions. Let, therefore, the return of this day be heralded in by noble deeds of charity and benevolence to men, and true gratitude to God, for the many and increasing blessings, which have been the inheritance of Californians; this will secure to us the blessings of heaven, so that these may be continued to us in coming years.

The present year, by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, we have a National Thanksgiving, and by the authority of the chief magistrate of our State, we celebrate it also. Let, then, the double authority make us doubly grateful, doubly generous, and doubly happy.

Oakland, and its Improvements.

We recently spent a day at this suburban city—the "City of Oaks"—and we confess we were surprised at the improvements that have been made in the last few months.

THE RAILROAD.

To the railroad and the new ferry belongs the glory which now dawns upon Oakland. One year ago it was like a deserted village, now, all is hurry and bustle, carpenters, masons, and painters, in full employ, and new buildings rise like magic. The arrival and departure of the cars make a merry and busy time, more like a holiday festival. The cause of this new phase of business is the result of the change of the location of the depot. Formerly it was at the wharf, where all the freight passengers were landed, now the cars pass from the wharf, opposite Goat Island, through the fine grove of oaks, to 8th street, on Main. "Up town" this has created a furor for building and improvements, and a citizen who had been absent for a year would hardly know the place on returning to it. The improvements are highly meritorious being all of a substantial character. Among the new buildings we would name the fine brick block erected by F. Delger; the block is two stories high and built for six fine stores, it is above the depot. Another block two stories high, below the depot, was built by Mr. Meyers and other citizens, and occupied as stores. Mr. Meyers has a furniture store in his block, Mr. Morse has a grocery store, Mr. Laing has a store and tin store, Bamber & Co's express, and a saloon, are also in this block. Messrs. Shattuck & Hillier are preparing to erect a large block 50x50, three stories high, for a stable, also another adjoining 75 front by 100 rear for a hotel. A French lady is preparing to build a hotel. E. P. Sanford, druggist, will erect a fine building for himself, with dwellings above.

On the opposite side of the street, large improvements are going on. Dooley & Co's stable is a new building; W. R. Bacon has a new and good stable; a large building is going up for a hotel also, with several small buildings for stores. J. J. Cardogan is building two stores, brick, 50x50, to be a substantial building, stores on the first floor and a ball above. Mr. Cardogan will occupy one himself as a grocery store. There are several other buildings near by. The whole street is full of business, save the lower part near the wharf, which seems almost deserted, the former residents nearly all having moved up town. In addition to these improvements on this street, there are about eight new buildings erected, or under way, being for the "Homes" of many of the business men of San Francisco.

J. Becht, a little up town, has improved the appearance of his buildings and place. He is the pioneer brewer, has resided there eight years, and done everything required of a good citizen. We are sorry to hear, since the above was written, that Mr. Becht has lost considerable by fire.

Capt. Kishlan's new and beautiful mansion will be the star of the place. It will cost, when fully completed about \$50,000, and will be an honor to the proprietor of the place. Miss Blake's New College, of which we shall report next week is one of the best improvements of Oakland, and highly honorable to the lady at the head of it.

We regret we could not embrace in this description some others of the fine residences of Oakland, but we had not the time to visit them. Oakland, in coming years, will be to San Francisco what Brooklyn is to New York.

Pleasant Remembrances.

We received a friendly letter from one of the most esteemed Nurserymen at the East, from which we have taken the liberty to make the following extract: The writer is Wm. Kenrick, Esq., of the "Mountain Hill Nurseries," Newton, Massachusetts. Mr. K. is the author of "Kenrick's Orchardist," a fruit book of standard worth, in the early years of Horticulture; he was also author of several valuable Essays, and always a large contributor to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to which he alludes, and for which he may claim with other energetic men a large store of the honor of building that Society up and raising it to its present high and honorable position among the best in the land and world. Mr. K. says:

"I make no apology for writing to an old friend. I hope you prosper in your far distant home. From your accustomed enterprise, and useful labors, I feel sure you deserve it."

I want to get the enclosed letter to my friend Mr. Robert Carmichael, but know not where to direct it, I only know he was in California, and report says he has been very fortunate. He was sent over to me from England by my friend Mr. Robert Thompson, of the London Horticultural Society's garden. He was with me about a year, and then went to Kentucky to lay out a cemetery, at Frankfort, now said to be equal to any in the country, and of surpassing beauty.

"Newton grows; we have 15 churches now; it is far in advance of Brighton, although the latter place is the great cattle market of the New England States. I understood you edited the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Will you have the goodness to inquire, and mail this letter to Mr. Carmichael, after you find out where he is? Could you not send me a good long letter, and send me a copy of your California paper, by mail? I am preparing a book, slowly, for publication, on horticulture; I only promise to 'make haste slowly,' in this war time. I hope the war will finish with the emancipation of every slave, and then we will be truly one homogeneous people."

"Our State Horticultural Society prospers; they have bought the great building with pillars on Tremont street, Montgomery House, at the head of Broomfield street, Boston, for \$101,000; our old one was sold some years since—O. M. Hovey, is President now."

We are very glad to be so kindly remembered, and hope soon to receive copies of the new work, in progress. We know it will be an excellent work, and shall be happy to introduce it into our State. We rejoice also to know of the good prospects of the "Horticultural Society." It is the best managed Society, of the kind, we think in the world, and its present prospects is a proof of it. We shall soon give a sketch of its history and success, and the causes that produced it; it now stands the highest and is the most prosperous, we think, peculiarly, of any on record, having a clear capital of over \$100,000. We hope to hear again from our friend. All he wishes shall be complied with, and we wish him health and prosperity in his work and enterprise.

LETTER FROM MAZATLAN.

MAZATLAN (Mexico), November 4, 1883.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In accordance with my promise I hasten to write you a few lines. We reached this place in a little less than ten days; there was nothing of note occurred during the voyage, except sea-sickness, which your humble servant enjoyed to a high degree—if it could be called enjoyment; it did not last all the way, however. We reached this port on Saturday night, too late to go on shore; we left the ship on Sunday morning, and after being put through the Custom House (a very tedious operation) we set out to look for a hotel, of which there are some four or five; they are, however, not like San Francisco hotels, but are pretty good for this place. We put up at the Hotel De National, which is a pretty good eating place, but as for other accommodations, they are awful; fleas and musketoes "until you cannot rest." It is so hot here that you cannot shut your doors, and if a stranger leaves anything around loose, it will be stolen; they wiped me out, clean as a sheet, the night before I left for the mines; I had made a bundle to take along with me—1 pair blankets, 1 coat, some shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, collars, under-shirts, etc., all rolled in a nice package to put on behind my saddle; I placed it on a table, about 5 feet from a window, that was covered with an iron grating, through which the thief must have reached with a pole having a hook on the end; and as the room was locked and the table was close to the bed, in which I slept, the evidence is conclusive that they are on the "hook;" there was a feather pillow, also, in the package, which I feel the loss of much. We remained in the city until the following Tuesday morning, when we left for the mountains.

After leaving the city, a few miles, there are very few houses, and they seem to be supported by the sales of mescal, cheese, and other stuffs, only suited to the Mexican palate. The natives have some stock around them, which consists of horned cattle, jacks and their mates; I believe dogs and children predominate, unless it is those animals that require a thin piece of ivory, full of fine teeth, commonly called "Jerusalem Over-takers." I form this opinion from seeing so many on the hunt. Where the natives do pretend to farm it they do not raise anything but corn, which seems to grow to great perfection; they do nothing but plant the seed, leaving the rest to nature. After traveling the first six miles the tourist don't meet with many houses until he reaches the Presidio, which is nine leagues distant from the port of Mazatlan. This is a dilapidated city, formerly the port for the district, where our party took dinner and rested a couple of hours, after which we started for San Sebastian, another city that was, where we stopped over night; this is a very old place, but there is a grand old church; it has been as good a piece of stone-work as I ever saw, and dates back to 1785; this has been a place of note in the palmy days of old Spain, but it is decaying now very fast; there are two hotels here, one-horse affairs. If the mining interests are revived, a hotel on this road, kept by an American, or any white man, would do very well, that is, if the mines keep up. Charges here are 50 cents a meal and the same for a bed; the beds are very cheap affairs. If the foreign population continues to come into the country it will give all branches of business a fresh start.

Well, I will start on again, but before I go I will say that as far as this place there is a good wagon road, or it might be made so with but little work. After leaving this place, a few miles, we strike the hills and lose the road, though in early days there has been a good road, paved splendidly with stone; and here and there it is visible yet, although in many places it was made in the beds of creeks and the floods for so many years past have torn them so deep as to obliterate them entirely. There is a good road to within 18 miles of Copala, which is in the midst of the silver mines; it is an old place, and has been a city of some note. There is a very fine old church here, also, all of finely cut stone. This city was at one time, they say, the scene of a horrible massacre by the natives of the old Spaniards, in the time of the rebellion. As for the mines, they are said to be extensive, but I have not had sufficient experience to know much in regard to the locality; they are also said to be very rich. If there are half as many good mines as are talked of, this will be a good country to come to; but then it is like the rest of the mining countries, there is a good deal of "blow" about them—that is what I am inclined to think of this, though I believe it is very rich. It will be hard to separate, I mean expensive to work.

As for my advice in regard to coming to this country as yet, I would not say yes or no; it is hot now and will be much warmer a part of the year; if a suitable person could fit out for a hotel, it might pay, but it is a disagreeable business on account of having so little to do with, and the customs of the country are such that an American cannot turn around without a pass; it is so different that it is annoying to me. I may get over it after a while. I must confess that I do not like the country much; to my mind it would be just the place for a hermit. The soil seems to be good, it will grow anything almost—cocoanuts, oranges, limes, plantain, banana, and all the fruits common to a tropical climate. I will write again, in a short time, and may be able to give you more correct information in regard to the country. In the meantime let me have all the news at hand; direct your letters and papers to this city, in care of A. F. Stockfith, Mazatlan. Postage, letter 10 cents per half ounce—paper, 2 cents.

I remain yours, W. G.

As our correspondent omitted to give any information on the subject of fare and price of passage, on the Steamship Line, we copy the following from the Copala (Sinaloa) correspondence of Bulletin, of Nov. 4th, for the information of those interested, in travel, on the Mexican-Pacific coast:

"When the Oregon came down in May last, the cabin fare was very much degenerated from what it was during the previous November trip, and the butter was so strong that one could smell it through and above all the other smells of the table. Still one could console himself with the idea that the eating might be worse. Passengers and those who arrived on the next trip said it was worse; food given them was such as they would not ask a dog to eat. The meat, they said, was so offensive that they frequently left the table in disgust.

All this while there were live cattle on board, but not until they reached Cape St. Lucas was there any fresh meat on the table. I believe that the passengers upon arriving at Mazatlan signed a "card" to the public, which was sent up last trip, expressing their opinion of such treatment. The price of cabin passage to Mazatlan is \$70, or the rate of from \$8 to \$9 per day—simply sufficient, one would think, to insure good meals. I don't think it can be the fault of the Captain, Purser or Steward—all of whom appear to be anxious to accommodate and make things pleasant; I rather imagine it is owing to the cupidity of the owners or their agents. However, such things should be known, and the blame laid at the door of the guilty party. If complaints continue to be made, the Mexico-bound public can patronize the sailing schooners that run down from San Francisco to Mazatlan in from 9 to 12 days, more or less. The steamer Oregon is generally 9 or 11 days sailing down—for up to the time she reached Cape St. Lucas (about 8 days), she doesn't carry a head of steam, so long as she has a tolerably fast sailing vessel, except in a very light breeze or a calm. [The food was very fair coming up the last trip.] No small injustice is done to Sinaloa by the Steamship Company in another way. The cabin fare from San Francisco is \$70 to Mazatlan, and to Guaymas, Sonora, but \$75—a difference of but \$5; while a person taking passage from Mazatlan to Sonora must pay \$40. If the steamer Oregon earns \$70 for sailing a person to Mazatlan in 8 or 10 days, surely she must earn half as much again for steaming him up the Gulf to Guaymas in 4 days more; or, in another point of view, if it is worth but \$5 more to carry him up the Gulf, it cannot be worth more than \$10 to bring him in the first place to Mazatlan; or, again, if the company can afford to take him to Guaymas for \$75, they can certainly afford to take a man to Mazatlan for \$50. This last is, of course, the paying point of view. \$50 is quite enough to pay for the "privilege" of dawdling down from San Francisco, under sail, at 8 knots an hour, with the stretch of bad butter and aged beef in one's nostrils. But apart from this, we are all at a loss to know what reason exists for the unjust discrimination between Sonora and Sinaloa. I cannot believe that some Capt. Wakeman owns in "33 of the richest mines in Sonora, or in the world, six," such discrimination is made, so as to induce a greater emigration to that State, unless the owner of the line is interested with him."

An Old Californian at the East.

New York, Oct. 13, 1883.

Central Park.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have delayed visiting the chief glory of New York until the past week. I have ridden through it, have attended the concerts, have sailed on the lakes a few times, but these occasional visits have only astonished me at its extent and but partially revealed its wonderful beauty. At this season of the year it is particularly attractive; the foliage is glowing with all the colors that can be imagined, and their varying hues are charmingly contrasted with the exquisite tint of the carefully kept grass. To ride through the Park, one is more dazzled by the splendor of the passing equipages and the magnificence of the costumes, than attracted by the glory of Nature, and if one looks from its brilliant panorama it is to wonder at the comeliness and elegance of the bridges, terraces, and temples, which have arisen like the work of magic where but a few years ago were bare and pig-stays; but in the morning to walk through the park, one is fascinated by the loveliness of the foliage, the beauties of the flowers, and by the constantly varying landscapes that every turn of the winding path reveals. During the past week I have found time to ramble through the paths of the southern extremity of the Park, and when wearied with walking, I have strolled through the mall to the lake where fairy-like boats can be hired for ten cents for one hour's sail, which would rest a most tired pilgrim—I do not know a greater or a cheaper pleasure in New York. You can watch the graceful motions of the swan, admire the beauty of the silvery fall which is surrounded by wild enough accessories to make it look natural, stifle the echoes under the picturesque bridges, or you can dream while you are looking at the splendid terrace which you have just left that you are a wanderer in foreign lands. Last Saturday was a gala day indeed. There must have been 20,000 people around the mall temple, and 6,000 carriages are said to have entered at the Fifth Avenue entrance. On Sunday, a still greater crowd of pedestrians thronged the paths, but there is a less number of carriages and very few private equipages. Yesterday I took the Seventh Avenue cars, and found a path that seemed to me more attractive than any that I have yet taken; shortly after entering the grounds the road leads under a white marble arch, over the face of which have been traced several views of graceful festoons I could not help stopping to admire. The path next leads over an ornamental iron bridge which crosses the "Bride path," next comes the "ball ground." In the vicinity of the ground is a path which takes the visitor to the top of a high rock, thence, by another iron bridge to the top of another rock where a charming view can be enjoyed. Over every boulder and rock some beautiful creeper has been trained. On the way to the terrace the visitor passes under an arch built of Milwaukee and Philadelphia brick, which is quite a curiosity. The Philadelphia brick is laid crosswise, leaving the sharp angle exposed, while the Milwaukee brick is laid endwise, the same as in house building. The effect of this arrangement is very peculiar. Near the terrace, in the course of erection, is a casino or ladies' refectory; it is located on a rocky hill, a little north of the zoological grounds; the principal part of the building is flat and covered with marble, from this elevated spot a full view of the lower parks, from 59th to 86th streets, can be taken at a glance. The Drive, miles in extent and covered with its gay crowd of carriages, forms a sight scarcely to be conceived, and the numerous winding paths for equestrians and pedestrians can be traced through the grounds as on a map. The zoological grounds always attract a crowd of visitors. I shall devote next week to the Ramble, which is said to be the crowning attraction of the Park.

I have attended several fashionable weddings, but they have all been thrown in the shade by the fête given in honor of the marriage of Theodore Havemeyer and the daughter of the Astors.

Consul, Genl. Mlle. De Looney. New York is certainly one of the gayest cities in the world, and is said to be unusually so this winter, but is it not something for which a true patriot should blush? The extravagance of its people looks to me peculiarly heartless under the present circumstances. As one looks upon all this splendor the question arises: Do they ever think of the numerous wounded and suffering soldiers, whose blood is flowing on every field in their defense? The money spent in embellishing their Central Park so one can begrudge, but the treasure lavished upon the costliest importations of foreign lands, is a reproach to her citizens. M. A. S.

Our Iron Monitor.—The Camanche, which arrived safely last week, from New York, in the ship Aquilla, after running the pirates and braving the Cape of Storms, has been ignominiously sunk at our wharves. Carelessness and the southeast storm of last Sunday night did the business. This ship was moored at a wharf on Rincon Point exposed to the gale and the waves from the whole length of the bay, and allowed to pound her stern on the rocks till her bottom was stove, when she filled and sank, with a lurch seaward, her bow pitching down some 20 feet under water, a portion of her stern sticking out. Instead of active and energetic efforts to float the ship and her valuable freight, but the apparently slowest movements have been made in removing her spars and rigging. It is but just to say, however, that for several days the agents of the underwriters were in doubt as to "whose funeral" it was; but now there is some show of action to save the property, by raising the ship or building a coffer dam around her, for which the present mild weather is favorable.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—Those wishing a \$90.00 Grover and Baker Sewing Machine, for \$55, should apply at this office immediately; just the article for a Holiday present. See the advertisement.

1864. - - 1864. American Seed Store 208 J STREET, Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY
Express from the best Eastern
Seed Growers—
A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
GARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and
Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.
My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass
Rye Grass; and other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.
Also—Every variety of Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.
I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBIOUS ROOTS, such as
BACILLUS, TULIPS, LILIES, ORCHIDS, NARCISSES, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, LILIES, HOLIOPHILUS, &c., &c., &c.
Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for the trade, at the Lowest RATES.
Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their order will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our seeds, etc., on application at store, by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.
W. R. STRONG,
208 J street, Sacramento

FOR SALE,
A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE
In complete order, with all the fixtures, Hemmer, &c., of solid Silver Plate; cost \$90, and will be sold for \$55. Just the thing for a Holiday Present. Apply at the Exhibition Rooms of the California Farmer, No. 320 Clay street.

A Fine House, Orchard and Vineyard
NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.
A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, and 30 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The garden is fenced in the very best manner, and having new clippers of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price. The place will be sold on easy terms—a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 percent annum. A smart business manager can make the payments of the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City
A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTLE House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all fully located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold a bargain and on liberal terms of payment, if applied for now. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento and this is a rare chance. Inquire of editor Farmer. 15

KOHLER'S
New Singing Book.
"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to
A. KOHLER,
Sole Dealer, San Francisco.

Mr. ROBERT CARMICHAEL will find a letter from his friends, in Massachusetts, by calling at the office of the FARMER.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.,

Direct from Europe, of the
BEST WHITE QUALITY,
Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 152x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,
Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS.

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To Farmers.

TO RENT—On easy terms, a well-fenced FARM of 240 acres, on the Railroad, within 35 miles of this city. Has a House, Barn, and Running Water.

ALSO—

WANTED—A competent Man, who has Teams, etc., to plant 100 acres of Sugarbeets, on Shares. Subscriber finds Land and French seed specially imported. Apply as below.

FOR SALE—50 Tons of finely powdered ANIMAL CHARCOAL (burnt bones), for Vine Dressing. 15 per ton. Also—2 tons per day of SUGAR SKIMMINGS, for Garden Dressing, at 85 per ton. Apply to—

GEO. GORDON,
Sugar Refinery, Eighth and Folsom.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Butter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome.

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,
20-13 Butter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC.,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET.

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PREMIUMS ...AT THE... WORLD'S FAIR. MEDAL AWARDED TO THE



...AT THE...
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THE First Fall Importation ...OF... NEW DRY GOODS! ...TO... SAN FRANCISCO, HAS BEEN RECEIVED ...BY... KIRBY, BYRNE & CO., No. 7, Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets

and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a

well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1 25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery street.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 95 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as for church worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found: "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Price—paper covers, cents, 10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 22 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name: "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountains," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cell. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Price—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies 10 cents, \$8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for churches, Sunday school, revival, moral, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "A Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 85 cents, \$85 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, \$75 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't

431 Broadway, New York.

Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller; "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Le Pini Polka," "West Point March," etc. each. "Onestep Waltz," "L'Armistice Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grube, 50c each. "Shall we know each other there?" "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 85 cents, \$85 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, \$75 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "Ode by one of the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful World," "Shall we know each other there?" "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 85 cents, \$85 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, \$75 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Home Miscellany.

From the Atlantic Monthly.
WEARINESS.

O little feet, that such long years
Must wander on through doubts and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load!
I, nearer to the way-side inn
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask!
I, who so much with hook and pen
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires!
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

O little souls, as pure and white
And crystalline as rays of light
Direct from heaven, their source divide!
Refracted through the mist of years,
How red my setting sun appears,
How lurid looks this soul of mine!

The Inca's Daughter.
A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

Huasca, the Inca of Peru, who reigned at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and who was remarkable for his love of the arts, especially those connected with the improvement of his capital, proclaimed that whosoever would find means of conveying water with facility to his palace and to Cuzco, should receive in marriage his youngest daughter, then a beautiful girl in the first bloom of womanhood. This offer was no sooner made, than a young man appeared called Hassan, who declared himself capable of performing the great work. He was immediately furnished with as many men, and all the materials, which he thought proper to demand, and the work was commenced.

While the work, however, was in progress, an incident occurred which damped the ardor of the youth for the accomplishment of what he had undertaken, and seemed to overthrow all expectations of its ever being completed. Among the numerous attendants upon the workmen for the preparation of their food, and the care of the camp in which they dwelt, there appeared a girl of great beauty, who, while attending upon her father, was observed by the youthful engineer, who became so violently enamored that his attention was distracted and turned from the object upon which his mind had hitherto bent. He saw that the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken would result in his marriage with the daughter of the Inca, and this, though accompanied by all the honors the sovereign could bestow, would deprive him of that which he valued more than life, and he him to a bride whom he had never seen, and had now ceased to desire to know.

Owing to this state of Hassan's mind, neglect, languor and disorder reigned in the encampment of the workmen, which at first seemed to arise from a conviction on the part of the engineer that the accomplishment of the work was beyond his power. Some time passed without any change, during which young Hassan had frequent opportunities of meeting the young attendant to whom he had become attached. This, however, was by and by remarked by the people in such a manner as to induce the young girl to retire, and return no more to the camp—distracting still more the mind of the engineer, who was unable to obtain any further information concerning her.

The confusion into which everything was now thrown became known to the Inca, who soon learned also the real cause of the engineer's default, and determined to take his revenge by putting to death the subject who had so grossly and so openly insulted his sovereign. The character, however, of the offense was such that Hassan was sent for before his execution, and appeared guarded, in the presence of the Inca, who sat upon his throne, surrounded by his nobles. Huasca, happening to be a man of moderate passions, asked the culprit, in the presence of his nobles, whether he had anything to say before his execution in extenuation of the crime he had committed by treating his sovereign with contempt.

To this the young man replied, that he had only to thank his sovereign for all the favors he had received, and more especially for that he was about to receive, which would place him beyond the reach of such suffering as he had endured since he had become acquainted with the innocent cause of his misfortune.

At the moment that the Inca was about to commit him to the tender mercies of the executioners, the girl we have mentioned suddenly appeared among the crowd of nobles, dressed as she had been in the camp of the workmen, and, rushing into the center of the hall, exclaimed:

"Stay, Inca! Arrest the hand of justice for a moment, while I put one question to the unfortunate culprit. It shall be such as the Inca will not disapprove."

From the moment of this strange apparition, until the demand of the girl, there was not a sound heard. The whole of the nobles present remained motionless and silent. But, had no embarrassment overwhelmed them, the presence of their sovereign would have restrained equally their words and their acts. Huasca, who alone seemed unmoved, nodded assent to the demand of the girl, who now walked up to the youth, and, laying her right hand upon his left shoulder and standing a little on one side, that his countenance might be well seen by the Inca said:

"Young man of the hills where the Inca is ever known! subject of Huasca! hast thou chosen the child of the vales in preference to the daughter of thy sovereign?"

To which the youth, after steadfastly regarding the Inca, replied:

"The will of the Great Source of Light be done. The sentence of the Inca is just."
Then turning to the girl he added:
"I go now with joy to dwell where I shall await thy coming, to possess thee forever."
"But wherefore couldst thou not," then said the girl, "accomplish the work which thou hast undertaken?"
"It had been done," said the youth, "had the labor been accompanied with the hope of possessing thee."

At this reply the young girl, suddenly throwing off her upper garments, which had hidden those which would have betrayed her true character, and taking the entranced youth by the hand, advanced up to the foot of the throne of the Inca, and exclaimed:

"Great father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, demand the remission of the sentence against the youth, now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work has undertaken can be accomplished or not."
Inca Huasca, whose affection for his daughter was beyond all other feeling, electrified by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this, the great aqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

My MARY ASLEEP.—Not by the "murmuring stream," but in bed, when she should be up and doing. We know this sounds harsh; but it is not said for a lack of sympathy with womankind; far from it. But the man who has to do the heavy labor, and really does it, should have his way smoothed as much as possible, which no true woman will gainsay.

In the morning, when his yet weary limbs are stretched on his couch, to see his better half busy with preparation for the savory meal (always savory to a laboring man), this will stimulate, and the meal will be a cheerful one, and set the man on his journey of labor with a light heart, and a desire at night to return again to cheerfulness. But if he has to lift his weary limbs and start his own meal and that of his wife and children, all of which must be done very early, he will go, already fatigued, to his labor, and return with a consciousness of similar things in the evening.

THE VALUE OF AN OATH.—It has been exhibited in ten thousand ways since this war began, that a rebel has no more regard for an oath than a Chinaman, if as much. Their protests, professions, oaths, affirmations and asseverations are to be believed only so far as the hearer knows them to be true. Here is but another instance of their perfidy. Many of the rebels shot in the fight at Collierville on Sunday, says a Memphis dispatch of October 13th, had the oath of allegiance, which they had taken, and various passes through the lines, which they had obtained for alleged local purposes, upon their persons. This perfidy will bring upon the country people a terrible retribution, and its effect will be to stop what little intercourse and trade the authorities have permitted.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—Baron Gustavus Rothschild, of Naples, has retired from business with a fortune, it is said, of \$6,000,000 sterling (\$30,000,000). There are now in all Europe but four houses of Rothschilds, in London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfurt. The aggregate wealth of the four remaining houses is estimated to be at least \$150,000,000. With this capital the Rothschilds influence the destinies of nations by maintaining or destroying their financial credit. And yet a hundred years ago this great European power had no existence! Its founder was, at that time, a poor rag-picker in Hanover.

LAUNCH OF A CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP.—Yesterday afternoon, at the ship yard of Webb & Bell, Greenpoint, the launch of the steamship Monterey took place without accident. She is one of a number of similar vessels built by this firm for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Her dimensions are: Length 210 feet, beam 34 feet, hold 24 feet. The engines will be furnished by the Novelty Iron Works, of this city. The Monterey took to the water in fine style, and a large crowd was present to give her their best wishes.—[N. Y. Times, October 2d.]

WHERE FORT SUMTER IS.—Fort Sumter is three miles and three-eighths from Charleston, one mile and one-eighth from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one mile and three-eighths to Fort Johnson, and two miles and five-eighths to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is two miles and a quarter from the town. These measurements are from the surveys from the United States Coast Survey Department.

IT COSTS SOMETHING.—Very few people have any idea of the great amount of metal used in carrying on an extensive siege. The attack on Charleston has furnished an illustration. A single eleven-inch gun fired sixty times, or once every ten minutes for ten hours, will throw ten thousand eight hundred pounds of metal. A fifteen-inch gun fired at the same rapidity, will require twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty pounds. Any one of the monitor class will require thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty pounds nearly twenty tons of shot! Each monitor will use about two tons of powder per day. The entire fleet working at the same rate, will hurl at the rebel fortifications four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of iron in ten hours, at an expense of fifty thousand pounds of powder, or two hundred and twenty-five tons of shot and twenty-five tons of powder.

The New Wine-Press.—We are especially glad to be able to call attention to the new Wine-Press, of Messrs. Denn & Manrow, of Sacramento, which was exhibited at the late State Fair, and for which they have a patent. Having examined it carefully and seen its operation we can pronounce it a most excellent Press, and superior to any other we have yet seen put in operation; it is all and more than is described in the advertisement, in our columns, to which we refer, and we hope it will receive universal approval.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware.

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)
For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,
AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OFWood and Willow-ware,
....HAVE FOR SALE....

Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Wash-boards, Clothes Lines, Tubs, Pails, Rolling Pins, Clothes Horses, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Children's Chairs, Children's Wiegans, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wip Brooms, Faucets, Hand Bellows, Children's Gigs, Chopping Knives, Wickets, Skirt Boards, Chairs, Butter Ladsles and Moulds, Soap and Stove Blacking, Brush of every description, Hemp and Cotton Twine, White wash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Sash and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN-WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. (2-5-1)

RASCHE & SONS,
131 Montgomery street, between Bush and SutterDEALERS IN
PIANOFORTES.SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. Gale & Co. New York; C. Meyer, Philadelphia; T. Gilbert, Boston: whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc., etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

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The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot
At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circular, and all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

—SOMETHING NEW—

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

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Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows are becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
Also an assortment of single Plows, manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
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MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Et

Importers and Manufacturer of

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Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,
Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of carriage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,
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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

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OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK!

ASSETS, \$2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

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Henry's Repeating Rifle.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the justly celebrated Henry's Repeating Rifle, and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies at the most reasonable rates. Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at

Wholesale Prices.

He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Headlands, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petaluma Guards.

Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra RIFLES SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The prices will always be in accordance with the rates East, and eight and charges.

Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

Address G. R. CODDING,
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First Premium Gallery.

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OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work at our speciality.

Beware of Impostors!!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in the

22

Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SEAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.

This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more Grain to every 50 acres, to pay for the Machine.

It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

D. & H. A. WINTER,
620 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Cash Only.



PERSONS, and more particularly Farmers, employ many laborers when in the city, would save money, by finding where they can get the best and most goods for the same amount. Having adopted the CASH system, I am prepared to satisfy, by the price of goods, any who may call, that it is to their advantage to buy of the undersigned in large quantities, and for cash only. Having occasion every day to ship goods for distant lands, which is done free of cartage, there need be no fear of goods not reaching their destination. Orders for Groceries, or for any goods outside of the grocery line, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to.

R. B. FORDHAM,
Corner of Front and Jackson Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Dealer in Flour, Oils, Tea, Salt, Wines, Provisions,
Wooden Ware, Tobacco, etc.

Denn & Manrow's

Combined Power

WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED to the Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more than double that of any other press. It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of this machine is almost unlimited. With the crank along the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by which weight at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-acting power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gears simple but sure. The wheels weighing about 500 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported, so simple yet carefully constructed that it can be set out of order unless by extraordinary force. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 1000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2000 gallons per day.

Machine will be constructed to order, of any size. For further information address the undersigned.

DENN & MANROW,
Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer, having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

10,000 SONGS.
Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong.
Hidin' in a Railroad Car.
Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You.
New York Fire Zouaves.
Lizzie does tonight.
Our Flag is Marching On.
John Brown Song.
Annie of the Vale.
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.
Boys that wore the Green (at Ball Ball).
Ellsworth's Avenger. Native Land.
Flag of Our Union.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
Captain, with his Whiskers.
O, Gentle River. Ever of Thee.
We'll never Give up Dixie.
Hurrah for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Play Ground. Nettie Moore.
Old Folks at Home.
Nora McNamee. Played Out.
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.
Can't Stand the Pros. Billy Patterson.
I'm leaving These in Sorrow, Annie.
Irishman's Shanty. Irish Stranger.
I see He still in my Dream.
Annie Laurie. Hazel Dell.
Let me Kiss Him for his Mother.
Home Again. Hildon's Band.
Good News from Home. I am Plum Gum.
Hard Times come no More.
Bonaparte on St. Helena.
The Girl I left behind Me. For Love of Thee.
Flowery Champaign Side. River Rose.
Pretty Jane. Gallant Hussar.
Ernie my Home. The Last Child.
Vive L'America. Darlin' Old Sock.
Bonnie Jean. Willie, We have missed You.
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.
Most any Song you can think of can be found at my place.
Send for a List.

Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to your orders.

T. C. BOYD,
228 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.

T. C. Boyd continues to Design and Engrave on Wood with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$3,000,000, will be open at my office, 424 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commencing at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the Stateline—length, 125 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Jadab, containing survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

It is not proposed to receive subscriptions beyond the sum of three million dollars, as that amount, added to the Government subsidy for this division, \$5,750,000, will nearly complete the Road.

A. W. BEE, Agent C. P. R. Co.
San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1892.



PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.,
For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in their adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,

Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety;

SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,

SIDE-HILL,

SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC,

PLOWS,

HARROWS,

HORSE-HOES,

CULTIVATORS,

CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,

CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES,

BARLEY-MILLS,

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Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,

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Boltins Cloth, Mill-Stones,

RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

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Steam Engines

3 to 40-horse Power,
Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,
On wheels, made expressly for

THRASHING AND RANCH SE.

Hardware and Agricultural Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,

20-11-11 San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

HOTELS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE, especially for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
10 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hand finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms. Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the cars of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH CORRUPT, DISORDERED OR VITIATED Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, in Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while the blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itchiness, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Carcinoma, Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, St. Vitry's Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Jaundice, Headache, Biliousness, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane & Briggs, San Francisco; H. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

J. & C. SCHREIBER,

DEALERS IN

BEDS, BEDDING, FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST and largest stock of these goods.

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWINE;

Ready-made BEDTICKS,

SHEETS, and

COMFORTERS,

of all sizes.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 406 Sansome street,

near Sacramento street.

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [36]

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RADE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

First Premium

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1893.

THIS IS A MACHINE THAT SHOULD BE IN USE in every family, to be justly and fully appreciated.

This Machine is of great power and durability, with double mangle, double rollers, and double levers, so arranged that wood and iron perform four-fifths of the labor, while the operator is only required to expend one-fifth. It is only 25 inches in length on the inside, and 25 high to the top of the box. Not liable to get out of order, very convenient, easily cleaned, neat as a butterfly, and any lady that can use a broom or wash a shirt can use it to advantage, without having her hands injured by soap or water. Laces, Stockings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, fine or coarse articles, as well as large and small, are washed with equal facility.

No attention is required on the part of the operator after the clothes are put into the machine until they are ready to be placed in the second soda or rinsing water. In all this operation, however great the power, the most delicate fabric is never rent nor a button removed.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and having either of the Washing Machines known as "California," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other crank machines with boxes of like construction, that we will alter said machines into an Economy for \$10 each, and if they will not wash double the amount of clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and time, or the same amount of soap, we will charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above advantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned; handier to work, and more durable.

We claim for "Economy."

1st—It has more power and capacity for washing as any other machine.

2d—It will work as easy as any other Machine, while it does double the work.

3d—Men and boys can use it, many of whom cannot, and many will not, wash by hand.

4th—With this Machine, properly understood, washing-day passes as smoothly as any other day of the week.

5th—It wears the clothes much less than washing upon the board.

6th—It will wash large, heavy, stubborn, articles much better than they are washed by hand.

7th—Washing can be done without tiring your hands by water, soap or soda.

8th—This Machine is used while standing in an erect position or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years old can use it as well as a woman.

9th—Old rejected articles, socks, etc., can be washed out and made useful that never would be washed by hand.

10th—"Economy" is cheaper at the price we ask for it than any other Machine would be as a gift, for the following reasons:

1st—"Time is money," and "Economy" will wash sixty yards of clothes with one operator as quick as two operators can do it with two "Little Giants," two "Excelsiors," two "Callanias," three "Dashways," two "Metropolitans," two "May Queens," two "Knowledge shall be increased," or any other two Machines we have ever seen.

2d—Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for this reason: The science of washing being in the Machine, any one of the family can do the washing, when without the Machine, none perhaps but the wife or mother know how to wash, and they sometimes get sick, worn out, or weak.

"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair at Sacramento, also at the principal District and County Fairs of 1893.

The Machine are for sale at the home of the inventor near the Mission of San Jose, Alameda County; also of C. H. Worthington, near Santa Clara; Adair Miller, Stockton; E. Biner, Marysville; D. A. Wilson, Auburn station, Yuba County; Walter Leand, Sacramento; F. D. Webster, 687 Market street, San Francisco.

Price at the Manufactory \$20. All letters on business should be addressed to me at Mission San Jose, Alameda County.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee.

Literary Shrubbery.

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

THERE are three lessons I would write—
Three words with a burning pen—
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but has its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth;
Know this; God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man, as man thy brothers call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith, and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

"The Saints."—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeit; and the Russian annexes and barks Jonoff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea-trade in Canton, he becomes John Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smith-son; if he trades among the Tascoraras, he becomes Ten Qa Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittowski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jibon Schmidt; when he goes to Mexico, he is known as Jodli F. Smitti; if of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Skimton; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoo Seef.

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.
112-19

The Triumphant Washing Machine.

We take great pleasure in heralding the triumph of the most admirable washing machine "Economy," invented by John M. Horner, Esq., of San Jose, the pioneer farmer. Mr. Horner has exhibited this machine the present season at all the Fairs, at each and all with the most triumphant success. So popular has it become, that they are sold faster they can be made. Extra workmen are now busy in trying to keep pace with the orders for them. The following persons have been appointed agents, and they will be supplied as fast as possible. We advise every housewife to secure one, the cost is very small and the machine the very best made. The following persons are agents for this machine: Adam Miller, traveling agent, San Joaquin District; C. H. Worthington, Santa Clara Valley; Ed. Binnett, Marysville, for Yuba county; H. H. Cooper, Petaluma, for Sonoma county and vicinity. Other agents, both local and traveling, will soon be appointed. See advertisement.

Music for the Million—Go buy the cheap music from Boyd, on Montgomery street, opposite the Russ House, at 5 cents a sheet.

C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery street,
AGENT FOR THE
American Watch Factory
WATCH REPAIRING
AT NEW YORK PRICES

CALIFORNIA FARMER

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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Housing Sheep to Preserve Yolk in the Wool. Early Shearing. Pampering.

[From Randall's "Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry," lately published, we extract the following chapter.]

As already remarked, the flocks of Merinos in Vermont and a few in New York from which high-priced breeding sheep were sold, are sheltered not only from the storms of winter, but from the rains of summer; and even in the pleasantest weather many of the flocks do not lie out of doors more than two and a half months in the year.

This is done to retain all the natural yolk in the wool. Rain and even dew to some degree dissolve and rise it out. The object of retaining it is to preserve that dark coating which is so much sought after, and because it forms an important auxiliary in the weight of those monster unwashed fleeces which is to be proclaimed to the world.

The sheep which are to be sold are usually sheared about the first of May, and some of them earlier.

If a number of sheep were selected from the same flock so closely resembling each other, that if divided into two parcels one could scarcely choose between them, and then if one of these parcels were treated as above described, and the other in the ordinary way; that is to say if the latter were wholly unhoused except in winter, and not sheared until near the first of July, no experienced person who should examine the parcels in the ensuing fall or winter, could be made to believe they were sheep of the same quality. Explain to him fully the difference in their treatment, and still the effect produced upon his eyes would so far control his judgment that he would pay twice as much for the housed and early sheared sheep.

The leading breeders of Vermont are guilty of no deception in these particulars, for they frankly avow their treatment and the motives for it. And they ask if it is not as legitimate to put a sheep as a horse or any other piece of property in its best form for sale.

But it is undeniable that the practices named lead to many disappointments. The buyer never finds his sheep looking so dark-colored again, and he is astonished to find that after he has sheared them once, these supposed prodigies are no "woolies" than sheep he owned before. Besides, the sheep which has been carefully housed from storms all its life does not do so well when exposed to them.

It costs no trifling sum to house sheep in the summer. On a large establishment, and with flocks scattered in distant fields, the expense and trouble would be highly onerous. The early shearing, too, causes much additional labor in protecting the sheep from the cold spring weather. It is not seriously claimed that either of these practices benefit the sheep or add to their product of cleansed wool. If all flock masters were to adopt them they would not even help the interests of the seller.

Without wishing to attach any censure to such honorable persons who now employ these modes of filling their sheep for sale, as above them to all persons wishing to purchase, whether questioned on the subject or not, I may be permitted to express the hope that such a purely unnecessary waste of labor and capital may not become customary throughout the thoroughbred flocks of our country.

I should not satisfy my convictions of duty if I did not utter my earnest protest in this connection.

A claim of settlers attain the first object, and to some extent the second, by a shorter and cheaper process. They color their sheep with a preparation of kerosene and oil, which forms a coating so closely resembling that of a highly yolked sheep, that it requires considerable experience to detect the difference. This is termed in Vermont "the Cornwall finish." No Vermont breeder of character thus colors his sheep; but many of the "Merinos" driven from that State and broken through the Middle and Western States for the last twenty years, have been thus colored.

No such place housing is necessary against dogs; but in that case they should be housed all the year.

Some claim that the early sheared sheep winter better, but the months' growth of wool before December ought to be quite sufficient for the protection of heavy fleeces, and winter-housed sheep. Others claim that early sheared sheep "coat over" better (grow darker colored with yolk); and this is probably true. At all events they become dark colored earlier in the season.

tion against another practice introduced, and to some extent keeping pace with the preceding ones—that of over-feeding sheep not intended for slaughter. A portion of those people who shelter their flocks in the summer and autumn, commence giving them grain at the same time; and the only limits to their feeding in winter are the appetite of the animal, and the necessary care for its immediate safety. Very high condition not only adds to the size, roundness, apparent compactness, and "nearness to the ground" of the carcass, but quite as materially to the growth of wool and the secretion of yolk. Between a ram allowed to run with ewes, unsheltered except in winter, and in all respects treated in the ordinary way, and the same ram used to ewes singly, sheltered from rain and dew, and constantly fed to the verge of safety, the difference in weight of even the washed fleeces will not fall short of about 20 per centum; but if the fleece is weighed in the yolk, as is the custom among the owners of show sheep, the difference will often reach 33 1/2 per centum.

What is the object of this pampering? Under any circumstances, and especially with early shearing and summer sheltering, it fits sheep entirely to outshow and excel in the product of wool far better unpampered ones; and these considerations influence buyers just in proportion to their inexperience and ignorance of "the tricks of the trade." No sensible man will seriously pretend that, taking one year with another, the actual increase of wool by such means will pay for the employment of those means. Every experienced flock master knows that it destroys the hardiness of the animal. Most of these pampered sheep go down at once, or gradually fall in vigor, and at length succumb to the slightest casualty, if put back on common feed, and subjected to the ordinary treatment. And even if the forcing system is continued, the constitution eventually becomes so effete that it requires extra care and skill to guard against accidents. The slightest one produces fatal consequences. It is next to impossible to combat any disorder successfully in a long-pampered sheep, or raise it up again if it becomes poor or debilitated. The vital energies appear to be all exhausted.

How often has a zealous beginner paid an extraordinary price for animals (whether Merinos, Southdowns, Long-wools of this or that designation, Short-Horn cattle, etc.), to find that with his utmost pains he cannot keep up either their appearance or their productiveness? His Merino sheep produce a third less wool. The word of promise was kept to the ear but broken to the hope. He was told with verbal truthfulness that they had yielded this or that enormous amount of wool and yolk in a year, but he has not told that it was in part produced by an unnatural and destructive system of forcing; that he was buying a spent hot-bed, capable under no circumstances of another such yield, and soon to become worthless.

If the sheep breeder has as good a right as the horse breeder to "fit his animals for sale," it would be an insult to common morality and common decency to claim that either of them has the right purposely and materially to impair the constitution and value of his animals, to obtain a readier sale and higher prices than neighbors who do not resort to such swindling tricks. The only pretence of justification is the old one: "If my neighbor does so, I must or sell nothing." If this excuse is valid, then every man has a right to steal to keep up with thievish neighbors!

Fortunately the practice is comparatively new and limited in our country, so far as regards the American Merino sheep. If leading breeders will rigorously eschew and brand it with their outspoken condemnation, it will soon disappear. If they will not, at least the buyer has a patent duty in the premises, and that is to avoid every highly pampered flock as tainted by fraud; and can he who attempts a fraud in one particular be trusted in others? are his pedigrees of sheep of any value?

While I intend to be distinctly understood as not including early shearing and summer sheltering, if avowed, among frauds, I again call attention to the fact that they can be and are made potent auxiliaries by those who pamper for dishonest purposes, and therefore they have the odor of bad association on them. Is this not an additional reason for abandoning them? Is it not the safest, fairest, and best course, on the whole, to abandon all unnecessary and over artificial, and for all legitimate objects, wholly profitless systems in the management of our sheep? These remarks imply no objection to good keep in summer and winter, and to good winter shelter; and though a cavil might be raised as to where the demarcation line is to be drawn between good keep and pampering, every flock master, possessing common sense, will fully understand the distinction without any explanations.

There are places, undoubtedly, where it may be more prudent to shut up sheep nights to protect them from dogs. Where this is immediately stated to you by a gentleman like William Chamberlain, in regard to his costly imported sheep, you feel that there is a necessity for it; and if he frankly admits that he prefers thus to preserve the color of his sheep, according to the German system to which they have ever been used, you are fully satisfied with his motives.

Sheep and Wool.

The wool market being still good, there is a strong inducement for an extra effort in the direction of wool growing. There may be a change, and the price may fall, when gold gets down to par, for then large importations will be likely to come in, but not enough to kill the business. Wool at from 30 to 50 cents per pound pays, but when it figures up from 60 to 90 cents, it takes but a few figures to show the result. With wool at 60 cents, about the lowest price now paid, sheep that shear from 4 to 16 pounds are worth having. But many are deterred from buying, because they say sheep are high. Let us figure. Cost of keeping one year and the care, \$2. Wool, 4 pounds, at 50 cents per pound, \$2.40. Lamb, \$2.60. Total, \$5. Leaving a balance of \$3 besides the manure, and that will make up for all losses, except by dogs, and all interest, as sheep are now selling. The sum of \$50 in bank pays only \$3, just what one sheep will pay above all expenses. This is 12 per cent. on \$25, or 25 per cent. on \$12.50. Does any one object to investing money in other kinds of business at 25 per cent. profit? When sheep get up to \$12 per head, then it will do to say sheep are high. The above figures are made in reference to the common grade of sheep.—[N. Y. Journal of Agriculture.]

Drying Apples in Winter.—The following hints on drying apples in winter instead of the fall, we cut from an exchange. They sound sensible:

We have known a help-meet cut and dry apples during the winter instead of the fall, and it has been enough for us. On seeing the white, clean, dried pieces, we were at once convinced. Here is the point: Not a fly-speck was there, no mold, no rot. It was the perfection of a dried apple.

Another advantage: Apples then are ripe, or nearly so, they have the perfection of their flavor; and this flavor will be present when the fruit is served.

Do our housewives consider this? The fruit should be, when dried, just what it is when used in the fall or winter undried. Then we are particular to select the best. But for dried fruit, "anything will do." What an error this is. No wonder dried fruit pie is an ordinary affair compared with the fresh, juicy apple pie.

Apples Preserved in Sand.—John M. Firth, Center Co. Pa., recently exhibited a box of beautiful apples, whose natural period of ripening is in December and January. They were perfectly sound, and their flavor unimpaired. They are part of six barrels which were kept equally well, not twenty of the whole being unsound. They were picked Sept. 1st and 2d, kept upon the floor of a room in the house about two weeks, and then packed in barrels with dry sand obtained from an iron foundry, which had been used in casting, and from which all vegetable matter had been burnt out. They were placed so that no two apples came in contact, each being entirely surrounded by the sand. The whole were then stored in the cellar. Mr. Firth thinks the remainder of the fruit will keep in good condition until next September. It would be easy to prepare sand for this purpose by burning, and the experiment is worth further trial.

The Reserve Strength of the Free States.—A few figures lately obtained from the Department of Agriculture tell a story which the world would do well to consider. Our total agricultural exports (exclusive of cotton) in 1860—when we were yet at peace—were \$90,849,556, of which Southern ports exported \$19,738,365. In 1861, with half a million of men in arms, and no Southern exports, they amounted to \$137,026,505, and in 1862, with a million of men in the field (one-half of them from the rural districts) and no Southern exports, they reached the sum of \$155,142,075. The amount of wheat and flour alone exported in the year ending Sept. 1, 1862, exceeded that of the previous year by over seven millions of bushels. Estimating the force of our army (and its employees) in the field at one million of men as I have done—and I deem it a reasonable estimate—and the rations per diem to each man at 22 oz. of flour, it requires for its supply for a year 12,800,000 bushels of wheat. Was there ever a country in the world one-half of which could feed such an army, largely made up from its agriculture, population, and yet so wonderfully increase its exports of bread-stuffs?

Peach Pickles.—One of the most agreeable pickles ever tasted is made from clingstone peaches. Take one gallon of good vinegar and add to it four pounds of brown sugar; boil this for a few minutes, and skim off any scum that may rise; then take clingstone peaches that are fully ripe; rub them with a flannel cloth to remove the down upon them, and stick three or four cloves, or some blades of mace in each; put them into a glass or earthen jar, and pour the liquid upon them boiling hot. Cover them up, and let them stand in a cool place for a week.

Mrs. WARREN, who advertised in Maine, for a husband, has received over seventy applications, and still warbles for more.

BETTER THAN ARTESIAN WELLS.—Nevada papers mention a new and somewhat novel operation lately commenced by a company at Austin, Reese River, for the purpose of supplying that city with water, an article it greatly needs. Acting upon the well ascertained fact that at a certain altitude springs of water invariably rise up with quartz ledges, the Austin Water and Mining Company have commenced tunnelling the mountains back of Austin in search of the fluid, which they expect to find in large quantities. In running a cut for the tunnel they struck a large stream, and will doubtless, as things appear, find enough before going much further, to supply a large population. It is thought that the water mine will pay much better than any of the silver mines, but the Company expect to corral many silver ledges, as well as much water, in their tunnel, which, it is said, will, when finished, extend some two thousand feet.

THE MORMON FAIR.—The late Fair held in Salt Lake City, is pronounced by the Deseret News to have been far inferior to the Fairs of former years, held in the same place. The most noticeable features of it were the staple cotton, the cotton and woolen fabrics, the pottery-ware, the chemicals, the paints, the dye stuffs, and the varied articles of manufacture, from the intricate and highly finished burglar-proof chest lock, to the dipped and waterproof matches. The vegetables and pomological departments were very poorly represented in quality, though in kinds, the same may be said as of the general exhibition, there was marked advancement by the introduction of new fruit into the Territory.

REBEL MEMENTOS.—Edgar L. Morse, of Middleboro, of the 4th Mass. 9 months regiment, has reason to remember the rebels, according to a paragraph in the Taunton Gazette. In the first attack upon Fort Hudson he was wounded in 7 places, was taken and held prisoner, until the surrender of the fortifications to Gen. Banks. His right arm was shattered by 2 musket balls, and amputated below the elbow; a ball passed along his scalp, and a buckshot across his forehead, and still another ball through his thigh, leaving his right leg weakly. The 7th wound was a musket ball in the right breast. After all, he says his health is better now than when he enlisted; but he will not very soon forget the rebels. He has just arrived home, having been left behind in hospital when his regiment returned home.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—According to an official statement, the Russian naval fleet in June 1862, was composed of 248 steamers, carrying 2387 guns, and 62 sailing vessels, carrying 1504 guns. This gives a total naval strength of 310 vessels, armed with 3891 guns. In addition to these, for harbor service, etc. As great activity prevails in the Russian navy yards, doubtless the number of vessels has largely increased since the above enumeration was made. The Russian navy previous to the Crimean war comprised about 450 vessels, but many of them were unseaworthy. During that war, the Baltic fleet, numbering about 100 vessels, was sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—At the consecration of the Cemetery at Gettysburg on the 20th inst., the opening exercises were prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate; then followed an oration by Edward Everett, at the conclusion of which the Baltimore choir treated the assemblage to a beautiful dirge, written at Gettysburg by B. B. French. When this was over, Marshal Lamont introduced the President, who made a short characteristic speech, which was received with great applause; and at its conclusion three cheers were given for him and three for the Governors of the States. The number assembled was between thirty and fifty thousand. Everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily.

GUN COTTON is a preparation produced by the action of diluted nitric acid and sulphuric acid upon cotton. It was first brought to public notice in 1846 by Prof. Schonbein, of Basel, in Switzerland. Shells filled with gun-cotton are broken into more than double the number of pieces than shells filled with gunpowder; and it has been noticed that the thicker and stronger the shell the smaller and more numerous are the fragments into which it is broken.

It has been discovered that the bleeding of trees and the attack of insects, after the cutting off of branches, may be stopped by the simple method of brushing the parts exposed with a paste made of wood ashes and water; the ashes enter between the fibers of the wood and prevent exudation, while the alkaline property of the mixture keeps off insects.

Eighty-five acres were cultivated in tobacco in Napa Valley, last summer, and the people say they will go into the business extensively next year.

R. HENDERSON, commonly called "Texas," was killed in his cabin in Amador county by the fall of a tree during the late storm.

An Old Californian, at the East.

New York, Oct. 27, 1863.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The two greatest pleasures I have had since my arrival were, first, the laying of the corner-stone of the National Academy of Design, and second, the performance of Macbeth, by an extraordinary company, headed by Miss Cushman and the great Booth. The National Academy of Design, after years of persevering struggles, is at last to have a building worthy of its artists, and creditable to New York. The speakers who assisted at the laying of the corner-stone are all men of whom America is justly proud. The stand was crowded by an audience of scholars, poets, painters, and sculptors. The first address was made by Parke Godwin, and was worthy of his enviable reputation. He was followed by William Cullen Bryant, who seemed so much disturbed by the confusion of the public thoroughfare, and the necessity of speaking in a very loud tone of voice, that after a few unsuccessful attempts to go on with his address, he was compelled to excuse himself.

George Bancroft succeeded him, and his nervous delivery infused an enthusiasm in his hearers that must have gratified him. Dr. Bellows was the next speaker; he was in a happy mood, and was frequently interrupted by applause. A more elegant address I have never heard. Dr. Chapin made the finishing address, and of course his remarks were not only beautiful, but rendered most impressive by the eloquent manner in which they were delivered. Besides these distinguished men, there were addresses made by Huntington the artist, Peters, Grey, and the Architect of the building.

MACBETH—NOTED ACTORS.

The performance of Macbeth, by Booth, Charlotte Cushman, and a host of renowned professionals, for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Fund, attracted an immense audience to the Academy of Music. Five, ten, and even twenty dollars were paid for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

I have never enjoyed a greater treat since the days of Siddons. The renowned American, has been the Lady Macbeth *par excellence*, and I was prepared for the sublimity of her delineation, but I was surprised at the admirable acting of Booth. Perhaps he is not as classical a Macbeth as Macready was, but his comprehension of the character was artistic in the highest degree, and he shone as a star even by the side of Charlotte Cushman. It is a great pity that his voice is not better. This defect is not as noticeable in Hamlet, in which character Booth is absolutely perfect.

Macbeth was produced for the first time at the Opera, last Wednesday; but apart from the fact that everything was on a mammoth scale, I enjoyed it more at Maguire's. The New Yorkers laugh at the enthusiasm of the San Francisco people for worn-out singers, and indifferent musicians, but I am quite confident that the orchestra chorus under Herold, is quite equal to the one at the Academy, with the exception that it is much smaller. Of Escott, Squires, Parker, etc., I have not much to say. There are no pianists here however, apart from Gottschalk, that are any better than Herold, Pettinos, or Scott.

AT DR. OSGOOD'S.

Last Sunday evening I was recommended to attend Vespers, at the Church of Dr. Osgood, and I was most impressed with the beauty of the service. Dr. Osgood is an elegant speaker, and his sermon so completely fascinated me, that even the charm of remarkably beautiful music could not efface the effect of his discourse. It was almost impossible to find a seat, even at the early hour at which I went. I shall be a frequent attendant at Vespers.

POLITICS—ROSECRANS—COPPERHEAD JOURNALS INDORSED BY THE BULLETIN.

The Democratic party that have read out Brady, Hoffman, Dix, Dickerson, Holt, and who have taken in Know-nothing Brooks, Wood, McCune, and a host of other Know-nothings, held a meeting the other evening, where cheers for Vallandigham were given with zest, and where treason was spouted *ad libitum*. Some speakers frankly said that the Democratic party were for peace, either with or without the Union!

The superseding of Rosecrans by Grant has taken everybody by surprise, but everybody has confidence in Grant. The absence of Rosecrans from Chickamunga, has given rise to all sorts of rumors. Why will the Bulletin quote from the Express and World; as well might they publish their contemptible political articles. The money articles of the Copperhead journals are notoriously intended to create distrust, and are considered as false and malignant here. Californians in New York are annoyed at a loyal paper like the Bulletin founding money articles on such authority. Your readers have no conception of the means that are resorted to by the Copperheads to weaken the power of the Government. Whether they can weaken confidence in public securities is yet to be seen. Their falsehoods here are appreciated, and are powerless, but abroad it would seem, that they are having an effect, or such respectable papers as the Bulletin would not indorse them.

General Rules for Plowing.

CONTINUED.

LAXY-BED CULTIVATION.

There prevails in Ireland a mode of ridging land, different from what I have described, and called—with what propriety I am unable to say—the *laxy-bed* system. It is done, in general, only in wet and low lands, though I have seen it upon other lands. In this case, the whole land may be either plowed or dug over by the spade, before the formation of the beds, or it may be left in grass, and the process proceed in this way: Beds of four feet wide are marked out, and divided by a furrow-drain about one foot wide. The potato sets or seed are laid upon the ground or bed, at such distances as are deemed best, generally in lines across the bed, and the earth in the furrow is cut down to the hard pan, even a foot and a half in depth, by a spade, and taken out and thrown upon the seed which has been deposited on the bed, and the whole is carefully smoothed off with the shovel. The fresh earth thus taken from the furrow-drain brings no seeds of weeds with it, and the after-cultivation is easy. The potatoes in the autumn being dug with a spade, the whole ground is pretty thoroughly forked, or dug over, and when it is used the next year for a crop—it may be of potatoes again, or of oats—the furrow-drain is filled up, and one made in another place, or the center of that which was the bed, so that, in truth, the whole field becomes pretty thoroughly cultivated.

A very intelligent farmer, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Ireland, was kind enough to give me an account of his management of some of his land on this plan, a system which he considers as extremely well adapted to a cold, wet soil, not yet carefully drained, or to a dry soil which may have become exhausted by constant cropping and shallow plowing.

"I lined out the ground to be filled, in ridges four feet wide, and furrows two feet wide. I then dug out of the parts lined off for the furrows, and put on the ridges, all the active soil which could be taken up by the spade. The sets were then planted, and covered by the earth which had remained in the furrows, and which was for this purpose cleanly shoveled. By this mode I obtained a dry seed-bed in moist ground—a fresh, active soil in exhausted ground, and a depth of surface in light land.

"In one instance, on a cold, retentive soil not drained, where there had been a very poor crop of potatoes the previous year, and the soil not stirred from the time the potatoes had been dug out until the oats were sown, a good crop of oats was obtained. In the other case a second crop of oats was taken off the same field, the stubbles having been plowed in October. This crop was much superior to the former. It produced fine grain, and was so luxuriant that the greater part of it was lodged previous to reaping, on the 9th of August. Should the surface or active soil be very shallow, the breadth of the ridge may be narrowed, or the breadth of the furrow increased. The wide furrows allow of loosening the subsoil, either with crow-bars, picks, or spades, and I carefully reserve all stones which appear, for drains, where draining is necessary; and where it is, I now drain wherever I find the stones at hand—sometimes before tilling. I make the drains at forty or sixty feet apart at first, and put in my intermediate drains in each succeeding year, as I obtain stones in loosening the subsoil.

"I lay out my ridges for potatoes, the breadth as for oats, putting the sets in rows across the ridges, five sets in each row, and the rows varying from 18 to 22 inches apart—thus saving seed, being enabled to keep the plants free from weeds, to dig out the potatoes at less cost without injury, and increasing the produce over the old laxy-bed system, in the proportion of one-sixth."

The object of this farmer is to till his low land, in a way to avoid the evil of excessive wet, by this simple method, before he can go to the expense of completely furrow-draining. The method of managing land by complete drainage, which I shall presently describe, would undoubtedly be to be preferred, where there is a sufficiency of time and capital; but in the mean time the other system may be adopted as a temporary substitute.

This gentleman gave me at the same time, an account of an experiment made as to the distance at which potatoes should be planted, which seems worth recording, and which I will insert here, though not exactly in place.

The potatoes were cultivated in the laxy-bed fashion described. Six ridges were laid out four feet wide with two-foot furrows; an equal quantity of manure laid down for each. Two ridges were planted, the cuttings being laid thick, without any regularity; two ridges had the cuts placed in rows across the bed, fourteen inches apart, five sets in a row; and two ridges, seventeen inches asunder, five sets in each row. The manure was spread over the entire of the ridges tilled in the old laxy-bed way, and immediately over the sets planted. The quantity of seed required for the first mode of planting was six and a half stones, or 91 pounds; by the second method, 77 pounds; and by the third method, 70 pounds. The quantity of ground in each case, was seven square perches. The produce was as subjoined:

In the first method.....1218 pounds
In rows at 14 inches.....1359 "
In rows at 17 inches.....1442 "

He adds that the advantage of the latter method is not only a considerable increase of produce by the acre, amounting to 5152 pounds over the first method, but there is a decided advantage in every operation which takes place, from the planting to the digging. The ridges take less seed, require less labor; can be freed from weeds with greater ease and less danger to the tender stalk, and dug with greater facility, and without injury from the spade. Another advantage is, in those places where there is but a light surface, they may be "molded up," or the dirt brought to the plants, with much benefit.

I give this as an example of spade-husbandry. As such, it will have its value with many of my readers. It is not adapted to cultivation upon any extended scale; but there are small pieces of low, wet land throughout the country, which the owners cannot afford at once to drain thoroughly, but from which, in this way, good crops may be obtained, and the land brought into a condition of productive improvement. The experiment, in regard to quantity of seed, is certainly worth considering. Potatoes are never cultivated in England or Ireland, as with us, in hills. I have known as large a production from a field cultivated in hills, three and a half feet apart each way, as in almost any other mode; but the expense of gathering them is more than upon one planted in a hill, so as to be easily turned out with the plow. A distinguished farmer in England has invented what he calls a hog's-head plow, for the purpose of turning out potatoes which are planted in drills, without injuring them. It resembles a hog's snout attached to the front part of a plow, without a colter, by which the potatoes are raised and turned out of their bed. This may be said to be copying nature, for it is the way that profound race of investigators, the swine, would turn out the crop, if they were sent into an undug potato field; but it has no great advantages, in this matter, over a double mold-board plow.

Time to Cut Timber.

Amos Kimball, of Reading, thus writes to the Boston Recorder on this subject: "A short time since I saw a statement on this subject in a newspaper. I wish to give my own experience and observation for over 55 years, constantly working and using most all kinds of timber, more especially oak, ash, and walnut. I have learned by dear experience, for I have lost much by the effects of worms in my timber, and have found when timber may be cut and have no worms, or powder-post, as it is called. Cut timber from the middle of September to the middle of December, and you cannot get a worm into it. October and November are perhaps the best months, and sure to avoid the worms. You cut from March to June, and you cannot save the timber from worms or borers. May used to be called the 'peeling time' in my boyhood; much was then done in procuring bark for the tanneries, when the sap is up in the trunk, and all the pores are full of sap; whereas in October those pores are all empty—then is the time to cut, and there will be no worms. Whenever you see an ox-bow with the bark tight, there are no worms, no powder-post, and you cannot separate it from the wood; and what is true in one kind is true in all kinds of timber, and every kind has its peculiar kind of worm. The pine has, I believe, the largest worms; and these worms work for many years. I have found them alive and at work in white oak spokes, that I knew had been in my garret over 12 years, and they were much larger than at first; they do not stop in the sap, but continue into the solid part. I do not think of buying timber, unless it is cut in the time above alluded to.

"I have wondered that there has not been more said on this subject, as it is one of great importance, even for firewood, and especially for ship-building, etc. I have already, perhaps prolonged this article too much. Now I want to inquire of some of the wise of this enlightened age, whence and when do these troublesome creatures come? Have they any parents? How came they in this solid wood? Was there an egg deposited that caused the worm, or how did he come into being? We know they are there now, and will some one please to show us the way, and all about their origin, etc."

Binding Machine.

At the late "Reaper trial," held under the direction of the De Kalb Co., Ill., Agricultural Society, there were some twenty different reapers, mowers, and binders tested, during two days. From a lengthy report in the Rural New Yorker, we copy the following notice of Marsh Brothers' Self-Binder and Hand-Binder:

"It is a novelty. It is drawn by two horses, driven by a driver who sits elevated high over a large driving wheel which propels the sickle, reel, and an endless apron. The grain falls on this endless apron, and is carried on it up over the driving wheel, and over an upper cylinder at the right of the driving wheel, falling into a trough. On a platform beside this trough stands two men, who bind the grain as fast as it falls there—each alternating with the other in binding a bundle. These men stood under an awning of cotton to keep them from the sun. This machine cut five feet wide. Its draft, according to the report of the Committee, was 325 pounds. It carried three men. The team did not appear to labor hard. It is true they were not hurried. After cutting once around the field, both men binding, one of them sits down on the binding table, quietly folds his arms and looks on. The other, one of the Marsh Brothers, binds the balance of the acre as fast as the machine cuts it. It is pretty snug work; but the binding is well done, and without great effort apparently. Yet some one suggests that he cannot do it all day. His blood is up! He offers to bet that he can cut, with one man to drive, and bind alone, twelve acres in 12 successive hours. No one takes the bet; but sundry neighbors who know what he can do, cry, 'Yes, Sir, and he will do it too.' But let us see what data he has from this time test upon which to base this bet. How long was he cutting and binding this acre? Fifty minutes, the official timer says. The wheat stood up nicely, was a pretty good stand, and was probably a fair average test. The field was well cut. There was not a particle of waste. No better bound grain was set up during the two days. These are very suggestive facts, which will not be lost upon the inventors and reaper men present, you may be sure."

Song.—We have heard it stated that the cultivation of sorghum in the vicinity of Sacramento, so far as the production of sirup is concerned is a failure. In the vicinity of this city the production of sirup from sorghum is a success. On the Calaveras, Mr. Brown cultivated 20 acres of sorghum, and it yielded him 170 gallons to the acre.—[Stockton Independent.

MINERALOGY.

Chemical Properties of Minerals.

Action of Acids.

Acids are used in distinguishing certain minerals that are decomposed by them. The acids employed are either the sulphuric, muriatic, or nitric. Carbonate of lime (calcareous spar), when dropped into either of these acids gives off bubbles of gas, which effect is called *effervescence*. The same result takes place with some other minerals. The acids used in these tests, should be half water; and to avoid error, it is best to put a little of it in a test tube, and drop in small fragments of the coarsely powdered mineral. Sometimes heat will cause an effervescence which does not take place with cold acid. Often effervescence arises from some impurity present, which is discontinued before the solution of the mineral in the acid is complete.

Other minerals that do not effervesce in the acids, become changed to a jelly-like mass. For trials of this kind the strong acids should generally be used. The powdered mineral is allowed to remain for a while in the acid, and gradually a jelly-like mass is formed. Often heat is required and in that case, the jelly appears, as the solution cools. The minerals belonging to the zeolite family more especially undergo this change from the action of acids, and it arises from the separation of their silica in a gelatinous state.

The Blowpipe.

To ascertain the effect of heat on minerals, a small instrument is used called a blowpipe. In its simplest form, it is merely a bent tube of small size, 8 to 10 inches long, terminating at one end in a minute orifice, not larger than a pinhole. It is used to concentrate the flame of a candle or lamp on a mineral, and this is done by blowing through it while the smaller end is just within the flame.

There are other forms containing air chambers to receive the moisture which is condensed in the tube during the blowing; the moisture, unless thus removed, is often blown through the small aperture and interferes with the experiment.

In using the blowpipe, it is necessary to breathe and blow at the same time, that the operator may not interrupt the flame in order to take breath. Though seemingly absurd, the necessary fact may be easily acquired. Let the operator first breathe a few times through his nostrils, while his cheeks are inflated and his mouth closed. After this practice, let him put the blowpipe to his mouth, and he will find no difficulty in breathing as before; while the muscles of the inflated cheeks are throwing the air they contain through the blowpipe. When the air is nearly exhausted, the mouth may again be filled through the nose without interrupting the process of blowing.

A lamp with a large wick, so as to give a broad flame, and fed with olive oil, is best; but a candle is more conveniently carried about when traveling. The wick should be bent in the direction in which the flame is to be blown.

The flame has the form of a cone, yellow without and blue within. The heat is most intense just beyond the extremity of the blue flame. In some trials, it is necessary that the air should not be excluded from the mineral during the experiment, and when this is the case, the outer flame is used. The outer is called the *oxidizing* flame, and the inner the *reducing* flame.

The mineral is supported in the flame, either on charcoal, or by means of steel forceps, with platinum extremities. The charcoal should be firm and well burnt. Charcoal is especially necessary when the reduction of the assay needs the presence of carbon; and platinum when simple heat is required. Platinum foil for enveloping the mineral, and small platinum cups are also used. When nothing better is at hand, the mineral mica or kyanite may be employed. The fragment of mineral under trial should be less than half a pea in size, and often a thin splinter is required.

To test the presence of water or a volatile ingredient, the mineral is heated in a glass tube or test-tube. The tube may be three or four inches long and as large as a quill. The flame is directed against the exterior of the tube beneath the assay, and the volatilized substance usually condenses in the upper part of the tube. By inserting into the upper end of the tube a strip of litmus or other test paper, it is ascertained whether the fumes are acid or not.

Some species require for fusion the aid of what are called *fluxes*. Those more commonly used are borax, salt of phosphorus, and carbonate of soda. They are fused to a clear globule, to which the mineral is added; or powdered and made up into a ball with the moistened mineral in powder. In this way some minerals are fused that cannot be attacked otherwise, and nearly all species, as they melt, undergo certain changes in color, arising from changes in composition, which are mentioned in describing minerals.

The above mentioned fluxes also are often required in order to obtain the metals from the metallic ores. On heating a fragment of copper pyrites with borax, a globule of copper is obtained; and iron heated with soda yields a globule of tin.

The following table contains the reactions of some of the metallic oxides with the ordinary fluxes:

	Borax.	Salt of Phosphorus.	S. da.
Titanic acid	O. colorless or milky	O. colorless, tryp.	Deep yw. hot; w. gray, cold
Oxide of iron	O. red, hot; yw. or colorless, cold	O. red, hot; pale yw. or colorless, cold	
Oxide of zinc	O. tryp. yw. on cooling; w. red, on flaming	O. blue, hot; colorless, cold	
Oxide of manganese	O. green, on flaming	O. green, on flaming	
Oxide of cobalt	O. tryp. blue	O. blue	
Oxide of chrome	O. tryp. blue	O. blue	
Oxide of copper	O. green, on flaming	O. green, on flaming	

O stands for oxidizing flame; R for reducing flame; Y for yellow; G for green; R for red; Y for grayish; W for white; P for platinum forceps; op opaque.

The following are other reactions:

Nitrate of Cobalt in solution added to the assay after heating to redness, and then again heated, produces before fusion a blue color for alumina and a pale-red for magnesia.

Boracic acid fused with a phosphate produces a globule, into which if the extremity of a small iron wire be inserted, and the whole heated in the reduction flame, the globule attached to the wire will be brittle, as proved by striking it with a hammer on an anvil. Before this trial it should be ascertained that no sulphuric or arsenic acid is present, which also may form a brittle globule with the iron; nor any metallic oxide reducible by the iron.

Tin foil is used to fuse with certain peroxides of metals to reduce them to protoxide. The assay, previously heated in the reducing flame, should be touched with the end of the tin foil; a very minute quantity of a metallic oxide is thus detected.

Saltpeter added along with the flux to a compound containing manganese, gives the amethystine color, when the quantity is too small to be detected without it.

Potash salts, if there is no soda present, give a slightly violet tinge to the flame.

Soda salts give the flame a deep yellow color.

Lithia salts give the flame a reddish tinge; the silicates require the addition of some fluor spar and bisulphate of potash. By adding soda and heating on platinum, the lithia stains the platinum brown.

Sulphurets, Sulphates. A glass made of soda and silica becomes red or orange yellow when sulphur is present. Heated on charcoal with soda, and then adding a drop of water, they yield sulphuretted hydrogen, which blackens a test paper containing acetate of lead. Sulphurets heated in a glass tube closed below, with litmus paper above, redden the litmus paper, and yield usually a sulphureous odor.

Seleniats give off a horse-radish odor.

Arseniurets give off an odor like garlic, which is brought out by heating with soda in the reduction flame, if not otherwise perceptible; heated in a tube, orpiment is condensed.

Fluorids. Heated with acids of phosphorus, previously melted in a glass tube, the glass is corroded; and Brazil paper placed in the tube becomes yellow. The salt of phosphorus for this trial should be free from all chlorides.

Nitrates detonate on burning coals.

MAKING BARBAGES HEAD.—Wm. J. Knickerbocker, of Lakeville, Ct., recommends turning the leaves of cabbages over the head, where the head is not fully formed and laying a stone on them. It is said that this will cause the heads to increase in size and solidity.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 5th, 1891.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in Him with praise."

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and that the people of our common country may, upon the same occasion, and with the same unanimity of purpose, offer up their grateful thanksgiving to Him who bestows "every good and perfect gift," I, LELAND STANFORD, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint

Thursday the 26th Day of November, inst., as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God "for the great benefits we have received at His hands" during the year through which we have just passed.

Let us remember on that day, that in calamity as in prosperity, there is a God above us who holds in the hollow of His hand not only the lives of individuals, but the destinies of nations. Let us remember that it is to Him we must look for guidance in our public affairs, as well as pray for strength to compass the threatened dangers that surround our beloved country.

While we deplore our condition as a nation, we have manifold reasons for offering up our united thanksgivings as a community.

Our State, during the past year, has been blessed with prosperity and health. Our farms have yielded of their abundance, and our mines have continued to give up their hidden treasures. We have been free from floods, pestilence and famine, and, as a State, have known no wide spread calamity. We have enjoyed the unlimited fruitfulness of soil and a genial climate, which we can offer to share with thousands of other lands who are anxiously seeking new and more perfect homes.

We are blessed with a generous and sympathizing population, whose hearts have been opened to give munificently of their abundance, that the sufferings of sick and wounded patriots of other States may be relieved.

We have had multiplied and renewed evidences of the loyalty of our people, and have, by legislative, elective and judicial action, deprived the enemies of our country from entering the pernicious wedge of rebellion and dissolution into the cherished institutions of our own favored Commonwealth.

But while we assemble with thankful hearts among the cordial associations of our own happy homes, let us not forget the many desolate households in our sister States, whose altars will be twined with cypress, and whose hearts will be overflowing with desolation, while our own are filled with thanksgivings for the plenitude of Divine protection.

As a nation, we have been passing through a bitter, trying and bloody ordeal; but recent events seem to foretell the coming of better and brighter days. And in this we have cause for peculiar thankfulness. And for this and all other mercies vouchsafed to us, let us give to Almighty God our unreserved thanksgivings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

Attest: A. A. H. TUTTLE, Sec'y of State.



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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

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ful growers—their choicest seeds, of which he can

always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported

directly from France and England, from well known and

responsible houses; some of the most prominent are

named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and

growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised

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HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;

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With many other new varieties of Grass

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EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,

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and in endless variety, imported direct from France

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SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY

(NUMBER NINE—CONTINUED)

Camp at 47th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Infantry,
Morris Island, S. C., September 30th, 1863.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON CONTINUED.

We are taking the rebel guns from forts Wagner and Gregg, altering the embrasures and hope soon to be ready to open upon Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee and Beauregard, Castle Pinckney, Fort Johnson and the numerous batteries on Johnson Island. Still we intend to take our time for all this, as it is conceded on all hands that Gen. Gilmore is master of the situation and can take his own time. One thing is certain, we have not as large a force here at the present time as will probably be necessary to take Charleston, though from the batteries on this island we can shell and burn the city any day. But it is desirable to occupy the place and thus have a base for interior operations. The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, about the 11th and 12th of this month, was a most magnificent affair in every particular. It commenced about five o'clock, P. M., at first, and continued until about eight in the evening. As the sun disappeared below the horizon, and the purple mantle of twilight settled down over the city, and folded like gossamer curtains, over Islands, forts, batteries, ships and ocean; the crimson flash of the distant batteries on Sullivan's Island apparently coming from the water, the responsive guns from the Monitors and Ironsides, the belching thunders from Castle Pinckney and numerous forts and batteries on James Island; the dense volumes of smoke rising up along the entire horizon, all receiving the purple tint of the waning day, formed a scene which once witnessed and heard, can never be forgotten. Longer and longer became the intervals between the booming guns, until about eight o'clock, when the fleet withdrew save one monitor, that had got fast upon a sand-bar. The next morning at eight or nine o'clock the iron-clad fleet moved up in line of battle and opened with terrible fury. The reverberations of the cannon, the smoke curling over the Islands and the ocean, the blazing buildings, fired by our shells, sending up huge volumes of black smoke, mingling with the white masses rolling upward from the guns; the fierce rays of a September sun looking down with burning eye upon the scenes of blood and carnage, all formed a picture which must be seen to be properly appreciated. I have become somewhat accustomed to battles, but have seen nothing grander than this. Those who are now on this island have been under fire night and day for nearly one month, and most of them for two months and a half. About every seven or ten minutes, night and day, a shell comes whizzing along bursting over or among the men in the forts, or trenches, or in the camps. Seldom a whole day passes that some one or more of our brave men are not killed or wounded by them. We all think much as the contrabands, we saw at Port Royal Ferry, January 1st, 1862, did: "That they ought to be ashamed of themselves for throwing such rotten iron where Christian folks live." But they are not, and appear to think it fine fun. Well, let them go on, a fearful retribution awaits them, for though responding to none of their guns it is a comfort to know that we are ready, and are getting more guns mounted every day. From present appearances I do not think their probation can last much longer.

We have the most powerful navy collected here, probably, that was ever concentrated on the earth, which is doing nothing, absolutely nothing. For the past eighteen days it has not fired a single shot, though all the batteries on Sullivan's Island are in easy range of the guns; just nothing is done, to stop their shelling our forces night and day, for as stated before, a shell is thrown among the Union troops about every seven or ten minutes, night and day, and has continued so ever since the taking of Wagner and Gregg. Why Admiral Dahlgren does not use the vast power he controls, to shield our men, when it has always been understood that the land and naval forces were to cooperate, and why the navy has so long stood aloof—doubtless the Admiral can tell!

It is wonderful how soon men can become accustomed to terrible dangers. They go out into the trenches, or on fatigue, take their positions, and place a man to watch Fort Johnson, and another to keep an eye open on Fort Moultrie, and the numerous batteries clustering about that part of Sullivan's Island. As soon as either sees the flash of the gun or the smoke he sings out "Cover, Moultrie," or "Johnson," as the case may be, and all know the direction of each fort, they run into the bomb-proofs, or do the best they can, for safety, in the trenches. If the shell strikes the ground before bursting, unless it strikes directly in the trenches among the men there is not much danger; but when they explode high in the air, may God help the unprotected. Yet, strange to say, with about three thousand men exposed on picket or fatigue duty, constantly, night and day, with this interminable fire there are not, upon an average, more than two or three, perhaps not so many, killed and wounded per day. This day, 30th September, the shelling has been fearfully appalling; shot and shell are falling like hail, several have been wounded, two of them mortally. No one can tell, now, how long the footing up of the number will be, when they come in this evening, at nine o'clock.

The prediction made sometime since by me, as to the time when we should be in Charleston, was made in expectation that the navy would do her part. But, as it is inactive, of course the land forces must do the work, which is one of the greatest and most difficult of the whole war. Gen. Gilmore is a host in himself, and can take Charleston, navy or no navy, and will do it in his own time and way, you can rest assured of that. It is a far stronger place than Vicksburg or any other point attacked during the entire war thus far; for here was the cradle, and all most devoutly hope it will be the grave of secession on this continent. From all indications the final struggle of treason against liberty is not far in the future. More and more fiercely burns the impotent rage of King

Cotton's retainers. During the area of their territory is becoming less. They are driven from their strong-holds to their mountain fastnesses. The Union columns are hurled upon them there, and they are scattered like sheep without a shepherd. Jeff's fold is getting small, very small, and his under shepherds, Bragg and Cheatham, have bragged and cheated long enough. Lee, the main spoke in the secession wheelbarrow, is canting over. Many of Jeff's own sheep know not his squeak, and will not follow him, and no one dares to even try to "cheat" or to "bragg" over them; if so, may King Cotton, Rice, and Pigtail Tobacco, defend them, for nothing else in Dixie, or out of it, can. The doom of the Confederacy is written upon every leaf and flower, upon the restless waves that beat against her shores, upon the streams that gush from her mountains, across every foot of her domain, and blazes out from the sky bending over and around it. No combination of instrumentalities within her chosen borders, no concentration of force on her most favored fields, no strategic movements, no engineering skill, in short, no earthly power can to the least stop, hinder, or in any way retard the onward march of the destiny, that is surely closing around them. The fiat has gone forth from the heavens, that this wicked rebellion must and shall be put down, and the whole continent, with every true-born spirit in all the earth, responds with a loud and hearty "AMEN." "So mote it be!" JOSHUA BUTTS.

FARMING—Several of the farming county journals say the Bee, have begun to discuss the cause of the "desertion of farms," and by-and-by, if they keep on, may strike at the root of the evil. There is a cause for this decimation of our farming population, and it is not so much in Washoe or Reese River as in matters nearer home. The Napa Reporter thinks the fault is in men attempting to grasp and manage too large farms, in not planting a varied crop, and in wheat growers giving their sacks to the purchaser of the grain instead of keeping themselves. These are good suggestions, and if they could be adopted, and a law passed obliging stock owners to take care of their stock, instead of, as now, forcing farmers to fence against the scrubby, worthless cattle of their neighbors, a new era for farmers would arise in California. And if the journals were to speak now, that fence law might be acted on this winter. Remember that the Legislature meets only biennially.

MATERIAL OF WAR—The Government at the present time has on hand in the different arsenals throughout the country, seven hundred thousand stand of arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield manufactory alone turning out 25,000 rifled muskets a month. Under the contract made by Secretary Cameron, nearly two years ago, with private parties, for 200,000 rifled arms, only 25,000 have as yet been delivered to the Government—the musket, manufactured by contract costing one-third more than those made at Springfield. There are also on hand about 2,400 24 and 37-pounder smooth bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process. By this means the weight of the projectile is increased one third, and a greater range gained with less waste of powder.

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John Grant.

F. J. Devine.

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MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

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1863.

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CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

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These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

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4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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SUGAR PANS, 100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES, 10 to 300 Gallons.

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PORTABLE FORGES, All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON, For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe Lead,

Iron Tapping, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

...ALSO...

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

...OR...

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN,

SHEET IRON,

COPPER,

BRASS,

ZINC,

...ALSO...

JAPANESE GOODS.

...ALSO...

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,

Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850.

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the

Celebrated Patent Double-Back Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, the method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHIRT BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and forcing action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING COOLER—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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CALEB M. SICKLER,

422 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

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FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of several octavo overstrung, three-stopped Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States. Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH.

A. KOHLER'S NEW STORE,

620 & 622 Washington street,

Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS.

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

PORTMONAIES AND ETUIS

Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

WATCH CHAINS, LADIES' BAGS, RETICULES,

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLACONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Choicest Collection in Europe, Especially for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purposes.

N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,

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AGENTS for a number of Manufacturers in the Atlantic States and Europe; purchase and sell any kind of Goods on Commission; attend also to Collections, Remittances, Insurances, etc.

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Mr. Chas. V. Mages, the well known Agricultural Implement Agent, New York.

They invite an inspection of their Samples, Price-lists, and Pattern-books, of

HARDWARE, BRITANNIA, BRASS, AND TIN

WARE.

ZORN & CO. do a Commission Business exclusively, contenting themselves with a moderate Commission, according to the amount of a transaction. Having correspondents all over the globe they can promise satisfaction to all reasonable expectations in all business entrusted to them, and invite especially the farming public to give them a trial.

Letters addressed to them in German, French, Italian, or Spanish, will be answered in the same language.

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James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

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Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House, SAN FRANCISCO.

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand up to any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*.
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"Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*House Journal*.

-\$225.-NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$225; do, with carved legs, \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Steel. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't.

No. 421 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day School Bell, now ready. It contains about 300 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty parrot tree," "Aunt Clara," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 255,000 copies. Price—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100. cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1.

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Price—paper covers, 30 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 35 cents, \$20 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Then, God, send me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Price of Bell No. 2, same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, his glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, paper covers, 30 cents; \$15 per 100. Bound, 35 cents, \$20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 35 cents, \$30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 500,000 copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 421 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Remember the 11th," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Price—paper covers, 25 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They won't leave me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Calk. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Price—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers, single copies 10 cents, \$3 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has been and is being sung in the "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies bound, 65 cents, \$55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, \$65 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't

Publisher of the above Books. 421 Broadway, New York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

"Jesu, My Lord," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller. "Moralizing Prayer," by W. F. Muller. "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst. "The Girl Folk," "Wind Point March," 25c each. "Omtepe, Walse," "L'Armece Walse," "Frederica Walse," J. G. Bernard, 4

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

Two rapid advances in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but see in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this and all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known to this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

A fine bunch of tobacco, raised by Messrs. Long & Taylor, at Cottonwood, Yolo county, or Cache Creek Cañon. The leaf appears to be a good cigar tobacco, resembling Havana. They have 1000 pounds of it. This tobacco was raised in a peach orchard, from seed planted in December; and cured in a tight room.

For Thanksgiving.

THE FARMER is issued this week in advance of the usual day of publication, in order that the printers may have an opportunity of enjoying Thanksgiving, as well as other folks. We may as well mention here, that the editor is out of town (been "rusticating" in Marysville and other rural places lately) and we are of opinion that we have stolen a march on him, and this will account for the scarcity of editorial matter. He probably didn't realize that Thanksgiving was so near at hand (perhaps hadn't read the Proclamation of the Governor; good reading, by the way, and may be found in our columns), and that we were on the lookout for our share of turkey and other good things. Cards of "copy" will doubtless come rolling in—too late—for printers will be non-comatulus (excuse our "Latin"). Well, thank Providence and Abe Lincoln, there'll be another week coming, as well as Christmas, and then "we shall see what we shall see." Nous verrons.

A NORTHERN—On Saturday night an old-fashioned norther set in and continued till Sunday night, making some stir among the vessels along the wharves which are particularly exposed to such a gale, sweeping across the bay directly upon them. One peculiarity of these northers is the dryness of the wind. With this wind the mud in our streets disappeared almost in a twinkling. The great absorption of moisture by these winds generally causes great injury to the crops, when they visit us in the spring or growing season of the year; but now they are harmless. The weather since Monday has been very pleasant, with a cool clear atmosphere.

Tobacco in Sonoma County.—We had the pleasure of a pleasant call from John Barry, Esq., of Santa Rosa, who informs us that he raised this year some 12 acres of tobacco, which was a good crop, producing about 1500 pounds to the acre. The quality is pronounced good by those competent to judge, and will doubtless bring a remunerative price. We have some particulars of the cultivation of the tobacco crop, which we shall publish soon as possible.

Eclipse of the Moon.—Happening to go out on Tuesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, surprised at the darkness, we looked up for the moon, to find it almost totally eclipsed. We suppose it was all according to the almanac, but still rather unexpected. The atmosphere was clear, affording a fine view to those interested in watching the earth's shadow passing over the moon.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A Prosperous Farm.

We had the pleasure to meet Maj. Bidwell, of Chico, at Oroville, whose splendid farm is of itself a princely fortune, and whose crop is a princely fortune. From him we gathered many items of interest touching the agriculture of this upper region.

The farm of Maj. Bidwell comprises some of the finest land in the State, and his farm is an example for system and order worthy imitation.

The entire farm is 23,000 acres. The crops this year are all now harvested, and are as follows: From 900 acres of wheat was harvested the splendid crop of thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-two bushels of superb wheat. Also from the other lands in cultivation.

Barley, bushels.....8,000
Oats ".....3,000
Corn ".....1,000
Beans ".....200

The barley averaged about 60 bushels to the acre. There was also harvested 250 tons of hay, and ten tons of dried fruit cured.

The vineyard contains 10,000 vines. The crops not used fresh were dried. It contains also 3,000 peach trees, 1,000 apple trees, and 1,000 pear trees, and cherry trees, besides almond, fig, and walnut.

This farm uses only the best kind of agricultural implements. For plowing, the gang-plows are used, for sowing grain the large seeders, and for harvesting, the best mowers, reapers and headers, and the grain is cleaned by steam power, at never less than 1,000 bushels a day. The gardens, orchards, and vineyards, with their immense crops, all reflect credit and honor upon the proprietor, who is justly esteemed one of the very best farmers in the State.

More Copper.

"ALABASTER CREEK," near Polson, rich in its gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites, in the many crystal chambers of its wonderful depths, has also revealed new sources of wealth of another kind.

The furor for copper, everywhere, has led to the development of a new copper mine adjacent to the cave, and through the energy of the proprietor of this wonderful cave, Wm. Gwynn, Esq., of Marysville, and also "Pres" of the new copper mine, the "Home Lead" is being developed with successful labor.

The shaft of the "Home Lead" is now down 124 feet, and the lode of copper ore is 5½ feet wide. They have also a vein of rock 2½ feet wide, in which is found native copper—there is all the indications of a very valuable lode—the samples of carbonates having been sold to the Antioch Smelting Company for \$53 a ton.

This lode is but 2½ miles from the Railroad, by which the ore can be shipped to San Francisco. All that is required now to give to such lodes a sure value, is a reliable knowledge relative to the cost of getting these ores to market and realizing their true value in money.

To make "copper stock" of any value, reliable information is required as to the cost of transportation to a good market, and after this, what the ore will realize when it gets to market, whether that market be in England, New York, or Boston. Owners of the several mines wish to know what their ore will assay, what the percentage is on the several qualities of ores now being thrown on the market, and what the cost per ton of smelting is, both at Swansea in England, and in the Eastern States. This information we shall be able to give all miners, shortly, so as to help them on the road to success.

We learn that the cost of transporting the ore from this lode to San Francisco, is now only \$8 a ton, and every prospect of a much lower rate. Every effort is being made by the energetic President, Mr. Gwynn, to reduce all the expenses of working the mine, and in shipping and smelting the ore now being excavated. The stock of this Company can now be had for \$20 a foot.

Look out for Breakers.

TAKE in sail before the storm strikes the ship, is always the plan of a wise ship-master. Those who have been much at sea, have known the danger of a ship when the gale strikes her under full sail. Either the masts and spars go by the board; the sails are torn from their ropes, or the ship goes down stern foremost. So will it be with all business men, and all the various manufacturers who do not "take in sail" before the coming change of time that is near to us.

What would be the result upon our business mariners were peace to be suddenly announced? Let business men ask themselves this question; and would it not be almost the same if some final victory should be obtained by the Federal army? Both these events must be, and they are nearer at hand than most people are aware of. Would it not be well to prepare for them?

SAILING OF THE STEAMER.—The P. M. steamer Constitution, sailed on Monday for Panama, with not a large number of passengers for New York. The shipment of Treasure was as follows: To England, \$1,083,074 07; to New York, \$294,800 04; to Panama, \$10,000; total, \$1,387,874 11, making since January 1, 1863, \$41,309,689 68; excess over corresponding period of 1862, \$3,392,898 43. The steamer also carried a valuable cargo of merchandise in transit for New York, among which was a shipment in bond of 1674 pkgs Tea by Koopmanschap & Co.; also, 142 pkgs do by Macdonald & Co.; besides 45 bales Drills, 448 bales Wool, 224 bds Whalebone, 9 bales Skins and Furs; also, 1000 flasks Quicksilver for Manzanillo. The total value of the goods and merchandise is \$183,099.

From the Indian Valley, 40 miles northwest of Colusa, it is reported that specimens of almost pure copper are taken out a few feet from the surface. A correspondent says: "You can find copper in chunks on the top of the ground, ranging from 45 to 90 per cent. Pieces have been found weighing 10 pounds, containing 9 pounds of copper."

Mrs. Blake's Seminary at Oakland.

Among the many improvements that have taken place at Oakland recently we know of none of more real value to all its best interests than the erection of the new College for Young Ladies. It will be remembered that Mrs. Blake has conducted a College in Oakland for some years, but recently feeling the need of a more commodious house and with more spacious grounds, Mrs. Blake selected a square in the upper portion of Oakland and has erected a very fine College building which now promises to be all that is needed for such an institute. The grounds cover an entire square; the main building is 50 feet square, 2½ stories high to which is added a wing 64x24, two stories high; the main building has been planned by Mrs. Blake with reference to the convenience and adaptation of all the wants of this College, the main rooms there are so well arranged as to be thrown into one large saloon for public exercises or formed into separate rooms for the divisions of the school. The parlors, dining-rooms, library, music-rooms, etc., are all arranged with reference to convenience. Another wing is being constructed 32x28 for kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, etc. The upper hall for the College has been arranged with excellent judgment, fine sleeping-rooms arranged with care as to health and comfort; large library room up-stairs, and in the upper part are the artists' rooms; here the sketchers and painters can have a grand view of our Bay and all the islands in our harbor, Mount Diablo and all the fine scenery around this to aid the imagination and develop the taste; the views from the upper rooms are grand and beautiful.

The College will contain, when completed, about sixty rooms, spacious, airy and well-furnished and pleasant; the yards and grounds will be designed for a garden, and laid out with care giving a finish to the College and affording the pupils a beautiful promenade.

Mrs. Blake, as Principal, is ably supported with a corps of teachers of acknowledged ability. The course of study pursued comprises three departments: Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate, thus commencing with those of early years and finishing with the highest branches, the languages and ornamental needle-work, embroidery and music. Having been kindly shown the building and grounds and made familiar with the design of this Institute by the accomplished Principal we must in justice accord high merit to this lady for what she has done by her own energy in thus erecting and finishing a noble college for education of the young ladies of our State, and this has been accomplished by her own efforts mainly. We are rejoiced to know by what we saw that this College is eminently successful and we can cheerfully recommend all who desire to place daughters in a good institution, to the College of Mrs. Blake, at Oakland.

THE COMANCHE.—Efforts to recover the Comanche from the wreck of the Aquila, are being actively made, so the daily papers say; but we can hardly "see it." However, the job is a difficult one, and we presume it is requisite to make haste slowly. Fortunately the weather has been very favorable for operations. Divers have examined the Aquila's bottom, and finding but little injury, it has been decided to attempt to raise her by drawing canvas over the leaky spots, and pumping the ship out. A box or coffer-dam to reach down and surround the main hatch, has been constructed, and preparations nearly completed for commencing the work. Two of Harrison's famous Reciprocating Pumps, and Griffith's Wrecking Pump, have been provided, which will raise water so fast as to require a very large leak to get the better of them. And in addition, it is expected the two steam fire engines, Pennsylvania and Monumental, will lend a hand. It is expected everything will be in readiness on Friday morning, for speedily raising the ship.

WATER IN SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.—In boring an artesian well on a lot belonging to Dr. I. Rowell, west of Lone Mountain Cemetery, on the new Point Lobos road, water was found at the depth of fourteen feet. The well was continued down, however, to the depth of forty-three feet, in order to obtain a plentiful supply for purposes of irrigation, which resulted in obtaining a copious stream. A trial of the well has been made, with a large double-action pump, without lowering the water in the artesian pipe, which is seven inches in diameter. Ex-Speaker Barlow has sunk an artesian well on the other side of the road, to the depth of fifty-eight feet, with a similar result. At eighteen feet below the surface, a large spring was found. It is estimated that fifteen thousand gallons of water per day can be drawn from each of these wells without lowering them.

Moss big gold stories come from the Arizona mines. A dispatch from Los Angeles says Col. Drum, Major Eddy and others, from Fort Mohave, report that one ton of rock from the Moss lode, valued at \$20,000 will arrive there by next steamer; also, that "there is above ground, exposed to sight, rich rock sufficient to keep 20 mills crushing for fifty years." They report that a new silver lode has been discovered, sixty feet in width, and "from a rough assay of the rock the rock shows \$2000 in silver and \$500 in gold."

ELKS FOR EUROPE.—Ten elk purchased in Washington Territory for Victor Emanuel, were taken East on the steamer Monday. They are being taken to Europe for the purpose of being placed upon the estate of Victor Emanuel.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has advices from the Vanderbilt. She was at Mauritius at the last accounts. The Alabama was reported in the Bay of Beagel.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, claiming to be the oldest newspaper in America, completed its 107th year on October 1st.

INCOME accruing from professional and other sources than fixed investment, has been decided to be taxable.

Report on the Crops.

We have received from the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, his monthly report of the condition of the crops for September, 1863. These reports are interesting and valuable. A synopsis of the tables of returns published of the crops of 1863, shows the following results: Wheat crops of 1863, 191,068,239 bushels, being an increase of 1,074,739 bushels over the crop of last year; Corn crop of 1863, 449,163,894 bushels, being 137,540,580 bushels less than last year. The Commissioner remarks:

"It is obvious that so great a deficiency in a cereal so largely used as a bread most increase the domestic consumption of wheat, and thus lessen the amount of that product for exportation. More especially must this be the case when there is a deficit also in the following crops: Rye, 456,669 bushels; barley, 1,020,867 bushels; buckwheat, 1,629,762 bushels; potatoes, 16,603,083 bushels; total, 19,670,381 bushels."

The oat crop, however, is in excess of 1862 by 2,337,170 bushels.

We notice the Bulletin of Tuesday, makes a material error in stating that the crop of wheat is less this year than last, by the same amount which it is in fact overruns.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.—A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, Russia, October 30th: "War preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia. An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire. Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt will be covered with twelve-inch rolled iron plates. Ten or twelve monitors and two or three iron-clads of a different construction, have been ordered to be ready for sea in May or June next. Large quantities of cannon, shot, and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the winter. All the Government shops are being enlarged. Every effort is being made to make Russia independent of all other countries in war material, as she already is in food and clothing for her armies. On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much; although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, that feeling is entirely changed, and they do not dread it. In fact, thank they rather court it than otherwise. Alexander's popularity is immense and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of the empire, but he is expected to return to St. Petersburg in a few days."

A letter from Brazos, Texas, the 8th, says: "On the arrival of the Banks' expedition being known, the rebel sympathizers threw the guns of Fort Brown into the Rio Grande, burning the greater portion of the dwellings of Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession. The rebels took the cotton on the Texas side, across the river, and after ferrying over all that was owned by the Confederate Government, there was a general destruction of the cotton remaining. The Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment raised the Federal flag over Brownsville, on Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and General Banks arrived soon after. At last accounts, seven regiments had arrived there."

SENATOR WILSON, in a speech delivered in New York, said: "More than two hundred officers have entered the service bearing commissions secured by my influence; and I always forgot to ask what their political sentiments were. Since this rebellion broke upon the country, 6,725 military commissions have passed through the Military Committee of which I am a member, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, and that Committee never gave a divided political vote upon a single one of these nominations."

An association, called "The Union Vineyard and Farming Company," composed of some of the officers and soldiers at Camp Babbitt, has been organized at Visalia with a nominal capital of \$567,000, "for the purpose of growing and manufacturing all sorts of farm produce, particularly vines, tobacco, cotton and cane." The company have purchased 1,500 acres of land, in one body, about eight miles south of Visalia, and intend to fence and plant a portion of it this winter.

The grape interest in Ohio is becoming more and more extensive. In the vicinity of Sandusky there are one thousand acres employed in grape culture, seven hundred of which are in full bearing. Another year the quantity in bearing will probably reach two thousand acres, with a larger setting out than ever before. The vineyards of Cleveland are also assuming extensive proportions.

Many flames in the mines were blown down by the storm, on the night of the 14th inst. Among them were several miles of the Mokelumne Water Company's flame, which in some places was 70 feet above the earth; half a mile of Tripp & Sickles' flame, which was one hundred feet high, near Jackson, Amador county; the large flame at Kelly's. The Southern mines appear to have been the principal sufferers in the matter of flames.

PAYMENT for all branches of the public service, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, amounts to \$903,000,000; of which amount \$600,000,000 was for the Army, \$55,000,000 for the Navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of paymasters to pay the troops for the present month.

OSCAR JONES, a boy four years of age, died in Petaluma on Monday last, of injuries received by overturning of a kettle of boiling water upon himself.

BUCKNER'S barn, in the southern part of Sacramento county, was burned on Wednesday. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a man who was smoking.

FIVE inches of water fell in Petaluma valley during the late rain.

OBITUARY.

HARK! hark! The bell is tolling!
Hear ye not its solemn sound?
Hearts are stricken, tears are rolling
From the mourners near you mound.

The grave is closed over the cold pale corpse of the loved wife, and the stricken husband goes to his "lone home" to realize how cold and cheerless a home is without "some one to love, some one to care."

The readers of the Farmer of past years, remembering "Sketches of Rural Life," of "Home," and upon "Education," and "Sketches from Nature," which we know were read with interest and pleasure, from the pen of "Jennie," will grieve to know that the ruthless destroyer has sought out and borne her away from the care and custody of her kindred and friends.

The funeral took place at the Episcopal Church, and the record of Death's doings reads as follows: "Near Marysville, Oct 19th, America J., wife of A. Shepard, aged 27 years, 1 month and 23 days."

We tender to bereaved ones our deepest, truest sympathy. We have often "been where the shell strikes," and where "barbed arrows fly," and we can sympathize; but there are no words of sympathy that can bring back the dead. "We can go to them, but they cannot come to us."

COMPANY H, First Cavalry California Volunteers, left Stockton on Sunday for Sacramento, and Company I will go to Benicia on Thursday. Camp Stanford, as the camp at Stockton has been called, will then be entirely abandoned.

TROUT.—Lake Tahoe trout are selling in the Virginia market at from fifty to seventy-five cents a pound. The supply is large.

A meeting was held at Markleeville, in that part of Amador county east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of arranging for bringing the question of a new county before the next Legislature. Any person in that vicinity has signed the petition for a new county.

THERE are 800,000 grape-vines in Eldorado county; 665 miles of mining ditches; 6 quartz mills; 5 marble quarries, and one steam marble mill.

THERE is a demand for miners in Siskiyou county. The wages of laborers have risen there about 50 per cent.

CHARLES K. Williams, a native of Vermont, was killed at Hooper's Quartz Mill, Amador county, on the 14 inst., by falling into a shaft 100 feet deep.

DURING the late storm a blacksmith's shop was blown from one side of the street to the other, in Columbia, and a roof was torn from a brick store at Shaw's Flat.

THE Swamp Land Commissioners have made contracts to the amount of \$60,000 for the creation of levees north of the American river.

THERE were \$620,000 in the State Treasury, on Saturday last, including \$109,000 in the General Fund.

THERE are two feet of snow on the summit of the Sierra Nevada, at the Henness Pass.

The steamer from City Point brings information that those appointed had satisfactorily transferred the rations sent by Government and also those sent by the Baltimore American Relief Fund to Commissioner Ould.

Report says that General Meagher has been made a Major-General, and is to command the old Irish Excelsior brigades, recruited to the full standard.

The Russian admiral and fleet leave for Fort Monroe, where they expect to winter.

From Port Royal (South Carolina), the 20th, the capture of the rebel steamer Banahoe, from Nassau, with a cargo of great value, is reported.

A Knoxville letter of Nov. 7th, mentions a fight between the Unionists and Rebels of North Carolina, on French Broad River, in which the Unionists whipped the Rebels. During the fight many rebel regiments skedaddled to the Union ranks.

An Annapolis letter, of the 19th, contains a list of 350 paroled Unionists who arrived from Richmond. They confirm the previous accounts of horrible hardships and sufferings.

The correspondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners, has degenerated into personalities and a loss of mutual confidence which impairs their usefulness.

It is officially announced that Gen. Foster will relieve Gen. Burnside in the command of the Department and the army of the Ohio. That Department hereafter will consist of the State of Kentucky, Northern Tennessee, and such other parts of Tennessee as may be occupied by troops of that army.

It is said that Gen. Rosecrans will take, or rather has been assigned to, the command of the Department of Baltimore. Gen. Schenck will give up that command on the 1st of December, and take his seat in Congress. He was elected from Vallandigham's district.

The recent capture of blockade runners of Cape Fear river, have so frightened the North Carolina rebel authorities, that they have given up the business, and let out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

It is understood that Gen. Sigel is to take Gen. Schenck's place in command of Baltimore, and the latter takes his seat in the House of Representatives.

NEVER were so many diamonds imported as during the present war. A single stone worth \$15,000 aid duty in New York.

STONWALL JACKSON's sister says her deceased brother voted against secession.

THE second cargo of tea ever imported directly from Japan reached New York on Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We call the attention of our farmers to the advertisement of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., which appears in our columns this week. This firm, it will be seen, are prepared to furnish the famed "Peoria Plow" and the "Boaton Clipper," both of which are admitted to be the best imported plows known. Messrs. Treadwell & Co. are also ready to supply all the needed implements for our new crops, such as Flax and Hemp-Breakers, Cotton-Gins, Saws, Mills, Oiler and Wine-Presses, together with all the needed implements on a farm, in a dairy, orchard, vineyard, garden, nursery, or workshop. Their stock of goods is now the most complete and extensive on the Pacific Coast.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN LOS ANGELES.—A dispatch from Los Angeles says: At an early hour on Saturday morning, the citizens of this place formed themselves into an impromptu Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of dealing summary justice to a band of cut-throats confined in the County Jail of this City. At ten o'clock a. m. the procession, some 300 strong, armed to the teeth, marched to the jail-yard, where they were met by Sheriff Sanchez and Under-Sheriff King, who expostulated with the crowd, and used every exertion in their power to preserve the peace of the city—but to no effect. The citizens overpowered them without injury, and took possession of the jail. After two hours' labor with sledge-hammers, rams, axes, etc. they effected an entrance, when the following named persons were brought out, and hanged under the corridor, in front of the jail: José Olivas, Spanish—tried and acquitted for the murder of Sylvester, and last night arrested for horse stealing. The next brought out was Eli Chase, a noted horse thief, belonging to the same gang of horse thieves whose headquarters have been at Marysville, and vicinity, and this place, and who for years have carried on the most extensive system of horse stealing ever known in this country. The next brought out was Boss Damwood, American, charged with attempting to kill R. A. Hester, constable of this city, and also charged with murdering and robbing two men some months since at La Paz. The next brought out was Andrew Wood, American, a noted highwayman. The next was José Yrebra, Spanish, a murderer and a horse thief. Five more villainous-looking cut-throats were probably never seen in this or any other country. This wholesale slaughter may not be sanctioned by the community at large, but the citizens of this section have borne the outrages committed by this band until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. For the last year highway robberies and murders have become common occurrences; in fact no man's life has heretofore been safe in this section. The Vigilance Committee will give every suspicious character to many hours to leave the county, or take the consequences. All places of business are closed. The whole affair passed off with little or no excitement.

2 p. m.—The bodies of the five men hung this morning are now passing on a cart, on their way to the burying ground. The civil authorities have used every exertion in their power, to purge this community of the murdering band but the slow process of the law is inadequate to the task. Hence the interference of the citizens in the affair as above stated.

ANOTHER DESPARADO HUNG.—Last Monday night a party of Spanish desperadoes went to Alvarado, fired into a hotel, smashed in all the windows in the Catholic Church, and then started off for the mountains. About a mile from town they met an American named Frank Devol, at whom they fired. Two of the balls passing through his coat. After a hot pursuit one of the Spaniards was caught and taken back to Alvarado, where had a preliminary trial. Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, a number of the citizens of the town overpowered the guard, took the prisoner and hanged him over the Alameda bridge.

A TENDER-HEARTED widower fainted at the funeral of his third beloved. "What shall we do with him?" asked a friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive."

Holloway's Pills.—Flatulent or Windy Colic. These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact they are the dinner pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent, or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years they have been the only remedies of millions of people, for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that comes at every turn in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, know how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

EDWARD FAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Green and Dried Fruits,
NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.
...ALSO...

Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and Orchard Seeds.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the country. He has enlarged his Store, opening now on both streets, so as to accommodate his increasing trade.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Etc,
Put up particularly for Family use.

Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon, and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL COUNTRIES always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, &c., &c.

Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled. Stores—No. 123 Second street, between D and Maiden Lane; and 55 D street, MARYSVILLE.

KOHLER'S
New Singing Book.
"VOICE OF PRAISE,"
10,000
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Teachers and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to
A. KOHLER,
Sole Dealer, San Francisco.

"Down in Dixie" they are making coffee out of okra. Some one who has tried it, says: "We found it as good as the best. We do not believe anybody could discover the difference. There is no reason why okra coffee should not be a most wholesome drink, as it certainly is a most pleasant one to our palate. It was certainly used in this country as early as 1831, and it may have been at an earlier period. Parch the seed slowly and carefully, so as not to burn them; then prepare the decoction properly, and, our word for it, you have as good a cup of coffee as anybody but a Confederate quartermaster, a successful blockade runner, or a sugar speculator can afford to drink."

LOVERS' QUARRELS.—The best record of lovers' quarrels, quick and quick over, that we remember to have seen, is credited to a recent telegram, in manner as follows: "Charley and Julia met at S, yesterday—quarreled and parted forever—met again this morning, and parted to meet no more—met again this evening and were married."

A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last week ran 16 miles in 10 minutes.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe.

For sale by
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.**

Direct from Europe, of the
BEST WHITE QUALITY,
Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order. He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

**PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,
Silvered, for Mirrors,**

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of
**CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED,
CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS,
ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS
FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC, ETC.**

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

**Glass for Conservatories,
GREEN-HOUSES,
and
GARDEN BUILDINGS,**

To order. Also a large invoice of
**SUPERIOR MIRRORS,
Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.**

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, &c. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms.
By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

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Are Universally Acknowledged
TO BE THE BEST,
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
IN USE.**



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FAMILY
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**STITCHING.
BINDING.
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...AND...
EMBROIDERING;
...ALSO...**

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL
Family Sewing Machines,
IN USE.**



Call and see the New Improvements.
**Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. H. HAYDEN,
AGENT.**

**THE
First Fall Importation
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NEW DRY GOODS!**

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HAS BEEN RECEIVED
...BY...
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Montgomery street.**

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STEAMER CONSTITUTION,
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Containing—**

**SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY
and Style,**

The best assorted stock of
Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.
**Embroidered and Lace Sets
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worn during the coming season.

**CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,**

An endless variety, suitable
for the San Francisco
and Country Trade.

**Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,
Sheeting, Irish Linen.**

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

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And everything generally found in a
well managed

**Dry Goods store.
ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,
Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.**

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A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of
COAL OIL LAMPS
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Athens Express from the best Eastern
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A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
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FLOWER,
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I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a
selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into
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My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is
large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
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Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISSUS,
JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, Ixia,
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Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their
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Gardeners and Merchants can be assured their orders
will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our
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New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS
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NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock,
embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the
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which will prove eminently suited to the soil and
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PACKING done in the best manner and ship-
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**ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
For Decayed Teeth,**

Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching Teeth,
or more Shell can be filled with it, and restored to health
and usefulness, by the discoverer, DR. PEARSON (late Pearson
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Dr. Pearson having spent the last six years in New York,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Paris, is prepared to
supply at short notice, and at reasonable prices, Artificial
Teeth on the most approved methods, including Vulcanite
Rubber Work, rendering the Extraction of roots wholly
unnecessary.

DR. PEARSON'S NERVE

Cures the severest Toothache, and serves as a temporary
filling—any one can apply it by observing the directions.
Price \$1, sent by express.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS will receive the personal
attention of Dr. Pearson, as he has no partner, and intends
having none in future. His office has been established thirteen
years—being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Dental
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Home Miscellany.

SOMETHING LEFT UNDONE.

Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone,
Something, uncompleted still,
Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside, on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gates,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a mendicant it waits:

Waits, and will not go away,—
Waits, and will not be gainsayed.
By the cares of yesterday
Each to-day is heavier made,

Till at length it is, or seems,
Greater than our strength can bear,—
As the burden of our dreams,
Pressing on us everywhere;

And we stand from day to day
Like the dwarfs of times gone by,
Who, as Northern legends say,
On their shoulders held the sky.

(For the California Farmer.)

Ignorance of Nature's Laws.

UNHAPPINESS is often caused by an unhealthy state of the system, which produces an unhealthy action upon the brain, and its morbid secretions paint its own colors in an unhappy sympathy on all surrounding objects. Life to such is gloomy indeed, for their imagination cannot soar up to the bright realms of beauty and sublimity; but are controlled by their unhealthy associations of self, and its darkened surroundings. Then to make such happy we must study their nature and longings, to throw them into an atmosphere which will dispel these gloomy forebodings, and impress their minds with the hopeful and beautiful of Nature, and change their location, and remove all impediments which obstruct the health, and they will be assisting one of the important channels through which thoughts flow, and the purer the vessel, the healthier the circulation, the higher the thought. Many a one who would be an ornament to society, and to the world, grow morbid and gloomy, from a misunderstanding of their nature, a little, very little would it take of forbearance, or encouragement, to make them bring forth fruit and gladness, which speak of joys to the heart. But their very longings which God has implanted within their breasts, are construed into fault-finding and fretfulness, because the soul grows weary of the tame monotonous life that others need, and they can see no reason why any one should wish to be different from themselves, and therefore strive to drag them down with them with them, thereby distorting nature, and all her attributes, and wondering that there is no more harmony, which they in their all-wise judgment, have perverted and destroyed.

WANT OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRUE POSITION OF MAN AND WOMAN.

Every mind has its own sphere, and in the fulness of that mission, resolves itself into a surrounding that fits itself to be adapted to other spheres, thereby blending and harmonizing the law of God. The reason of so much inharmonious, is the power one being holds over another, and if not united by sympathy, force by the stronger party, causes the other to submit: that is not unity, but oppression, and as long as this state of things exist, we shall only have a dwarfed race, with dwarfed intellects. There can be no fall, fresh womanhood, or manhood, there is always a sense of wrong, a sense of oppression. Women kept in continued restraint by one, to whom she should look as her equal and adviser, her help and guide, causes her to hold back many of her brightest and holiest thoughts, for fear of ridicule, from one whom she should look to for encouragement and support, thereby retarding the spirit's growth. Ages have rolled on when woman has been looked upon only as a slave to man, and one whose slightest wishes must be obeyed. She was not allowed to have a mind, or if she had one, to use it, if she did she must be stigmatized as a fanatic, for desiring to assert what her strongest convictions told her was right. But, thank God, times have changed some; but still there is a great gulf between man and woman, between right and wrong. If man had more confidence in woman and considered her capable of acting, with the true instincts God had given her, causing her to feel, that when she wished for any change, though he could not indulge her in it, he could speak hopeful, and encourage her, and that he appreciated her wants. Indulgence of feeling, and an appreciating mind, would go a great way to make pleasantness and harmony; but to oppose and disregard these feelings of woman, trifling and unsatisfactory as they may be to man, gives a pang which leaves its sting for long years.

THE NEED OF SUPERIOR AND PROPER EDUCATION FOR WOMAN.

If woman's intellect was cultivated, and her mind strengthened by good and wholesome truths, and taught to see life in its social, moral, and intellectual phases, and her virtues were looked upon with sound principles and kindness of heart, instead of trifling and vanity, and affectation, and inability to do good, because her nerves are too delicate to see any sorrow or anguish; she must therefore be the parlor pet; trifle away golden hours in sickly, sentimental nonsense, with some tailor's model, fresh from the pomatum stand, each indulging in the idea, that they are the observed of all observers, and are about to create a great sensation in this old-fashioned world.

Fathers, mothers, how much have you to answer for, in the unhappiness of your children, treasures given you to bless your earthly home. Oh how sad a picture to see those bright flowers, reared with so much care, fall before the first blast of misfortune that befalls them, resembling those hot-house plants, which when transplanted in the earth, fade and die, although watched by the most careful hand; but had they been taught to grow there from the first, would have been strong and hardy, to withstand the storms and drought, without feeling the danger. So also with youth, they

should be cultivated like plants, to adapt themselves to a healthy vigorous association of outdoor life, and a free exercise of bodily and mental culture. A healthy elastic body, nourishes an active brain, from which flash out bright and glad thoughts in wit, goodness and love; but a sickly body penned up in close confinement of darkened rooms by day, and flash by gas-light at night, is both unnatural, and unhealthy; it saps the fountain of life before the age of womanhood, and if they live to become mothers, are unhappy, feeble victims of an artificial life, bringing into the world, sickly dwarfed infants, who if they live, are unhappy in temperament, and physically debilitated, to pass over the same routine. But many die in infancy, which might have lived to bless the world, for want of proper nourishment. Shall these unhappy scenes continue, or shall we have a change, earnest to know ourselves, and improve our health and happiness, by being honest and zealous seekers after the true life. M. J. U.

NAPA, October 2nd, 1893

"Happy Homes"

The following letter we received from an excellent lady, and of a noble and generous heart. At a pleasant "home" party at her house, the subject of marriage was introduced, and three young ladies, each and all a prize for any man, expressed themselves playfully upon the subject as described in the letter, and the lady, their friend, by promise put in the "jingle," and sent it to us, as a merry and pleasant pastime.

Now this is too good to be lost, and knowing the facts in the case, we mean to "carry out the joke" in earnest, and help these "poor lonely girls" get good husbands. Now we assure any young man that they are in reality "rich in themselves," joyous and happy spirits, prizes worth having; and any one who in good faith will forward to us "letters missive," they shall be duly forwarded. They must, however, come to us inclosed with genuine signature, which we will hold sacred. Writers can address through our columns or by private note. We guarantee the most honorable correspondence. Carrie, Maria, and Cherrie, are as noble girls as are found. One thing sure, none but good men, will ever win them.

Three Husbands Wanted.

EDITOR FARMER:

Knowing that for years you have advocated the building up of "Happy Homes," let me ask you what we poor lonely girls can do, that are marriageable, ready to make some good heart happy, if we can only find the "man of the right kind."

Now in earnest, Mr. Editor, we are really desirous of being mated, and can you not help us?

As for me, Mr. Editor, "Carrie" by name,
When I am married, I'll be just the same:
That is, I am happy, or partially so,
But I think I'd be happier if I had a beau—
No; a Husband I mean, so loving and good,
For love is of God, and love is my food.
So, dear Mr. Editor, tell what is my fate—
Can you help me now, and find me a mate?

CARRIE.

Now, poor me, "Maria," what shall I do?
I want a Husband; his eyes must be blue;
Upright in form, and character, too;
He need not be rich, but he must be good,
Most noble in character—my daily food.
A merchant I like, city life give to me;
Some like to roam in the country more free!

MARIA.

Then "Cherrie," the youngest of sisters, now three,
Came boldly and whispered a few thoughts to me:
I, too, want a mate, but certain and sure,
His love for his country must be lofty and pure;
I'd not marry a man, were he solid with gold,
Who ever the interest of his country had sold.
My husband a Patriot most noble must be,
Else he not a particle of love wins from me.

CHERRIE.

THE VOICES OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—In his report of the Chickamauga battle, B. F. Taylor records the following fact:

If anybody thinks that when our men are stricken upon the field they fill the air with cries and groans, till it abhors with such evidences of agony, he greatly errs. An arm is shattered, a leg carried away, a bullet pierces the breast, and the soldier sinks down silently upon the ground, or creeps away, if he can, without a murmur or complaint: falls as the sparrow falls, speechlessly, and like that sparrow, I earnestly believe, falls not without note by the Father. The dying horse gives out his fearful utterance of almost human suffering, but the mangled rider is dumb. The crash of musketry, the crack of rifles, the roar of guns, the shriek of shells, the rebel whoop, the federal cheers, and that indescribable undertone of grinding, rumbling, splintering sound, make up the voices of the battle-field.

BALL-ROOM.—"Inform me which is the most fashionable in a ball-room, a white, high-buttoned vest, with light tie or scarf, or a black vest, with light scarf and black coat and pantaloons?" It is *en regle* to appear in black dress coat, black pantaloons and black or white vest—plain. No other colors are permitted. No scarf should be worn. A cravat of white or black is acceptable. The glove should be of light buff or lemon color, as in an artificial light it looks whiter than the white glove itself, which easily soils. Very many appear at the opera and in ball-rooms in frock coats; but, where the company is at all *distinguee*, a person so dressed should not be permitted by those who have charge of the general arrangements.—[N. Y. Despatch.

The Lord Mayor of London is said to have entered into negotiations to furnish ammunition and ships of war to the rebel government. Wilmington papers found on prisoners, state that Fernando Wood of New York, was going into a joint-stock company, under the firm of Train & Co., to furnish vessels to run the blockade.

The Government has received information from our consul at Monterey, that a few days before the capture of Brownsville by Gen. Banks, a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to arm all the soldiers were landed there.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.) For which we are

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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES,AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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Baskets of all kinds. Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, Pails, Clothes Lines, Closets, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Children's Chairs, Children's Wiegans, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wap Brooms, Faucets, Hand Bellows, Children's Gigs, Chopping Knives, Wickles, Skirt Boards, Churns, Mops, Shoe and Sove Blacking, Butter Ladies and Moulds, Brushes of every description, Hemp and Cotton Twine, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, and various other articles generally kept in the WOODENWARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. [20-5]

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Wholesale and Retail Depot
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Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm. He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

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BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.
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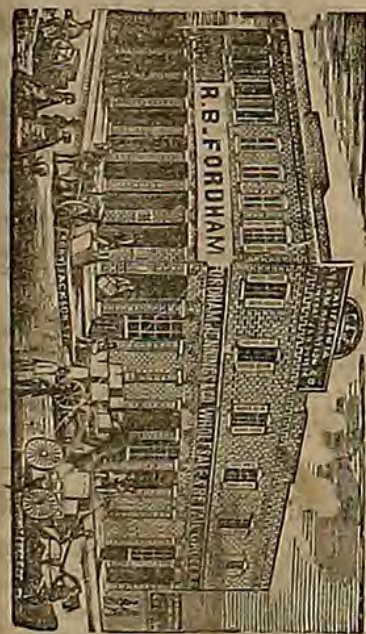
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The SEED-SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain
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This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and
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Particular attention will always be paid to the com-

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In all this operation, however great the power, the most

delicate fabric is never rent or a button removed.

We wish to say to parties living in Alameda, San

Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and

having either of the Washing Machines known as "Cal-

ifornia," "Excelsior," "Little Giant," or any other

crank machines with boxes of like construction, that

we will alter said machine into an Economy for \$10

each, and if they will not wash double the amount of

clothes, and do it as well, with the same strength and

and time, or the same amount at half the strength,

after the alteration that they will pay, then we will

charge nothing for our labor. Besides the above ad-

vantages, they will be much smaller, easier cleaned;

harder to work, and more durable

Verdict for "Economy."

1st—It has as much power and capacity for washing as any

other less Machine.

2d—It will work as easy as any other Machine, while it

does double the work.

3d—Men and boys can use it, many of whom cannot, and

many will not, wash by hand.

4th—With this Machine, properly understood, washing-day

passes as smoothly as any other day of the week.

5th—It wears the clothes much less than washing upon the

board.

6th—It will wash large, heavy, stubborn, articles much better

than they are washed by hand.

7th—Washing can be done without injuring your hands by

water, soap or soda.

8th—The Machine is used while standing in an erect posi-

tion or while sitting. Two boys or girls seven or eight years

old can use it as well as a woman.

9th—Did reject articles, socks, etc., can be washed out

and made useful that never would be washed by hand.

10th—"Economy" is cheaper at the price we ask for it than

any other Machine would be at a gift, for the following rea-

sons:—Time is money, and "Economy" will wash sixty yards

of clothes with one operator as quick as two operators can do

it with two "Little Giants," two "Excelsiors," three "Cal-

ifornias," three "Dashways," two "Metropolitans," two "May

Queens," two "Knowledge" shall be increased, or any other

two Machines we have ever seen.

Every family should have a good Washing Machine, for

this reason: The science of washing being in the machine,

any one of the family can do the washing, when without the

Machine, none perhaps but the wife or mother knows how to

wash, and they sometimes get sick, worn out, or weak.

"Economy" was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the

State Fair, at Sacramento, also at all the principal District

and County Fairs of 1863.

The Machine is for sale at the home of the inventor near

the Mission of San Jose, Alameda County; also of C. H.

Worthington, near Santa Clara; Adam Miller, Stockton; E.

Blair, Marysville; D. A. Wilson, Auburn Station, El Dorado

County; Walter Leland, Sacramento; F. D. Webster, 627

Market street, San Francisco.

Price at the Manufacturer \$25. All letters on business

should be addressed to me at Mission San Jose, Alameda

County.

JOHN M. HORNER,

Inventor and Patentee.

Literary Shrubbery.

THINGS THAT ADAM NEVER KNEW:

ADAM never knew what 'twas to be a boy,
To wheedle pennies from a doating sire,
With which to barter for some pleasing toy,
Or calm the rising of a strong desire—

perfect road from the top of one lofty mountain
the top of another.

General Rules for Plowing.

[CONTINUED]
CORRECT FLOWING.

The proper and best mode of plowing is so exactly and well-described by a recent and eminent Scotch agricultural writer, that I think I cannot do better than to give it in full to my readers.

Whatever mode of plowing the land is subjected to, you should take special care that it be plowed for a winter furrow in the best manner. The furrow-slice should be of the requisite depth, whether of five inches on the oldest land, or seven inches on the most friable ground; and it should also be of the requisite breadth of nine inches in the former case, and of ten in the latter; but as plowmen incline to hold a shallower furrow than it should be, to make the labor easier to themselves, there is less likelihood of their making a narrower furrow than it should be, a shallow and a broad furrow conferring both ease on themselves, and getting over the ground quickly. A proper furrow-slice in land not in grass, or as it is termed, in red land, should never be less than nine inches in breadth and six inches in depth on the strongest soil, and ten inches in breadth and seven inches in depth on lighter soils. On grass land of strong soil, or on land of any texture that has lain long in grass, nine inches of breadth, and five inches of depth, is as large a furrow-slice as may possibly be obtained; but on lighter soil, with comparatively young grass, a furrow-slice of ten inches by six, and even seven, is easily turned over. At all seasons but especially for a winter-furrow, you should endeavor to establish for yourself a character for deep and correct plowing.

"Correct plowing possesses these characteristics: The furrow-slices should be quite straight, for a plowman that cannot hold a straight furrow is unworthy of his charge. The furrow-slices should be quite parallel in length; and this property shows that they have been turned over of a uniform thickness, for thick and thin slices, lying together, present irregular horizontal lines. The furrow-slices should be of the same height, which shows that they have been cut of the same breadth; for slices of different breadths, laid together at whatever angle, present unequal vertical lines. The furrow-slices should present to the eye a similar form of crest and equal surface; because where one furrow-slice exhibits a narrower surface than it should have, it has been covered with a broader slice than it should be; and by a narrower slice than it should be, lying upon it. The furrow-slices should have their back and face parallel; and to discover this property requires rather minute examination after the land has been plowed; but it is easily ascertained at the time of plowing. The ground, on being plowed, should feel equally firm under the foot at all places; for slices in a more upright position than they should be not only feel hard and unsteady, but will allow the seed-corn to fall down between them and become buried. Furrow-slices in too flat a state always yield considerably to the pressure of the foot; and they are then too much drawn, and afford insufficient mould for the seed. Furrow-slices should lie over at the same angle; and it is demonstrable that the largest extent of surface exposed to the action of the air is when they are laid over at an angle of 45°, thus presenting crests in the best position for the action of the cheyrows. Crowns of ridges, formed by the meeting of opposite furrow-slices, should neither be elevated nor depressed, in regard to the rest of the ridge, although plowmen often commit the error of raising the crowns too high into a crest—the fault being easily committed by giving the felled (that is, the first, or marking-out slice) "furrow-slices sufficient room to meet, and thereby pressing them upon one another. The furrow-brows should have slices uniform with the rest of the ridge; but plowmen are very apt to miscalculate the width of the slices near the sides of the ridges; for if the specific number of the furrow-slices into which the whole ridge should be plowed are too narrow, the last slice of the furrow-brow will be too broad, and will therefore lie over too flat; and should this too broad space be divided into two furrows, each slice will be too narrow, and stand too upright. When the furrow-brows are ill made, the mould-furrows will be apt to throw too much earth upon their edges next the open furrow, and there make them too high. When the furrow-brows of adjoining ridges are not plowed alike, one side of the open furrow will require a deeper mould-furrow than the other."—[Stephen's Book of the Farm.

There is no more accuracy and exactness prescribed in these directions, in the execution of this first great operation of husbandry, than what is actually attained and practiced both in England and Scotland. The Lothians, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and which may indeed be considered as the garden of Scotland,—the counties of Northumberland, Lincoln, and Norfolk, in England, exhibit this perfection of cultivation. It may be seen in many other places, but in these on a more extended scale than in others. But such excellence, however, is not attained without very great pains, and, with expert plowmen, a long course of practice. I shall be asked, perhaps, what advantage comes from this exact mode of performing the work. It might be enough to answer, that, in every species of labor, and in every practical art, what is done should be well done, and the perfection, how far soever he may fall short of it, should be every man's great aim. It might be enough to say, that the moral influences upon a man's character, and life, of habits of exactness, order, care and neatness, are always great, and of very serious value; but I may confidently add, that the perfection with which land is tilled is of great importance to the crops, and directly conducive to their perfection and abundance. The man, too, who studies to plow, and cultivate his lands in the best manner, will be anxious to have his implements of the best kind, and to keep his team in the best order and condition. Indeed, multiply as we will the excuses for slovenliness, irregularity, and carelessness, they cannot be a doubt that habits of order, exactness, and carefulness, in all respects, are directly conducive to, nay, are the true foundations of, all profitable

arrangement. I may add, likewise, that where every thing is kept in order, and all work proceeds by rule and system, though these rules may sometimes appear extreme or severe, affairs are managed at less expense of labor and time than in a more negligent and reckless mode.

The great object of plowing is to pulverize the soil, to open it to the admission of those great enrichers of the land, and those great instruments of vegetation, heat, light, air, and moisture; to furnish a penetrable bed in which the roots of the plants may establish themselves, and stretch themselves out in search of food; and, by bringing the stony portions of the soil under the influence of external agents, to produce a chemical decomposition, and supply of those mineral ingredients, a portion of which is indispensable to the healthy growth and productiveness of the plants which are cultivated. It is important, therefore, to reduce the soil to as fine a tilth as possible. It is important to do this, likewise, that the manures which are applied may be thoroughly intermixed with the soil. In gardens, and in small plots, this is done by the spade, which in fields is attempted by the plow; the object in both cases being to render the soil loose, fine, and friable. The more care is exercised in the plowing, the more certainly will these ends be accomplished.

Farm and Garden—High Prices for Products.

MANY farmers suffer a great deal of anxiety—some of them pass sleepless nights in thinking how they should obtain the highest market price for their products. Should they happen to sell before the highest figure is reached, or delay selling till the prices have gone down again, disappointment and chagrin prove a lasting source of discomfort to them. Between the anxiety beforehand and the fretting afterward, they are in a great measure unfitted for a close attention to their business, and it may be questioned whether they do not lose ten times as much in other ways than in failing to hit the market exactly. Two adjoining wheat farmers, some years ago, had a surplus of grain to sell. Prices were then high, and farmer A concluded that if he received \$1.75 for his crop he would sell, which he did shortly afterwards. Farmer B held on to his, and a few weeks later made the exulting remark, "You have sold too soon Mr. A; I can now get \$1.94 for my wheat, and I mean to get \$2 yet!" "Very well," replied A, "I hope you will. I am quite satisfied with what I received, and think it a good price, and I would not have had the anxiety which you have experienced, and the constant inquiries you've had to make, for the additional price which you get. I have had the subject off my mind, and have been actively engaged in other profitable business." Farmer B kept his wheat for the \$2, which it never reached, and the next year, after much further negotiation, and some loss by rats, sold his crop for \$1.25. Intelligent and experienced men can frequently make shrewd guesses on the future market; but these guesses often prove wide of the mark, and is shown by the heavy losses or failure of long-headed produce dealers. It is impossible either for stock-brokers or tillers of the soil, to know when prices have reached the exact summit, and very few are so fortunate as to hit this point. They should not aim at it, but be satisfied to receive fair remunerative prices. Produce dealers are often ruined by paying rates a good deal below the pinnacle, and farmers should not expect to receive rates as an average which shall break down dealers. We have known some landowners who "saved at the tap and wasted at the bung," who are very close with their neighbors in adjusting line fences, and who are noted for crowding their lines a little too far into the highway; yet who would allow all the land thus gained, and twenty times as much beside, to be run over with malleins, Canada thistles, oxeye daisy and Johnswort—who would baste half a day to save a few cents on a good bargain, and yet allow whole fields to be diminished in product by neglected cultivation, or domestic animals rendered poor and unmarketable by want of diligent management and proper attention.

The best rule undoubtedly when prices are low, is not to spend one's whole time in endeavoring to get a little more, but to raise better crops, and make larger profits on home management. The difference between good and bad cultivation is often the difference between a full and half crop; and while our best managers scarcely ever fail of receiving 25 or 30 bushels an acre, poor farmers, who trust to luck, and hope rather than expect to raise a good crop, will not average half of this amount. In other words they waste 150 bushels on every ten-acre field, and lose, say about a thousand dollars on every 50 acres sown. The same difference occurs in the corn crop. We can point to several farmers who do not fail, even in unfavorable seasons, to raise 60 or 70 bushels an acre; while others, through neglect and nothing else, either in draining, previous manuring, or other preparation, or from want of cultivation and general management, do not average thirty bushels. They have poor cattle and poor sheep, and do not receive one-half the prices obtained by some of their apparently fortunate neighbors, who have long since discovered that diligence is the mother of good luck. If these thrifty farmers would spend less time in splitting farthings in a bargain, and more in rolling out a rich and abundant harvest, or in raising smooth, heavy, fat animals, instead of raw bones and land pikes, they would find the new adopted system greatly in their favor.

Every man who gives diligent attention to business, should be allowed to make fair profits. The produce dealer must be one of these, or his business would cease; and he must sometimes obtain heavy gains to compensate for his frequent losses. Farmers should bear this in mind, and not be too eager to obtain the last cent. Those who have thriven and arrived at wealth, have generally done so by all proper attention to their land and crops, which they could control, rather than to the market, which they could not.—[N. Y. Times.

Warts on the udder and teats of cows may be easily removed simply by washing them in a solution of alum and water.

Horses.

MARKS OF A THOROUGHBRED HORSE.—General Damas of France, has published a work upon Arab horses with the commentaries by Emil Abd-El-Kader. We copy the following. The Arabs thus define the characteristics of the thoroughbred horse:

"The thoroughbred horse is well-proportioned, his ears are small and in constant motion, his bones massive, his cheeks meager, his nostrils wide as the throat of a lion, his eyes bright, black, and level with the head, his neck long, his chest full, his withers prominent, his loins well knit, his haunches strong, his fore-ribs long and the hinder ones short, the belly hollow, the crop rounded, the upper part of his legs long like an ostrich's and furnished with muscles like a camel's, his hoofs black and of uniform color, his hair fine and abundant, his flesh firm, his tail very thick at the dock but loose at the extremity. Looked at in front he is like unto the peak of a lofty mountain. Looked at from behind, he seems to lean forward as if he would prostrate himself. Looked at from the side, he shows himself robust and well set up. To sum up: he should have four points abroad, the front, the chest, the group and the legs; four points long, the neck, the upper part of the legs, the belly, and the haunches; four points short, the loins, the pasterns, the ears and the tail. All these qualities in a good horse, say the Arabs, prove firstly that he has real blood in him, and secondly that he is certainly fleet of foot, for his form combines something of the greyhound, the pigeon, and the mahari, or riding camel."

"A thoroughbred horse is one that has three things long, three things short, three things broad, and three things clean. The three things long are the ears, the neck and the fore-legs. The three things short, are the dock, the hind legs, and the back. The three things broad are the forehead, the chest, and the croup. The three things clean are the skin, the eyes, and the hoof. He ought to have the withers high, and the flanks hollow, and without any superfluous flesh. 'Doat thou accomplish a journey at great speed with steeds high in the withers and fine in the flanks?' The tail should be well furnished at the root, so that it may cover the space between the thighs. 'The tail is like unto the tail of a bride.' The eye of a horse should be turned as if trying to look at its nose, like the eye of a man who squints. 'Like a beautiful coquette who leans through her veil, his glance toward the corner of the eye pierces through the hair of the forelock which covers his forehead as with a veil.' The ears resemble those of an antelope startled in the midst of her herd. The forelock, abundant, 'in the hour of pain, mount a slender mare whose forehead is covered by silky and flowing hair.' The nostrils, wide. 'Each of his nostrils resemble the den of a lion; the wind rushes out of it when he is panting.' The cavities in the interior of the nostrils ought to be entirely black. If they are partly black and partly white, the horse is of only moderate value. The forelock, thick. 'They have forelocks that resemble the down which is concealed beneath an eagle's wing, and like him they grow black in the heat of battle.' The forelock joints small. 'The forelock joints of their hind legs are small, but the muscles on both sides stand out prominent.' The hoof, round and hard. 'The hoof should resemble the cup of a slave. They walk on boots hard as the moss-covered stones of a stagnant pool.' The frogs concealed beneath the hoofs are seen when he lifts his feet, and resemble date-stones in hardness."

How to MAKE DOUBT HORSES.—The docility and amazing instinct of the Arab horse are shown to proceed mainly from his constant association with the family of his owner, sharing their food, sleeping in their family tent, and lastly from the early age at which he is broken in, which they say checks the development of the spleen, a very important point in the opinion of the Arabs. "At the age of eighteen to twenty months the colt is mounted by a child, who takes him to water, goes in search of grass, or leads him to the pasture. Not to hurt the bars he guides him with a longe, or a tolerably soft mule's bit. This exercise is good for them both. The child grows up a horseman, and the colt acquires the habit of carrying a weight proportioned to his strength. He learns to walk, to fear nothing, and it is in this manner, say the Arabs, that we contrive never to have restless horses." For the first few days the bit is covered with undressed wool, partly with a view not to hurt his bars, and partly to allure him to docility by the salubrious flavor of which he is so fond. When he begins to champ the bit, the task is nearly accomplished. This preparatory exercise takes place morning and evening. Thus sagaciously handled, the young animal will be ready to be mounted in the early part of the Autumn, when he will be less tormented by the flies and heat. Wealthy owners, before they allow their colt to be mounted by a grown-up man, sometimes have him led up and down gently for a fortnight with a pack-saddle on his back, supporting two baskets filled with sand."

When he is about thirty months old, the colt is taught not to break loose from his rider when the latter sets foot to earth, and not even to stir from the spot where the bridle has been passed over his head and allowed to drag on the ground. Especial care is taken in teaching this lesson, because it is one of great importance in Arab life.

REPAIRING A CHAIN-PUMP.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: "For some time my chain-pump has been out of order, the pipe having become too large for the boxes. I could not find a carpenter who had the tools or the material for making a new one, and had worried myself for weeks about it, when I met a boy, who told me to put leather upon the pipe, so as to enlarge the boxes to the size of the chain—If I could not lessen the pipe to the boxes. I thought of poor Robinson Crusoe, who, when he could not get his boat to the water, concluded it would be wise to get the water to the boat—and did as the boy suggested, and have thus a much better pump than when it was new. It is the little things which are the most difficult to be seen."

The Proper Depth of Under-Drainage.

SARVOD HOWARD, Esq., of the Boston Cultivator, who has spent much time among the best farmers of England, alludes to a remark in the London Farmer's Magazine in regard to a "dogmatism of drainage" among some English writers on the subject, and remarks that we, on this side of the Atlantic, are not strangers to this same kind of dogmatism. It has been asserted here, as in England, that a drain should always be at least four feet deep. "The attention of these dogmatists," says Mr. Howard, "has been called to the fact that, on certain lands in this country, drains of two and a half to three feet deep have doubled the crop of wheat, raising it from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, on the average, for several years; and in reference to this fact the question has been asked whether there was any evidence that in these cases the benefit would have been greater from deeper drains, or whether the increased benefit from four feet drains would have compensated for the increased expense. No responses were made to these questions, but the persons to whom they were addressed go on with their dictation, without even alluding to the demonstrated benefits of drains of less depth than their creed recognizes. Occasionally the attempt has been made to show that four feet drains are not really any more expensive than those of two and a half feet, because it was asserted that the spaces between the drains could be doubled. The defenders of this assumption were told that experience had clearly proved that in stiff clay soils this rule was fallacious; that the deep drains would not sufficiently draw the water through the wider spaces. This fact seems now to be generally admitted by British teachers, though some of their American pupils have not yet found it out." Mr. Howard cites several instances to prove that the four foot rule is not applicable to all cases.

John Johnston, the pioneer of draining in New York, says: "If practicable, drains should go so deep that the water may come in at the sides, instead of rising from the bottom of the ditch; and this I have found to be the case at from two and a half to three feet deep, on my farm. After going deep enough to protect the tile—and two and a half feet is ample for that—I can see no reason for getting down eighteen inches into the hardpan or stiff clay, wherein there is no water, neither do I think any man can show a good reason for so doing."

MODERN ECONOMY OF TIME.—The Scientific American thus shows how time has been economized by the application of machinery.

Cotton.—One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1769, when Arkwright the best cotton-spinner, took out his first patent.

Flour.—One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

Lace.—One woman can make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

Sugar.—It now requires only as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago.

Looking-glasses.—It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass, now it needs only forty minutes.

Engines.—The engine of a first rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

CONTENTEDNESS.—Never compare thy condition with those above thee; but to secure thy content, look upon those many thousands with whom thou wouldst not for any interest change thy fortune and condition. And yet there is no wise or good man that would change persons or conditions entirely with any man in the world. It may be he would have one man's wealth added to himself, or the power of a second, or the learning of a third; but still he would receive these into his own person, because he loves that best, and therefore esteems it best, and therefore overvalues all that which he is, before all that which any other man in the world can be. For every man hath desires of his own, and objects just fitted to them, without which he cannot be, unless he were not himself. And let every man that loves himself so well as to love himself before all the world, consider if he have not something for which in the whole he values himself far more than he can value any one else. There is therefore no reason to take the finest feathers from all the winged nation, to deck that bird that thinks already she is more valuable than any of the inhabitants of the air. Either change all or none. Cease to love yourself best, or be content with that portion of being and blessing for which you love yourself so well.

Be Busy.—Indolence may be supposed to be morally wrong; but it is thought to be wrong rather in the negative than otherwise. Not the mischief of a pool of water is not that it does not run, but that it, not running, it corrupts, and corrupting creates poisonous miasma, so that they who live in the neighborhood inhale disease with every breath. The mischief of indolence is not that it neglects the use of powers, and the improvement of the opportunities of life, but that it breeds morbid conditions in every part of the soul. And an indolent, idle man is like an unoccupied dwelling. Scoundrels sometimes burrow in it. Thieves and evil characters make it their haunt. Or, if they do not, it is full of vermin, it is full of moths all the way through. And a house that is used does not breed moth half as fast as a house that, having the beginnings of them, stands empty. Was he to them who take an old house, and carry their goods into it? And a lazy man is an old house full of moths in every part.

The Camden (N. J.) Journal, states that a large woolen manufactory is now being erected on Cooper's Creek, near that place. It will be the most extensive in New Jersey. It will be the most of dollars are to be invested in the buildings, machinery, and stock. It is to be only two stories high, but will cover an extensive area, and give employment to about 300 persons.



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(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

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Ornamental Tree and Shrub

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With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawns Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
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HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED,
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COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

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Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

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And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of not having their orders filled, and their money lost.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Dr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had at his residence of twenty years in the Seed and Nurseries business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

AND....

THE "LEADER,"

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AND....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

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&c. &c. &c.

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MINERALOGY.

Classification of Minerals.

Under the term *mineral*, as explained, are included all inorganic substances occurring in nature. These substances have been found to consist of various elements, some few species being each a simple element alone, and others consisting of two or more elements in a state of combination. The various native metals, as native gold, silver, copper, mercury, are some of the elements. Iron ores are compounds of the element iron with some other element or elements, as oxygen, sulphur, or oxygen and carbon, etc. Marble is a compound of three elements, calcium, oxygen, and carbon. Water consists of two elements, hydrogen and oxygen. Diamond is the simple element carbon, which is identical with pure charcoal. All the so-called elements of matter are found in the mineral kingdom, either in a pure or combined state; and it is the object of chemical analysis to ascertain the proportions of each in the constitution of the several minerals. Upon these results depends to a great degree our knowledge of those relations of the species upon which the classification of minerals is based.

The number of elemental substances in nature, according to the most recent results of chemistry, is fifty-nine. Of these, forty-three are metals, and five are gases; the remainder, as, for instance, sulphur and carbon, are solids without a metallic luster, excepting one (bromine) which is a liquid at the ordinary temperature. Of these fifty-nine elements, very much the larger part are of rare occurrence in nature. The rocks of the globe, with their most common minerals, are made up of about thirteen of the elements. These are the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine; the non-metallic elements carbon, sulphur, silicon; the metals calcium (basis of lime), sodium (basis of soda), potassium (basis of potash), magnesium (basis of magnesia), aluminium (basis of alumina, the principle constituent of clay), with iron. The element silicon combined with oxygen, forms silica. In this state, it is the mineral quartz, the most common in the constitution of the rocks of the globe; it is a constituent of granite, mica slate and the allied rocks, of the hard granular quartz rock; and it is the essential part of all sandstones and millstone grits, as well as the principal ingredient of the sands of the sea shore and of most soils. Combined with lime, potash or soda, magnesia or alumina, and often with iron, it forms nearly all the other mineral ingredients of granite, mica slates, volcanic rocks, shales, sandstones and various soils. No element is therefore more important than this in the constitution of the earth's strata: and it is especially fitted for this preeminence by its superior hardness, a character it communicates to the rocks in which it prevails. Next to silica, rank lime and carbon; for carbon with oxygen constitutes carbonic acid, and this combined with lime produces carbonate of lime, the ingredient which, when occurring in extended beds, we call limestone and marble. Again, lime combined with sulphur and oxygen (sulphuric acid), makes sulphate of lime, or common gypsum. Iron is very generally diffused; it is one of the constituents of many siliceous minerals, and forms vast beds of ore. Oxygen, as has been implied, is a constituent in all the rocks above mentioned, and besides, is an essential part of the atmosphere and water; it is the most universally diffused of the elements. It is united with hydrogen in the constitution of water, and with nitrogen in the constitution of the atmosphere. Chlorine combined with sodium constitutes common salt, which occurs in sea water and brine springs, and is also found in vast beds in some rock strata.

It is thus seen how few are the elements essential to the framework of our globe. The various metallic ores, of less general diffusion, are however of vast economical importance to man, and multiply considerably the number of mineral species. Those important to the general student, however, are comparatively few. The whole number of well established species in the mineral kingdom is about 500; of these, more than two-thirds are known only to the mineralogist.

It is the province of chemistry to discuss fully the nature of the elements, and their modes of combination. It is sufficient to add here, for the benefit of any who may not have the requisite elementary chemical knowledge, how the chemical names of minerals indicate their composition. Terms such as *oxyd of iron*, *chlorid of iron*, express a combination of iron with the element oxygen, or chlorine; so also *sulphuret of iron* is a compound of iron with sulphur. The force of the terminations *id* or *uret* is always as here explained. Protoxyd and peroxyd imply different proportions of oxygen, the latter the highest. Terms such as *carbonate of lime*, *sulphate of lime*, indicate that the substance is composed of an acid—carbonic acid, or sulphuric acid in the instances cited, with lime. So *silicate of soda* is a compound of soda and silicic acid (or silica); and all such compounds are theoretically said to consist of an acid and a base—lime and soda, in the cases mentioned, being bases.

The true foundation of a species in mineralogy must be derived from crystallization, as the crystallizing force is fundamental in its nature and origin; and it is now generally admitted that identity of crystalline form and structure is evidence of identity of species. This principle unites certain distinct chemical compounds into the same species—for example, a silicate of magnesia and a silicate of iron crystallizing alike, constitute but one species in mineralogy, though chemically so different. Oxyd of iron and magnesia are themselves nearly identical in molecular form and size, and on this fact depends their power of replacing one another even in complex compounds. They are therefore said to be *isomorphous* (from the Greek *isos*, similar, and *morphe*, form).

There are many groups of these isomorphous substances, and some knowledge of them is necessary to enable the reader to understand why different varieties of a mineral species may differ so widely, as they often do, in composition. Some of these groups are as follows:

1. Alumina, peroxyd of iron, peroxyd of manganese.
2. Lime, magnesia, protoxyds of iron, manganese, and zinc.
3. Baryta, strontia, oxyd of lead.
4. Sulphur, selenium, tellurium.
5. Tungsten, molybdenum.
6. Phosphoric acid, arsenic acid.

In pyroxene, the alumina may be replaced by peroxyd of iron or manganese, and the magnesia in part or wholly by lime, or the protoxyds of iron or manganese. The same is true of garnet and several other minerals. The rhombohedrons of carbonate of lime, carbonate of iron, and carbonate of magnesia, are very nearly identical in angle, because the bases are isomorphous. This subject is illustrated by the greater part of mineral species.

[For the California Farmer.]
The Baptismal of Blood—The Regeneration of Men

Bloody is the battlefield at this time, which will long be held in remembrance by the people of this nation, for a greater contest than the world has ever seen is being decided, and the cause of right and Union triumphs so far; but the end is not yet. Enough explanation has not been rendered to sufficiently purify those in high places, in order for a perfect knowledge of the best course to pursue towards the restoration of this people to blessings which it has never known or deemed possible. Kings and potentates are even now trembling on their thrones, using all means in their power to stay the hand of judgement, which they can but see is fast overtaking them, only to hurl them from their high places, to be known no more of men, only as tyrants; although there are some noble minds sitting on earthly tribunals, yet the very nature of a monarchical form of government includes the necessity of the oppression of one class to support the other in their extravagance. The time for the close of such a state of things has nearly arrived, and they feel their doom sealed. This present civil war, the first the world has ever known, born from an underlying principle of the brotherhood of man, and the unity of the human race, is but the ushering of a general commotion and overturning of the ruling destinies all over the inhabitable globe. Wars and rumors of wars, will be of every day occurrence, causing only casual remarks by the many; but there will be minds viewing from a distance the whole battle ground, with an eye of prescience, and even delineating with a graphic pen, the many gradations from the present state of affairs up to the time when the lion and lamb shall lie down together, or in other words, when the strongest elements of discord will be dissolved, and the whole earth be united in one grand brotherhood, each striving to be the first to perform a deed of love, and all acknowledging one Ruler and Father of all, and rendering to him praise and obedience to every known law, thus creating a heaven in their own hearts, even while inhabiting this earthly body. Many will be the years, and even centuries will elapse before such a grand consummation, yet my faith is large and strong enough to believe, that in God's own good time, this earth, and the inhabitants thereof, will become thus purified; and then will the end be? Nay! but the children of the eternal and ever-living God, whether residents of this earthly ball, or of some other globe, either above or below us in power and intelligence, are all destined to ceaseless gradations of progression, ever approaching, yet never reaching the Infinite. What a grand and sublime thought, more than finite mind can grasp, yet in its reachings after this great truth, will greater attainments be achieved, and a higher round in this ladder of progression be gained.

We are sometimes told that it is wrong for us to pry into these mysteries, which we cannot with all of our endeavors penetrate; but such teachings do not heed. Use all of the power given you to solve these enigmas of life, and the beyond, but ever let reason and judgment have their way, never dethroning them by undue investigation, which has often produced such unhappy effect, but not from the nature of the subjects, but from dwelling too intently upon any one to the neglect of others. Guard well this inner sanctuary of thy being, and let no ideas find a lodgment in thy heart, unless well weighed by these two attributes, Reason and Judgment, given us in order that our harmony of mind may never be dethroned, if heeding their voice; but instead, their mission is to lead us up to those ethereal heights, where our vision may wander over unobstructed fields of knowledge, both of the past, present and future, and be enabled to glean therefrom, increasing our store evermore. But ere all this can be enjoyed by the children of earth, many a generation must pass away, each wiser and better, learning from the one preceding, and from the influx of spiritual knowledge, which shall flow into the souls of those fitted to receive it; but the bitter lessons of the present generation will meet many an earnest demand, calling for greater justice to be done by those now in authority, who are striving with an unwonted strength to retain their long reign of injustice, and even wish to fasten the chains still stronger; but they have by these very endeavors hastened the day when the captive shall be liberated, and the bond go free.

Anarchy and bloodshed must necessarily reign paramount until these waters of dissension and bitter malice will have purified themselves by their very loathsomeness; when this blessed reign of peace on earth and good will to man will be ushered in with joyful acclamations by the whole universe of God, rendering to Him praise for his wonderful works. Amen.

The Oldest Rose Bush in the world is supposed to be at Hildesheim, in Hanover. It was planted in the ninth century by Louis the Pious, and in 1078 Bishop Hedio had a wall built around the tree to protect it. It has lately put forth new shoots from the old roots, one of which is twelve feet high and nearly an inch in diameter.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

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As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus enclosed it will come safe and promptly.

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Reader, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

THE COMANCHE.—Since our last issue the agents

of the Underwriters have been quite active in maturing their plans to pump out the Aquila, containing the material for the new iron monitor, Comanche. On Tuesday last three pumps were put to work, as an experiment, but without much success. On Thursday the pumping was renewed, with the addition of three more pumps; one of them—a large over the suken vessel—being a Griffith pump, and of the largest size, throwing 250 barrels per minute; the next in size, an Andrew's pump, throwing probably two-thirds as much; two Harrison pumps on a wrecked alongside, work well; and two large rotary pumps, working in the cabin of the suken vessel. These six pumps, throwing, and working at their full capacity—30,000 gallons per minute—(two other pumps standing ready for use in case of necessity), were put to work at one o'clock, yesterday, and in a very short time lowered the water in the bulk two feet, but some new seams opening, the water remained stationary for some time, and then gained eight inches on the pumps. The diver finding the leak, stopped it, when the pumps again lowered the water eighteen inches; at the time of leaving, at three o'clock, it was reported that the pumps had gained six feet on the water, and as the tide was rising, the water was six feet higher outside the suken vessel, than inside. If the pumps succeed in clearing the hold of water, the vessel will have to be lightened with barges and barks to raise her out of her present mud-bed, and it is thought this will be impracticable, consequently it is the opinion of sea-faring men that the pumping plan will probably fail to raise the Aquila, there being over three thousand tons of iron in her hold.

GRAIN IN STORE AT NAPA.—The Reporter of Napa, says that the storehouses at that town are literally crammed and jammed with grain, and contains more now than at any one time was ever before on storage. Nearly all comes from points above Napa City. Large quantities have been sent into market earlier in the season, and considerable quantities raised below Napa are stored at Sausalito, or shipped below and put in store. Farmers are holding on for better prices.

Hornet's Economy Washing Machine Wanted in Napa.—While traveling through Napa, we heard many inquiries for Hornet's famous Washing Machine. We are not surprised that it should be so, when it is the very best machine that has yet been invented, of all the thousands that have been heralded to the world. We hope Mr. Hornet will see that those who desire this valuable household implement may be supplied. An agent should be appointed in Napa.

FIVE SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—We are informed that on Thursday night week, at San Antonio, Alameda county, a band of dogs got among the flocks of fine merino sheep belonging to J. D. Patterson, and killed many of them. Mr. Patterson estimates his loss at \$3,000. Some of the most valuable of his flocks were destroyed.

The Granite Mills at Folsom.

When we were at Folsom last week, we paid a visit to these justly celebrated mills, which are now the largest and finest flouring mills in the State, and equal to any in the United States.

It will be recollected by our permanent subscribers that we gave an account of the erection of these mills, and also of their destruction in the winter of '63 by the floods, and of their rebuilding the following spring and summer, after a terrific loss of \$70,000. To Messrs. Coover & Stockton, the present proprietors, belong the credit and honor of beginning and maturing the plan of these mills, and of battling on after their destruction by the floods, and the immense loss sustained thereby, through all the changes of times, until their reconstruction on an enlarged and greatly improved scale, and until now, when the prosperity of the same is established upon a firm basis.

The following are the dimensions of the mills: 60 by 80, four stories above the basement, eight run of four feet burrs—six of them for flouring, and two for cornmeal. Grind barley and custom work; has also two shafts for cleaning. The works have separated action. The water-power has been improved by widening and repairing the head-race, and is now cut through solid rock from its source to the mill, and is largely in excess of anything the mill can use—by far the best water-power in the country. The operation of deepening and widening the head-race has enabled the placing of the new mill where the causes of loss to the old one are entirely overcome.

The mills are carried by water-power, the turbine wheels being the moving power. Of these there are ten, inclosed in a basin of solid masonry of immense strength. This is at the foundation of the mill, the water being let in from the gates leading from the great cut, which leads the water from the river, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The first or ground floor, is where the grain is received from the teams. Here the grain is deposited in Hoppers, which drop the grain into the Elevators, from thence it is carried to the Cleaners, the Smutters, and again to a Cleaner, when a heavy blower with a powerful current of air, prepares the grain for the stones, and cleaner or finer grain was never prepared by any mill. We have examined hundreds of mills, and the care here shown in preparing and cleaning the grain, is what gives the celebrity to the flour of the Granite Mills.

These mills have ten run of 4-foot stones, one for barley or corn, one for middlings, eight for wheat. A main shaft drives the mill, another moves the machinery that cleans the grain. These shafts go from the "bed-rock" to the peak of the mill, and are 110 feet long.

The other shafts which carry the stones (of which there are eight) are 40 feet long. The mill is so constructed that the power can be divided, and work one, two, or four stones, and turn out one, two, four, or eight hundred barrels a day, which is the power of the mill.

The power that is applied to the stones would surprise a miller in the old States, for about eight-horse power is applied to each stone, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ more than is used generally in mills.

The construction of these mills is so complete and efficient, that the whole can be stopped and again set in motion in one minute. The plan and construction of the mill, from the foundation stones up, are of immense strength, and of vast magnitude, alike durable and perfect in all its working powers, and symbolical of the great energy and mind of the constructor, Mr. Stockton.

We were much interested by the admirable working of the new Patent Packer, which, working quickly, will pack 180 sacks an hour, and do the work well and perfectly. The flour is conveyed from the chest above to the bags through a tube. The chest holds equal to 1,300 sacks of flour, and is kept filled from the other conveyers.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

Here are the great garrets for grain over the stones; those for the wheat hold 1,000 sacks, that for barley 400 sacks, that for corn 200 sacks. From these the grain is distributed to the stones, as is wanted, with ease and rapidity. On this floor are the chests, with four reels each. These chests are separate, and with departments for bakers' extra superfine and second quality, also for buckwheat, rye-flour, cornmeal; all can be made at the same time in separate bolts, so that no one kind affects the other.

The 14 pairs of elevators passing up through this room, looking like so many supports and braces to a mighty structure, and the numerous wheels attached to the bolting machinery, like the wheels to a watch, form an interesting feature; and then whirl and buzz; it reminds us of being in a great woolen manufactory, and yet with all the gearing and wheels, the whole is so admirably and strongly constructed, and the foundation is so solid, that there is no jar or shake, even with all this immense apparatus.

On this floor is the well regulated and finished office of the book-keepers and clerks, having conducting tubes with boxes, for the passage up and down of orders on paper, also bills, receipts, and orders *viva voce*, in relation to the mill, thus saving a great amount of time and labor, in passing from one story to the other. Another finely arranged office (the private office of the proprietors) is on the same floor.

THE THIRD, OR UPPER FLOOR.

To this department the grain is all carried by elevators, for the finishing work of cleaning, and here through all the many windings, and through the several Cleaners, Smutters, Dusters, and Blowers, the grain must pass before it descends to the bins, and for the more perfect and complete separation. The chaff and dust is borne off through the many tubes to conductors, and thence carried out from this loft to a conductor outside, and down into the river, thus leaving the inside of the mill clean and free from all the dust and dirt usually flying about the mill. The whole arrangement is admirable and complete.

To show how complete the cleaning apparatus

of this mill is, we mention, that in this loft is one pair of Montgomery's Smutters, one pair of Harris' Smutters, one pair of A. H. Dixon's Separators, and Benton's world renowned Bran Duster, a perfect working implement.

There is nothing wanting in the character or quality of the machinery of this mill. It is the most complete of any mill ever erected on this coast, and as excellent as any in the United States.

The Flour Coolers are in a separate apartment on this floor. There are two of large size in constant use, and being in separate apartments, there is no possibility of dirt or dust injuring the flour. It is this great care and attention to the manufacture of this flour, which has obtained for it so great a name. It now ranks so high as to command sale for it faster than it can be turned out of the mill, even at the rate of 6, 7, or 800 barrels a day.

The great race which conducts the water from the river to the mill is cut through walls of solid rock. The race is 20 feet wide, and the water six feet deep. The outside guard wall is laid in cement 12 feet at the base, and four feet at the top, of solid masonry 14 feet deep. The greatest cut was 26 feet deep, and 20 feet wide. The race has several waste gates, for the body of water here is immense, sufficient to carry a dozen such mills.

The waste of this mill is enough to feed 500 hogs, which are kept on hand, and as fast as fatted they are killed or sold, and others take their place.

The working power of men and horses is as follows: Number of men 42, of which 20 are Chinese; of the white men 13 are married, and men of families, so that the benefit of such a mill is seen, in the employment it gives to the laboring man, and the support of his family.

MESSRS. COOVER AND STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS.

Mr. Stockton is the working lever, ever at his post, and will do the work of half a dozen men. Charles Rapp, first miller; L. J. Hayward, second do; O. Newby, third do; Wm. South, fourth do. Wm. J. Hicks is book-keeper and cashier. There are also 32 horses employed in hauling grain from the railroad depot at Folsom to the mills, and in delivering the flour to order.

To show the immense amount of freighting done with this mill, we state that about 70 tons a day is the amount of grain that comes to this firm.

Chills and Fever, and the Remedy.

Chills and fever, or fever and ague, dumb ague, intermittent fever, these after a season of continuance, followed by Dyspepsia, Typhoid, Lung fever, and Consumption, are now the prevailing diseases in many of the up-river cities and towns, even high up in the mountains.

Having recently made a tour of many of the upper towns, from Sacramento to Folsom, to Marysville, Oroville, and the surrounding places, we have been very much surprised at the great number of cases of the diseases we have named. Fever and ague prevails at Sacramento and Folsom, and it is very general at Marysville and Oroville, and all along over the entire Valley of the Sacramento up to Shasta, the mass of the people are complaining. Even the doctors and apothecaries do not escape.

There are so many cases at Marysville and Oroville, and other places, and these cases are so stubborn, that many who have been sick for months are getting discouraged, lose all ambition, and thinking only of being cured, are leaving these localities for San Francisco, or some more congenial spot.

We learn from medical men that this disease does not yield to medicine, as in former years, but after awhile brings on a complication of other diseases which we have named. These require so much medicine, and so many changes of doses, that after awhile the body sinks under it. Now this is unpleasant news to herald, but as we only do so in the hope of doing good, and suggesting remedies for this scourge upon mankind, we hope we shall be pardoned.

For this wide-spread disease, so generally prevalent and so peculiarly severe, there is a cause, and we think we can at least put people a thinking about that cause, and if thinking should lead to such a train of reflection as shall produce a remedy for all this suffering, we shall most assuredly rejoice.

Fever and ague is a disease usually prevalent in low marshy countries, and wherever water is allowed to stand any length of time, so as to become corrupt, and rarely ever has it been known to exist in high land or mountain regions, unless the disease was contracted elsewhere. The floods of 1862, which were so extensive, left the seeds of this disease, not only in the valley cities, and towns, but these floods did also affect towns high up, on all the river routes, and we are now beginning to feel the effects of that flood in the health of the people; but this evil effect of that flood would, in a measure, have passed away, had not the cause of the disease still been continued by means of the vast number of water-ditches, reservoirs, and innumerable streams of water, that has flooded the surface of the earth for mining purposes, and been exposed to the action of the sun and air, casting its malarious influences far and wide. Added to these the vast quantities of water that has been used for irrigation in our mountain towns, upon gardens, orchards, and vineyards, under the false notions that irrigation was necessary, when in fact, it is not only not necessary, but is actually injurious; these we esteem the fundamental causes of the present wide-spread disease of Chills and Fever.

We are also confident that the fruit and vegetables raised on irrigated lands are not only not as good and nutritious as otherwise grown, but that they are absolutely unhealthy, and the eating them tends to produce the very disease which we now lament.

Any one who has given that careful attention that we have done, in noting the quality of fruit and vegetables, grown with or without irrigation, could not but have found that there is a

vast difference in the two classes; that grown without irrigation being fully ripe, rich, luscious, and beautiful, while that grown by irrigation is seldom fully ripe, and the juices being cold and watery, without flavor, and the effect upon the stomach not satisfactory.

There can be no question in our mind of the injurious effect of such fruit and vegetables upon health. We would call attention of all persons who buy and sell fruits, and those who buy for use, to the fact that all fruits grown on irrigated orchards are the first to decay. They seem to melt away, a mass of watery substance, while fruit not irrigated keeps for weeks, and when they do decay, it is by a slow process, or dry rot.

Vegetables too, raised by irrigation, will not keep. Cabbages hastily grown, as hastily perish. They mold and melt away a mass of jelly, and so with squashes, and other garden stuff thus grown. This is not the case with produce raised in an intelligent manner, by careful constant cultivation, that will always give to the articles the nutrition of the soil, needed for the development of their several juices and properties, to make them not only palatable but healthful.

We have extended our remarks upon this subject to a greater length than we intended, but its importance demanded it, and if we can but awaken the proper attention to this subject, and save health and life, we shall be repaid; for we are convinced that the cause of the diseases we have named, are intimately connected with the influence of water, and its uses upon the surface of the earth, and the fruits and vegetables which are consumed, are merely little bags of putrid water, instead of rich and nutritious juices to sustain life. More anon.

Life Insurance.—No. 2.

In our issue of Nov. 13, we intimated that we should show how the insurer of his or her life could secure certain sums during life, and we intended, also, to show how insurers could protect themselves from the loss of what had been paid by several year's payments, when any inability occurred by which they were unable to continue their payments, as this fear of loss, we know, is a great hindrance to Life Insurance.

While preparing our thoughts upon this subject, we received the following letter which shows clearly that this very fear does deter many from insuring their lives. We are glad to receive this letter of inquiry, and to reply to it fully, so as to relieve every mind of the difficulty which has so long stood in the way of men's receiving the great benefit arising from Life Insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 23, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In reading an article in your paper on Life Insurance, I was highly pleased with it, with one exception: You say that "a man of 30 years would require an annual cash expenditure of \$70, of 40 years \$90, of 50 years \$130, to secure to them \$5,000, and double that sum for \$10,000." What I wish to know, is this: Suppose I have paid my insurance from the age of 40 years to 50 years, say ten or fifteen years, whilst I was prosperous in business, and at the expiration of that time old age and misfortune prevents me from renewing my insurance, am I to lose all that I have paid? Would it not have been better for me to have laid up the amount that I had expended for insurance, to support me in my infirmities? Many of my acquaintances would be glad to insure but for that objection, which is a very serious one, therefore, I would like an explanation on that point for the benefit of many that are anxious to know.

A Subscriber, J. M. W.

We gladly reply to the above, and present the following as a basis of policy by which the insurer can be fully protected from any loss arising from neglect to pay, or any misfortune that prevents his ability to pay.

The following sums, paid annually under this table of rates, will secure the sum which may be insured for, i. e., by paying a given sum for ten years, no further sums are required, and the insurer is also secured his pro rata of the profits on each premium paid: A person of 30 years will annually pay \$49 07, of 40 years \$61 88, and of 50 years \$80 43, this secures to him \$1,000, and five times or ten times that amount secures to him \$5,000, or \$10,000, without any further payment. The insurer is also entitled under this policy, should any circumstance arise to hinder him from continuing this policy for ten years, to change his policy into a paid or non-forfeiture policy upon the following terms: If his policy is for \$5,000 and he has paid but two premiums, he can cancel it and receive a paid-up policy for \$1,000; if he has paid three premiums, he receives a policy for \$1,500; if four premiums, \$2,000; if five premiums, \$2,500, and so on. In all these cases he receives a paid-up policy on his life, for more than double the amount he has paid, which sum is to be paid at his death, and he has no further assessments to pay. This, we trust, will effectually and satisfactorily answer the inquiries of our correspondent, J. M. W.

The subject of Life Insurance, we are confident, is not sufficiently understood by the great masses of the people. If it was, there would not be this eternal round of incessant labor of the hard working man, in order to accumulate money for those he will leave behind him at his death. Our people—we mean the hard working and industrious—are overworked in order to accumulate wealth. They do not enjoy life, and die without obtaining wealth, simply from misunderstanding the purposes of life. We hope the subject of Life Insurance will be better understood, and thus enable all to live while they live, and enjoy the fruits of their labors. To do this they must expel that horrid phantom, the "fear of poverty," by securing to themselves a life policy. That not only insures them length of days, but provides for their families after they are gone.

In the next number we shall show how a person can secure to themselves certain sums on a life policy in fire, ten, or fifteen years.

Good Fellow.—I plow I sow, I reap, I mow, I get no wood for winter; I dig, I hoe, and tatters grows, and, for what I know, am indebted to the printer. I do suppose all knowledge flows right from the printing press; so off I go, in these "ere clothes, and settles up—I guess.

Information of Robert Carmichael.

In our last issue we published a letter from New-ton, Massachusetts, which letter was one of inquiry for Mr. Robert Carmichael, who came to this country in 1853.

With this issue we publish a letter from Gen. J. Bidwell, of Chico, Butte county, which announces the fact of the death of Mr. Carmichael, at the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The letter of Gen. Bidwell is alike honorable to the memory of Mr. Carmichael, and the heart that pays the just tribute to a good man. All who knew Mr. Carmichael well knew his worth. We published some excellent letters from his pen in years gone by, but had lost the track of him. We regret to be obliged to inform his friends of his decease, but the duty must be done, even while we shed the tears of the kindred sympathy over the memory of an excellent man.

Chico, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In your last number, under the head of "Pleasant Remembrances," your friend McKimrick makes allusion to Robert Carmichael, bidding him to be living in California. I was well acquainted with Mr. Carmichael during the time he was here. He arrived in 1853, and returned to the Atlantic side in 1855. While there I heard of him in Kentucky, Cincinnati, and Chicago; at which last place he went into business, but returning to Cincinnati in 1857, to arrange some of his affairs with a former partner (a Mr. Kelly), he was taken sick and died. His brother, David Carmichael is still with me.

It may do no harm to state, what all who knew Mr. R. Carmichael must know, that he was a most intelligent, amiable, and estimable man, one whose equal in all the qualities of a good, useful, and upright man, is not often met in a lifetime. Very truly yours, J. Bidwell.

Wool.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In the latter country the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility or by the Crown. In 1734, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable Crown flocks were sold to raise money. The American Consul at Lisbon, Jarvis, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of the blood of these pure unmixed Merino flocks, is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine woolled sheep in the United States.

A new cure for burns is noticed as infallible by Les Mondes: The affected part is kept under water in a basin, or bath, the negative pole of a Volta-Faradaic apparatus is put in communication with the water, while the positive pole communicates with some part of the body out of the water and near the injury. The patient feels no pain, and the inflammation is subdued, generally in an hour. When the whole person has been in flame, the patient must be put into a bath, with the negative pole in the direction of the feet, and the positive one touching the nape of the neck. Some of the water must be changed every fifteen minutes to prevent it becoming warm.

DEEPEST COAL MINE IN THE WORLD.—The coal mine of Monkwearmouth was visited by a party of members of the British Association, among whom were four ladies. The depth of this mine from the surface is 1900 feet, and the workings of coal underneath extend to a distance of two miles from the shaft. About 300 persons are employed in it, and 600 tons are mined daily. The heat at the bottom varies from 84° to 90° Fah., and the miners work in an almost nude state. Of all the pursuits by which men gain a living, there is none more toilsome, more dangerous, or more dreadful in all its circumstances and surroundings, than the life of him who wins coal from the mines.

AMERICAN TEA.—New York can claim the honor of growing the first tea in the United States. A fine Tea plant was exhibited at the "Little Falls Farmer's Club" New York, by M. L. Sanders. Mr. S. had a small collection of Tea plants and had already gathered five or six pounds from his plant, from the first picking, and they were nearly ready to pick again.

The Slaves of Prejudices.

DEATH ROBBED OF HIS PAIR.—There are queer people in the world; people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid aversion to anything that was exclusively advertised in the "Farmers' Friend," and who, in consequence of this, refused to be associated with the public. These creatures looked with especial dislike on advertised medicine. They could not see, for example, in Dr. Hottelway's magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the dimensions of publicity which the world affords, anything but a scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not see the testimony pouring in spontaneously from all quarters, in favor of the efficacy of the Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and uttered "humbug." Of course there is no possibility of argument with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately such specimens of stupidity are "few and far between," in this enlightened age. The general feeling is, that if a thing is true (and especially if it is so in favor of the cause of the poor and oppressed), it will be proclaimed by the organs of the press. The value of the preparation as a remedy for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or common to all, is so large, is couched not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and exalted officers of war of life. Can such remedies be so widely known? Impossible!—(Cin. Dollar Columnist.)

"HE REMEMBERED THE FORGOTTEN" was beautifully said of Howard, the philanthropist. It is applicable to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are deprived of their advantages. Especially it may be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think this exclamation properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, pursuing the toilsome paths to fame, discovers the most effective remedies for disease. When the hidden knowledge has been revealed, he proceeds to apply it to the benefit of mankind alike, through our druggists, at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits. (Journal and Register, Portland, Me.)

THE FLAX COTTON EXPERIMENTS.—The Providence (R. I.) Press, alluding to the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress to make experiments with flax cotton, and intrusted to the Commissioner of Agriculture, censures that officer for not co-operating with the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Industry. It would seem that the appropriation was made at the solicitation of members of this society, after they had made experiments and devoted considerable attention to the subject. Much useful information had thus been acquired by them, which would have been valuable in conducting the new experiments.

A Parisian physician, considering typhus fever to be a kind of paralysis or asphyxia of the vital functions, occasioned by the inhalation of lethiferous atmosphere, either from a typhoid patient or any other morbid source, admits air freely to the invalid's bedroom, to which plan he attributes many remarkable cures. He says there can be no infection in the open air—fresh air moreover enables a patient to take stimulants which he could not otherwise bear.

IRON RAILWAY CARS.—The days of wooden freight cars appear to be numbered on the New York Central Railroad. For the past two years, iron freight cars have been built at Albany, for this road, thin plate iron being used for the purpose. Such cars are fully lighter than those made of wood, and are at the same time more roomy and stronger. They also possess greater durability, and are incombustible.

THE VETERAN NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The oldest newspaper in the United States is the "New Hampshire Gazette" published at Portsmouth, N. H. This paper completed its one hundred and seventh year of its publication on the 1st of October. This paper commenced its career in 1750, and consequently is the oldest newspaper in America.

THE PREVALENT INFLUENZA.—An epidemic is prevailing almost over the entire State; it begins with a cold and varies in localities in its degree and violence, in some places it has been fatal to life.

The Treasury Department has received proof that all the money that should have been on the steamer Ruth at the time she was burnt was really there.

A raft containing a million feet of lumber was lately towed across Lake Michigan and consigned to some of the largest lumber yards in Chicago.

Yount, the German traveler lost in Africa, is exciting nearly as much sympathy as did Sir John Franklin, who met his fate in the Polar regions.

The Savannah Republican says that one day last week four hundred dollars were paid by an individual in that city for a twenty dollar gold piece.

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is as good as new.

The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consists less in exterior manners, than the spirit developed in conduct in the intercourse of courtesy.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Erysipelas. These deservedly popular remedies have met with successful results in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ring-worm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will, by their detergent and purifying properties, effect a radical cure in the blood and system.

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LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,
BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

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Wanted, by a Practical Gardener.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands Gardening in all its branches; has had several years' practice in some of the best places in Massachusetts; also, six months' practice in California. Address, "O. B. Gardener," or call at S. W. Moore's bookstore, 408 California street.



KOHLER'S

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,
Sole Dealer, San Francisco.

A squad of extortionate cutlers at Morris Island were compelled to disgorge, and work twelve hours in the trenches in front of Fort Wagner.

"MENLO PARK," San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE, unsold, of this choice tract. There are, in fact, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence, the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt; and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The care of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at their depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc., are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the FULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so:

F. D. Atherton, Esq.
Geo. C. Johnson, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.
M. R. Roberts, Esq.
George Gordon, Esq.
Fred. McClellan, Esq.
W. B. Farrell, Esq.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock.
W. W. Wiggin, Esq.
Myles D. Swamy, Esq.
H. G. Lathrop, Esq.
Hon. T. G. Phelps.
T. Leamon Meyer, Esq.
W. H. Tillamach, Esq.
Dr. Chas. Bertody.
D. P. Belknap, Esq.
J. Oliver, Esq.
C. F. Hamilton, Esq.
Dr. P. J. Kelly.
W. M. Lent, Esq.
Messrs. Nash Bros.

Messrs. can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,
542 Sacramento street,
San Francisco.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.**

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x76, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,
241 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

13

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

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PREMIUMS

....AT THE....

WORLD'S FAIR. MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



....AT THE....

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine, Paris Exhibition, 1861.

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Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

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QUILTING,

TUCKING,

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....AND....

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

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THE

First Fall Importation

....OF....

NEW DRY GOODS!

....TO....

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

....BY....

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets

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of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

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Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

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Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

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And everything generally found in a

well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery street.

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JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe. For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
Marysville

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EDWARD FAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Green and Dried Fruits,

NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

....ALSO....

Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and Orchard Seeds.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the country.

He has enlarged his Store, opening now on both streets, so as to accommodate his increasing trade.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Etc.

Put up particularly for Family use.

Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon, and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL COUNTRIES always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, &c., &c.

Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled

Stores—No. 123 Second street, between D and Maiden Lane; and 53 D street, MARYSVILLE.

16-mil

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

208 J STREET,

Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY

Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,

FLOWER,

FRUIT,

TREE,

SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;

Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;

Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;

Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXTIS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c., &c., &c.

Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Householders can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,

15-topl 206 J street, Sacramento.

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

Home Miscellany.

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy wore,
On the day of his young renown—
On the last red field, where his fate was sealed,
And the sun of his days went down.
Away with tears
That are blinding me so;
There is joy in his years,
Though his young head be low;
And I'll gaze with solemn delight evermore
On the sword that my brave boy wore.

'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away,
Like the sons of his race of old;
And though aged and gray I am childless this day,
He is dearer, a thousand fold.

There's a glory above him
To hallow his name—
A land that will love him
Who died for its fame;
And a solace will shine, when my old heart is sore,
Round the sword that my brave boy wore.

All so noble, so true—how they stood, how they fell
In the battle, the plague, and the cold;
Oh, as bravely and well as e'er story could tell
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.

Like a sword through the foe
Was that fearful attack,
That so bright ere the blow
Came so bloodily back;
And foremost among them his colors he bore—
And here is the sword that my brave boy wore.

It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how kind;
It is more than India to me;
Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind
The soldier to sorrow can be.

They know well how lonely—
How grievously wrong,
Is the heart that its only
Love loses so young;

And they closed his dark eyes when the battle was o'er
And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

JOHN CLARKE AND HIS FORTUNE.

"Never mind the house, John; we've got one of our own," whispered John Clarke's wife.

She was a bright little thing, only twenty years old. And how brightly and bewitchingly she shone!

"But what in the world has he left me?" muttered John Clarke. "I believe he hated me—I believe they all hate me."

"Hush, dear," said his wife.

"I bequeath to John Clarke, my dearly beloved nephew," read the grim attorney, "as a reward for his firmness in resisting temptation during the last two years, and his determination to improve in all acceptable things, my one-horse chaise, which has stood in my barn more than twenty-five years, requesting that he will repair it or cause it to be repaired in a suitable manner."

That was all. Some of the people who were present tittered, and all seemed to enjoy the confusion of the poor young man. His eyes flashed fire, he trembled excessively; poor little Jenny fairly cried.

"To think," she said to herself, "how hard he has tried to be good, and that is all he thought of it!"

"Wish you joy!" said the red-headed youth, with a broad grin, as he came out of the room.

John sprang up to collar the fellow, but a little white hand laid on his arm restrained him.

"Let them triumph, John, it won't hurt you," said Jenny with her sunny smile; "pray don't notice them, for my sake."

"Served him right," said Susan Spriggs, the niece of the old man just dead, and to whom he had left a good deal of his money; "Served him right for marrying that ignorant goose of a Jenny Brazier. I suppose he speculated a good deal on the old man's generosity." To which she added in a whisper, that only her own heart heard; and I loved him better than any one else—better than that pretty little simpleton, Jenny Brazier.

"Now, we shall see how deep his goodness is," said a maiden aunt. "He became very pious just because he expected a fortune from my poor dead brother, but we must see how much of a change there is in John Clarke—he always was an imp of wickedness."

"Well, I think John Clarke will have to be contented with his little cottage," said the father of Susan Spriggs to good old Joe Hemp.

"Well, I think he is content; if he ain't he ought to be, with that little jewel of a wife," was Joe's reply.

"Pshaw! you're all crazy about that gal," said Spriggs. "Why, she ain't to be compared to my Susan. Susan plays on the forty piano like sixty, and manages a house first rate."

"Bless you, neighbor Spriggs, I'd rather have that innocent, blooming face to smile at me when I waked up of mornings than all the forty piano gals."

"I'd like to know what you mean!" exclaimed Mr. Spriggs, frowning up.

"Just what I say," replied good old Joe, coolly. "Well, that John Clarke 'll die on the gallows yet, mark my words," said Mr. Spriggs, spitefully.

"That John Clarke will make one of our best men yet," replied old Joe, complacently.

"Don't it," said Mr. Spriggs.

"Yes, maybe you do," said Joe; "and that's a pretty way to build up a young fellow, ain't it, when he is trying his best. No! John Clarke won't be a good man if you can help it. People that cry mad dog are playewy willing to stone the animal while he's running; and if he ain't mad they're sure to drive him so. Why don't you step up to him and say, 'John, I'm glad you're going right now, and I've got faith in you; and if you want any help, why come to me and I'll assist you!' That's the way to do the business, Mr. Spriggs."

"Well, I hope you'll do it that's all," replied Spriggs, sulkily.

"I hope I shall, and I'm bound to do so, if I have the chance. Fact is, he's got such a smart little wife that he don't really need any help."

"No—it's a pity then that brother Jacob left him that one-horse chaise?"

"You needn't laugh at that; old Jacob never did anything without a meaning to it. That old chaise may help him to be great, yet. Fact is, I think myself, if Jacob had left him money it might have been the ruin of him. Less things than a one-horse chaise have made a man's fortune."

And so it went from mouth to mouth. None of the relatives—some of them already rich—had offered the poorest man among them (the owner of a one-horse chaise), any of the bequeathment left to him or her; but they had rather rejoiced in his disappointment.

The truth is, everybody had prophesied that John Clarke, a poor, motherless boy, would come to ruin, and they wanted the prophecy to prove a true one. He had in his youth, been wild and wayward, and somewhat profligate in the early years of his manhood; but his old uncle had encouraged him to reform—held out hopes to which he had hitherto been a stranger; and the love of the sweet young Jenny Brazier completed, as it seemed, his reformation.

Jenny never appeared so lovely as she did on that unfortunate day of the reading of the will, after they had returned to the poor little house that was Jenny's own.

"No matter, John," she said cheerfully, "you will rise in spite of them. I wouldn't let them think I was in the least discouraged; that would please them too well. We are doing fine now; and you know, if they cut the railroad through our bit of land, the money will set us up quite comfortably. Isn't our home a happy one, if it is small? And O, John, by-and-by."

An eloquent blush—a glance toward her work-basket, out of which peeped the most delicate needle-work, told the story—that ever new story of innocence, beauty and helplessness.

For once, John Clarke stopped the gossip's mouth. He held his head up manfully—worked steadily at his trade, and every step seemed a sure advance and an upward one.

Baby was just six months old, when the Railroad Company paid into John Clarke's hand a very handsome sum for the privilege of cutting a railway through his little field.

"A handsome baby, a beautiful and industrious wife, and a good round sum from the railway company," thought John, with an honest exultation; "well this is living!"

"John," said his wife, rising from her work, "look there!"

He did, and saw the old one-horse chaise dragged by a stalwart laborer.

"Master says as how the old barn is going to be pulled down, so he sent the shay," said the laborer.

"Thank him for nothing," said John, bitterly; but a glance at his wife removed the evil spirit, and a better one smiled out of his eyes.

"John, you can spare a little money to have the old chaise done up, can't you? You ought to, according to the will," said Jenny.

"The old trash!" muttered John.

"But you could at least sell it for what the repairs would cost," said Jenny in her winning way.

"Yes, I suppose I could," said John.

"Then I'd have it done," said Jenny, "and bless me, I'd keep it too. You've got a good horse, and can have the old chaise made quite stylish for baby and me to ride in."

"Well, I'll send over to Hosmer's to-morrow, and see what he'll do for it," said John.

"Look here! Mr. Hosmer wants you to come over to his shop!" shouted the wheelwright's apprentice on the following day, at the top of his lungs.

"Old Joe Hemp's there, and says he's right down glad. Its hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds!"

"Stop, boy—what does he mean, Jenny?" cried John putting the baby in the cradle, face downwards.

"My patience, John! just look at that child—precious darling! I'm sure I don't know, John. I'd go over and see," said Jenny.

"Taint any fun, I tell you," said the boy, while John hurried on his coat and hat; "my gracious! you'll say it aint fun, when you come to see all them gold things, and the papers!"

This added wings to John's feet, and in a moment he stood breathless in the wheelwright's shop.

"Wish you joy, my fine feller!" cried Joe Hemp.

"Look here! what'll you take for that old chaise? I'll give you four hundred," cried the old wheelwright in great glee.

"Four hundred!" repeated John Clarke agast.

"Yes, just look at it! You're a rich man, sir, and I'm glad of it. You deserve to be," said the wheelwright, shaking John's hand heartily.

What do you suppose was the consternation, delight, gratitude—the wild, wild joy that filled the heart of John when he found the old chaise lined with gold and bank-notes? I mean the cushions, the linings, and every place where they could be placed without danger or injury.

Poor John—or rather rich John—his head was nearly turned. It required all the balance of Jenny's nice equipage of character to keep his ecstatic brain from spinning like a humming top. Now he could build two houses like the one his uncle had bequeathed to his red-headed cousin, who had wished him joy when the will was read—the dear old uncle! What a genuine sorrow he felt as he thought of the many times he had heaped reproaches upon his memory!

Imagine if you can, dear reader, the peculiar feelings of those kind friends who had prophesied that John Clarke would come to grief. At first, old Joe Hemp proposed to take the old chaise just as it was—linings stripped, bits of cloth hanging—and proclaim with a trumpet the glad tidings to the whole village, taking especial pains to stop before the house of Mr. Spriggs, and blowing loud enough to drown all the forty pianos in the universe, but was voted down by John's kind little wife.

"Lal they'll know of it soon enough!" she said, kissing the baby; "I wouldn't hurt their feelings."

They did know of it; and a few years afterward they all agreed that John Clarke had really turned out a really good man. So much for the one-horse chaise.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES,

AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

...HAVE FOR SALE...

Baskets of all kinds, Brooms, Wash-boards, Clothes Lines, Clothes Horses, Bird Cages, Children's Chairs, Children's Wagon, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Hair Belows, Wicking, Skirt Boards, Churns, Butter Ladies and Moulds, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Hemp and Cotton Twine, White Wash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODEN-WARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. [2-5-11]

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PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm, has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and all Orders to

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ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet, fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

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Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5. Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be sent to

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WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,

SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

9-3m

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansone,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tadmora County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

23-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansone.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

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ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000!!

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Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

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Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, \$1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN-SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

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ASSETS, \$2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

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OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

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SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

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SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we know none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

Henry's Repeating Rifle.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE AGENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the justly celebrated Henry's Repeating Rifle, and is prepared to furnish them singly, or to clubs of ten or more, and also to Military Companies at the most reasonable rates. Military Companies and Clubs of ten or more can be furnished at

Wholesale Prices.

He has already furnished them to citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Humboldt, and other parts of the State, and also to the

Petroleum Guards.

Who are highly pleased with these effective fire-arms, and who are now equal in the field to any six companies with ordinary muskets.

Extra RIFLES SILVER or GOLD MOUNTED. The prices will always be in accordance with the rates East, and eight and charged.

Cartridges, to supply the demand, always on hand, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, where Rifles can be seen.

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The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

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Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets, Dec. 3.

There are no new features worthy of remark in our Grain and Produce Market. Prices remain about as last quoted. Choice Wheat for Extra Flour (Baker's use) is more in demand. Vessels now loading take the bulk of the Wheat offering, and the bulk of the Wheat receipts come direct to shippers; but advice of late have been so unfavorable, the prospects look gloomy for shippers, and lead us to expect no advance in prices. The bulk of the late receipts of Hay have been damaged. In fact, at the present our Market is glutted with wet Hay, having a depressing effect. Choice Hay, dry, is in demand. Choice Potatoes are active and ready sale. The Bean Market is very dull, scarcely any demand exists, except for Pea and Small White. Shippers have taken liberally of Oats for Australia, which has had the effect to keep the Market steady.

The ship, S. C. Grant, for Liverpool, has completed her loading. She took for cargo 2,000 tons of Grain, and about 50 tons of Tallow, and Pepper ore. Aside from this, our exports have been unimportant—principally for the Coast and Victoria trade. The vessels on berth are rapidly filling up. There is at present no scarcity of Grain tannage, but in absence of demand for our produce, it is not wanted.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 18,538 sks, Barley 9,715 sks, Salt 600 sks, Potatoes 40,830 sks, Flour 3,520 casks, Bran 572 sks, Hay 175 tons, Oats 620 sks, Shorts 60 sks, Wool 35 bales.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 5241 sks, Barley 3445 sks, Potatoes 4521 sks, Oats 7255 sks, Wool 48 bales, Onions 329 sks, Beans 1455 sks, Peas 17 sks, Mustard-Seed 23 sks.

Wheat, \$1.00 lb. Flour, \$4.00 cask. Barley, \$1.00 lb. Oats, \$1.00 lb. Potatoes, \$1.00 lb. Beans, \$1.00 lb. Peas, \$1.00 lb. Mustard-Seed, \$1.00 lb.

San Francisco Cattle Market, Dec. 3. Beef has advanced, otherwise the market is without change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES. Beef—American, 1st quality, \$4.00 @ \$4.50 lb. Spanish, 1st do, \$3.50 @ \$4.00 lb. 2d do, \$3.00 @ \$3.50 lb. 3d do, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 lb. Mutton—American, 1st quality, \$3.50 @ \$4.00 lb. Pork—un-dressed, \$4.00 @ \$4.50 lb. dressed \$4.50 @ \$5.00 lb. Veal—\$2.50 @ \$3.00 lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices. Hens, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Turkeys, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 lb. Ducks, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Geese, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Dec. 3.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit: Apples \$1.50 @ \$2.00 lb. Pears for cooking \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. box, and for table 4 @ \$1.00 lb. Quinces 3 @ \$1.00 lb. box. Los Angeles Grapes \$5.00 @ \$6.00 lb. box. Dried Figs 18 @ \$2.50 lb. box. Lemons \$1.50 @ \$2.00 lb. box. Los Angeles Lemons \$5.00 @ \$6.00 lb. box. Apples are scarce, owing to the non-arrival of the Pacific.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Dec. 3.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Gould & Co., No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 75; and Martin & Co., No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fish—M. March, No. 75; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos. 48 and 49.

Apples, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Pears, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Quinces, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Grapes, \$5.00 @ \$6.00 lb. box. Dried Figs, 18 @ \$2.50 lb. box. Lemons, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 lb. box. Los Angeles Lemons, \$5.00 @ \$6.00 lb. box. Apples are scarce, owing to the non-arrival of the Pacific.

Beef—tenderloin, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Pork—un-dressed, \$4.00 @ \$4.50 lb. dressed \$4.50 @ \$5.00 lb. Veal—\$2.50 @ \$3.00 lb.

Dried Apples 12 @ \$1.50 lb. Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Peary, 50 @ \$1.50 lb.

Beef—tenderloin, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Pork—un-dressed, \$4.00 @ \$4.50 lb. dressed \$4.50 @ \$5.00 lb. Veal—\$2.50 @ \$3.00 lb.

Dried Apples 12 @ \$1.50 lb. Dried Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, Plums, Peary, 50 @ \$1.50 lb.

Beef—tenderloin, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 lb. Pork—un-dressed, \$4.00 @ \$4.50 lb. dressed \$4.50 @ \$5.00 lb. Veal—\$2.50 @ \$3.00 lb.

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	PRICE
Butter, California, 30 @ 75	30 @ 75
do Eastern, 35 @ 45	35 @ 45
Eggs, California, 75 @ 80	75 @ 80
do Eastern, 75 @ 80	75 @ 80
Paraffin, 10 @ 15	10 @ 15
Maple Sugar, 10 @ 15	10 @ 15

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH. DATES TO DEC. 1.

The news since our last issue has been of an important character. Bragg's rebel army in front of Chattanooga has been defeated and put to flight by the Union troops (Army of the Cumberland) under Gen. Grant. On the 24th a general advance was made upon the rebels by Grant. Hooker commanded the right, Sherman on our left, and Grant the centre. Hooker advanced upon Lookout Mountain, and after some fighting, Bragg evacuated that place. Sherman made an attack on the rebel right upon Missionary Ridge, but with varying results. In the meantime Grant precipitated himself on the centre—weakened by reinforcements sent to oppose Sherman—and broke it. The result of the movement was that the enemy was driven from all his positions. The fighting continued for three days, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, who abandoned most of their camp equipage and material. Grant captured 62 cannon, large quantities of small arms, and over 7000 prisoners. The enemy were closely pursued at last accounts. It was expected Bragg would endeavor to gather his demoralized army at Atlanta, Ga. The losses on our side are given at 300 killed and 2500 wounded.

An order from Bragg recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville, on the 26th, and he is now endeavoring to join that chieftain near Dalton by a circuitous route.

Col. Long encountered a portion of Wheeler's Cavalry at Cleveland, and after a severe fight the rebels were routed. A heavy rain has fallen, and the Cumberland is rising rapidly, with 9 feet of water on the shoals.

Among the prisoners captured at Chattanooga, were a large number of Pemberton's men, paroled at Vicksburg. Grant has telegraphed to Washington to ascertain what disposition he shall make of them.

The Army of the Potomac broke camp on the morning of the 20th, marched towards the Rapidan in three columns, and during the night crossed the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germania, and Jacob's Ford. The crossing was effected with little opposition, only some skirmishing. On the 28th the Army of the Potomac had fairly severed its line of communications with Washington. It was then between 80 and 90 miles from Washington, and 30 from the terminus of the telegraph and railroad. Lee is said to have 40,000 men, and Meade is pressing him hard. On the 28th, the right wing under French had a sharp engagement, losing 500 in killed, wounded, and missing, etc., and captured about 1,000 prisoners. A general engagement between Meade and Lee is immediately expected.

A dispatch from Cumberland Gap, Dec. 1st, says that all available forces have left the Gap under Gen. Foster, with the view to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. Burnside is said to be closely pushing the enemy's rear, and decisive results are anticipated.

An official courier reached Chicago, Dec. 2, from Knoxville. The rebels succeeded in throwing a pontoon across the river on Sunday, but were prevented from crossing by our batteries cannonading the point. This brought on a general engagement, resulting in the rout of the enemy, and the capture of Wheeler's entire division of 5,000 troops.

John Morgan, and 6 of his officers, viz., Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Hockersmith, and McGee, escaped from the Columbus State Penitentiary, Nov. 27, by digging through the floor of the cell to the sewer leading to the river. \$1,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of Morgan. He has escaped to Canada.

The Richmond Whig has the following from Charleston 27th: The Yankees kept up heavy mortar shelling on Sumter, last night, continuing this morning; six shells have been thrown into the city, and two buildings have been struck. The shelling of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, and Simpkins, from Gregg and Wagner, have been lively. From Charleston the 28th: Shelling is kept up steadily on Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, and Simpkins. The enemy has commenced firing thirteen-inch mortars from Cummings' Point. 257 shots were fired at Sumter on Friday night.

New York, Dec. 2.—Gold opened at 149 1/2, declined to 148, and closed at 149 1/2.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the mountains are full of refugees and deserters, trying to get home. Bragg, with his skeleton army, is making his way to the South. The heads of a number of our soldiers on the Chickamauga battlefield, were found severed from the bodies, and stuck up on stumps and poles.

A dispatch from Banks to the President, dated Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 19, says: "I am in possession of Brazos Island, Point Isabel, and Brownsville. My most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Three revolutions have occurred in Matamoros, respecting the Government of Tamalipas. The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything now is as favorable as could be desired."

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Nov. 30, says: There has been no fighting in Northern Georgia for the past two days. Our troops hold the country as far as Ringgold and Cleveland. The enemy are below Tunnel Hill. The campaign is probably ended. There is no news from Burnside. The siege of Knoxville is doubtless raised, and the rebel forces can only escape by a miracle or miraculous fighting. The fruits of our victory are 6,000 prisoners, 48 guns, 7,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of stores.

From Aquia Creek the railroad to Fredericksburg is very nearly in working order already. Unless disaster follows our army, it is not so clear that Fredericksburg is to be the future base of supplies. It may be added that Government has not received one word from Gen. Meade since he left Culpepper.

LATEST—DATES TO DEC. 3.

A dispatch from Chicago, Dec. 3—10 A. M., says the Virginia campaign is ended. The following account has just been received: In marching south from the Rapidan, Meade's purpose was to turn the enemy's position by a detour to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-house turnpike, the first objective point. The enemy were found there in position, his line formed on Mine Run, a tributary to the Rapidan. When he discovered

our movements he threw his forces down to head us off. The third and fourth corps then advanced on the westerly road, moving parallel with the rebel position. This road was supposed to lead to the turnpike east of Robertson's tavern, but instead it ran into a road leading to Raccoon Ford, on the enemy's line of communication. The Ford, on the Third Corps, led by Prince's Second Division, fell in with the enemy at the junction of this road, at noon on Friday. Gen. French ordered this road, at once, to be secured by a serious action, the enemy showing a large force of infantry. The woods were so dense as to be impracticable to work artillery. Only one battery was engaged on our side and two guns on the rebel side. The engagement lasted until dark, when the rebels withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The roar of musketry, during the brief battle, was never exceeded. The enemy opposed us with the whole of Early's Corps and one division of Hill's. Their total force was estimated at 35,000.

The enemy made two fierce charges on Keffer, and were repulsed both times. Morris, charged across the opening, up the hill to the enemy's position behind the breastworks, and carried it handsomely. The rebels attempted to retake it, but were repulsed by the same brigade. Seely's Battery K 4th U. S. was twice charged upon by the rebels, who were repulsed each time by the cannon alone, the guns being double-charged with canister and moving them down fearfully. Every brigade but Smith's did nobly, contending against superior numbers. Smith subsequently rallied his men and did good work. Our losses are surprisingly light, considering the length of the action and the ferocity of the attack, being 250 killed, 500 wounded, and 200 to 300 missing. The last are mostly slightly wounded men who strayed away in search of hospitals. The Third Corps bivouacked on the battle-field. Ambulance trains arrived after the termination of the battle and were engaged all night in picking up the wounded. Owing to the scarcity of ambulances they were unable to gather any rebel wounded, which numbered upwards of 400.

There is news from Western Louisiana of a very well managed reconnaissance and surprise of the enemy on the 20th, by the cavalry, a mile in the rear of Camp Pratt, supported by infantry and artillery. We took the enemy completely by surprise, capturing the whole of the Sixteenth Texas regiment, with the exception of 25 men. We also dispersed the Second Louisiana Cavalry and returned with but slight loss.

The news from Gen. Banks, in Texas, continues favorable. He has captured Corpus Christi and several smaller places. The Texans were evincing strong evidence of Unionism wherever the army marched, so much so that arms and equipments for them, particularly for cavalry service, are being sent to them. On the 17th our force attacked Aransas City, Texas, and captured 100 prisoners and 3 guns.

ALLEN'S Livery & Sale Stables,

403 KEARNY STREET, Near Pine.

Horses led by the Day, Week, or Month.

Stalls to let for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer. Buggy Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physical force used. Special attention will be paid to the selling of Horses on commission. Farmers having young Colts or untrained Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling the same at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the handling and racing stables of England, will undertake to train and get race horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

THE SPLENDID Full Blood Durham Bull

MASTER BUTTERCUP,

The noblest of all Durham Bulls on the Pacific Coast is now

Offered for Sale.

The public need only be reminded that BUTTERCUP can not only show the cleanest and best pedigree of any animal in the country, but can trace his blood direct to the DUCHESSE Stock, the Purest and Best Race of Cattle in the World. A number of the finest animals of this blood raised in the United States originate from the same stock of Buttercup, having been purchased for shipment to England at enormous prices. We herewith give the Pedigree:

MASTER BUTTERCUP
A beautiful roan, calved July 1st, 1853. Got by imported 2d Grand Duke (1850), dam imported Hattercup 2d, by Horatio (1835), g d Roscoe, by Lord John (1813), g d Christmas Rose, by Baron of Ravensworth (1811), g d g d Bristol, by Harry Shaw (1874), g g g d Besie, by Tulehook (1869), g g g d Hampton Rose, by Expectation (1889), g g g d g d by Hildons (1871), g g g g d by Comas (1861), g g g g g d by Denton (1893).

Buttercup 2d was imported by Mr. Thorne from England in the fall of 1854, a young calf, for which he paid in England \$1,500. This is a rare opportunity. It should be noted that the bull that was sold for \$4,000 to go to Australia, after taking the highest prize at all the English shows. Buttercup 2d has also taken many prizes in England. The 2d Grand Duke, the father of Master Buttercup, was imported in the fall of 1853 by Mr. Thorne, for which he paid in England \$1,500. He paid for the dam of Grand Duke \$3,000; another sister was sold for \$3,500, and a brother of Grand Duke for \$3,000. This animal (Grand Duke) is of the famous Dutchess family, first bred by Thomas Bates, Esq. of England. When he was selected and imported, Grand Duke was considered the very best bull in England.

This pedigree shows Master Buttercup to have descended from the best blood in England, and can now be called one of the highest and best bred family we have in our State.

Buttercup has been a competitor at numerous exhibitions in California, and every time has won the First Prize. BUTTERCUP has won EIGHT PRIZES, and has not only never been excelled, but never equaled.

Buttercup entered the field in 1850, and took the Prize at Alameda, in 1860; won the Prize at Alameda County Fair, and San Jose District Fair.

In 1861 at Alameda and San Jose, and same year at State Fair, at Sacramento, as the best THREE-YEAR OLD, and also the Sweepstakes over all competitors.

In 1862 at Alameda District Fair, being the greatest number of First Prizes taken by any one animal in our State.

To any desirous of securing the Best Bull on the Pacific Coast, this is a rare opportunity. It should be noted that those engaged in the Dairy business, some plan to procure the noble animal, which can be done by a company of three or four Dairy men, if desired, and on such terms as never before had. The animal would pay for himself by his get in one year. For all particulars relative to the purchase of this animal, information, terms, etc., inquire of Col. Warren or the Farmer, or Mr. Thompson at Centerville, at the Farm, Alameda County.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
General Commission Merchants.
Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number
SAN FRANCISCO.

To Farmers.

TO RENT—On easy terms, a well-fenced FARM of 400 acres, on the Railroad, with 35 miles of this city. Has House, Barn, and Running Water.

WANTED—A competent Man, who has Teams, etc., to plant 100 acres of Sugar-beets, on Shares. Subscriber finds Land and French seed specially imported. Apply as below.

FOR SALE—50 Tons of finely powdered ANIMAL CHARCOAL (burnt bones), for Vine Dressing, \$15 per ton. Also—2 Cans per day of SUGAR SKIMMINGS, for Garden Dressing, at \$5 per ton. Apply to—

GEO. GORDON,
Sugar Refinery, Eighth and Folsom.

A Fine House, Orchard and Vineyard NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden, stock, and house. Fruit from this place commands the very highest price. The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 percent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments of the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTLE House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full hall block—will be sold at a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOMA County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farm at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Boat touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarcadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haigh & Pierson, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, or at the store of Mr. Pauls, Sonoma.

WILLIAM BIEHLER.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good House, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, coral, etc. 500 French and German grape vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 60 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper.

18-3m

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

ONE FARM about 20 miles from Stockton—valuable.

ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A FINE RANCH in Santa Cruz County—a good bargain.

A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo—can be made valuable.

Several STOCK RANGES in various parts of the State, from \$500 to \$25,000. In all these good and permanent settlements can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

A LARGE and FINE Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 1000 ACRES, ALL UNDER fence, Land of the best kind, Good Buildings, etc., will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser, as the owner wishes to leave for a distant part of the mining region. This is a grand chance either for Grain and Stock, or Orchard and Vineyard. It can be purchased at a bargain and a tenant can be had at a good interest, also. This is a good opportunity for an investment. Apply to Editor of Farmer.

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THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

THE DOUBLE ENGINE STEAMSHIP MOSES TAYLOR, Will be dispatched for PANAMA, Wednesday, - - - December 23, 1892.

From Mission street Wharf at 9 o'clock a. m.

Connecting at Aspinwall, by the PANAMA RAILROAD.

With the splendid Steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 Tons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Passengers are landed at Panama, immediately on arrival by the Panama Railroad Company's Steamboats. The company have also wharf facilities at Aspinwall. A Master will be sent on each steamer.

For further information, apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 407 Washington street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched in the month of December, 1892:

Dec. 3—ORIZABA, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.

Dec. 12—GOLDEN CITY, R. H. Pearson, Commander.

Dec. 23—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO
Office—No. 333 Clay street (op stairs), below Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.
JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.
All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Governor Stanford's Message.

The second annual Message of Governor Stanford was presented to the Legislature on Wednesday the 6th inst. We make up from it, as published in the daily papers, the following summary: To a nation of which we are a part, the months that have passed since your last annual gathering have been months of ever changing but never ceasing interest. Thousands and tens of thousands who entered upon the year with high hopes and ardent expectations—who engaged themselves with loyal hearts in a nation's struggle for a nation's life—are now, as the waning days herald the closing of its scenes, lying beneath the honored turf of many a well-fought battle field; and their heroic names, hallowed as they are by the mournful associations of their own bereaved homes, will be held forever glorious in the estimation of our country, for the very existence of which they offered themselves as a voluntary sacrifice.

While, then, we are congratulating ourselves upon the national successes of the past year, and the undeviating advance of our armies and arms—while we engage in thankful recollections over the victories we have obtained, and the territory we have conquered—while in our rejoicings we pay a just tribute to the living heroes who represent our country's strength, let us not forget the sad memories that are due to the gallant dead of eighteen hundred and sixty-three. And let us in all our acts be so influenced as to be worthy of the sacrifices made by the living and the dead, who are the glory and honor of the country.

Finance of the State.

The Legislature of last winter added to the percentage of taxation for State purposes an amount which, in view of the probable increase in assessable property, it was thought would put the finances of the State upon a cash basis. Owing, however, to causes that are enlarged upon in another place, the general assessment lists, although larger than before, do not exhibit the increase that was anticipated. For this reason, and for the additional reason, that an unusual amount of expenditure has been made during the year upon military appropriations, this additional tax has not up to this time relieved the State Treasury from the pressure of outstanding obligations.

The annual reports of the State Treasurer and State Controller exhibit the receipts and expenditures during the year, and present the financial condition of the State up to the 1st of December, 1863. On that day the Controller shows the entire indebtedness of the State to be as follows: Bonds loaned under the Act of 1857, outstanding, \$3,630,500 00 Bonds of 1859 outstanding, 196,500 00 Old War Debt, under Act of March 7, 1861, and May 3, 1862, 212,458 54 Transfer from Swamp Land Fund for Legislative expenses, Fourteenth Session, 183 125 00 Due the School Fund, 368,520 00 Bonds held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund, 107,000 00 Outstanding Warrants drawn on General Fund, 210,620 40

From this deduct Legal-tender Notes in Treasury belonging to General Fund, 67,190 87 Indebtedness of State, December 1, 1863, \$4,239,543 07 On the 1st of December, 1862, the State Debt was \$3,630,500 00 December 1, 1863, it is as above exhibited, 4,239,543 07 Decrease, \$799,741 93 This shows a decrease in the State debt, during the year, of \$799,741 93

The indebtedness of the General Fund on the 1st of December, 1862, was \$540,213 70 December 1, 1863, it is, according to the Controller's report, 210,620 40 \$329,593 30

The Capital Tax.

The total expenditure on the new Capitol to December 1st 1863, was \$53,370 65—of which \$26,597 38 were for labor, architects' salary, etc., the rest for materials. The tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the State, empowered by the Legislature yields (deducting 25 per cent for collection and delinquencies) \$65,000, which leaves \$12,000 of the appropriation for the year unexpended. The Governor recommends the passage of a law providing for the issue of bonds for State Capitol purposes, sufficient to complete the work.

Insane Asylum.

The new Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, organized May 5th, G. A. Shurtliff, President. Of the 751 patients under treatment in the asylum, during the year, but 291 are regarded by a resident physician as hopeful. The Asylum is overcrowded and its finances crippled. The Board

recommends a special Asylum Tax—the Governor does not appear to indorse the recommendation.

The State Prison.

The State Prison affairs are in as good condition as could be expected. The prison treasury has generally been since January 1, 1862, a year behind in its receipts of appropriations, which causes all contracts to be made at a disadvantage. The scale of expenditures is about equal to the appropriations. The cells should be enlarged and strengthened, and to do that an increased appropriation is necessary. The prisoners numbered, Dec. 1, 1863, 545—number of pardons during year, 21.

Codify the Laws, Taxing Mines—Land Sales, etc.

The Governor urges the appointment of a commission to codify the State laws. The Geological survey is being pushed vigorously. Its continuance under Prof. Whitney is commended. The question of taxing the mines is not agitated at present, he hopes it never will be again. Of California's 8,932,480 acres of public lands, other than tide lands, there remains 7,000,000 to be disposed of. The State's eastern boundary survey places Honey Lake Valley in California, but gives Aurora and the better part of Mono county to Nevada Territory. It is advised to continue the survey to completion. When it is completed we shall have a just claim for reimbursement of expenditures incurred in the work.

Common Schools.

Under the provision of the act of last winter, bonds to the amount of \$107,000 have been purchased, and placed in the hands of the State Treasurer—which is so much toward restoring to the School Fund money borrowed for it by the State. There is now \$268,500 of 7 per cent State bonds to the credit of the School Fund, instead of \$79,000 which was there when the present administration came in. The completion of the school roads now started will increase the value of the School lands, until finally there will need be no taxation for School purposes. Until this result is attained, it will be a privilege, as well as a duty, for our people to tax themselves liberally for the support of those institutions, which serve as the base and the chief corner-stone of Republican liberty.

Had the system of Common School education, that prevails in our Northern States, found an early entrance, and been nourished into life in those States that are now at war with the Union, the civilization of the nineteenth century would never have been shocked by rebellion that now disgraces its annals. At the North the principle of education is the governing law that binds into a solid phalanx that proud array of free communities. At the South, ignorance rears on every side its hideous front, until the masses are steeped in the degradation that has for years been preparing by their unprincipled leaders. The North is united in battling for a principle which education has taught them to be the very life of their institutions. The South will become assimilated to the intelligence and loyalty of the Union as soon as the result of our victories shall have dispersed the cloud of ignorance that has, with them, overshadowed the causes and consequences of the unnatural contest.

Let us then, as Californians, take these lessons to ourselves, and rather than allow our Schools to languish, take every legitimate means to elevate their standard, and insure their success.

The State Superintendent reports, the number of white children in this State, between 4 and 18 years of age, to be 78,955; under four years of age, 29,081; white children of all ages attending public schools, 29,416; attending private schools, 9,168. This leaves about 40,000 children between four and 18, who attend no school. The average period in which schools have been kept during the school year of ten months, is 5 1/4-10ths months. The average daily per centage of attendance on the whole number of children between four and 18, is 25 per cent. Amount received from all sources for support of schools the last year was \$581,055 77.

Agriculture and its Interests.

The appropriations by the last Legislature for the benefit of the various Agricultural Societies were of the most liberal character. For the use of the State and parent institution, the sum of \$4,000 was appropriated; for the four District Societies, the sum of \$8,000; and for each County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, the sum of \$500. These appropriations were made with the condition that each society should raise an equal amount, hold a Fair, and pay it out in premiums to exhibitors. But two counties in the State—Humboldt and Santa Clara—have applied for the five hundred dollar appropriation. Warrants have been drawn for those and the District Societies, except for the San Francisco Bay District, which held no Fair this year. (2) The interest that always centers around the State Fair was this year enhanced by the entry of various products to compete for the State premiums offered by the Legislature of 1862. Of these, the Board of Judges, after a careful examination of the specimens exhibited, and of the evidences of their growth during the year, awarded premiums for cotton plantation, turpentine, resin, tobacco and tar, developed and stimulated, as it no doubt has been, by the offering of these premiums, the State will reap an immediate reward. Already large tracts of pine lands have been taken up for its manufacture, local rules regulating the cutting and tapping of trees, have been adopted, and a large amount of capital has been invested to open up this new branch of California industry. The cultivation of tobacco, too, is receiving a good deal of attention, and will become, in a few years, an important staple of our State. Hops of a superior quality have been raised, and were exhibited at the late Fair, but not in quantities sufficient to obtain a premium. In sugar, hemp, coffee, and other articles, experiments are being tried which promise ultimately to be successful. The culture of cotton has been commenced in various places, with varied success—one field of seventy acres, it is believed, would have furnished an average yield had not an early frost blighted the opening bolls. These brief statistics will indicate to you the beneficial results that have followed the action of your predecessors in their desire to foster the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our State. To the thoughtful citizen of California, who indulges in retrospective glances over

a period of fifteen years, there is no subject that fills his mind with so much pleasure as the advancement we have made in the science of agriculture. From a State entirely at the mercy of others for the comforts and necessities of life, we have risen to an independent position, and in some productions take precedence of other States in our annual aggregated yield. If we have attained these ends during a decade and a half, what glowing results may we not anticipate at the expiration of another fifteen years? We may then find the floods that are now the subject of annual dread, subservient to the flowing and draining of rice plantations. We may see vast fields of cotton advanced to early maturity, and opening their white bolls to the genial rays of our September suns. As we now lead all other States in the production of wine and barley, we may then rival Louisiana in the production of sugar, Virginia in tobacco, and Kentucky in hemp. And while the trade and staples of North Carolina are languishing under the blighting influence of secession, the mountaineers of California may snatch from her grasp the distinction of being the chief tar State.

Manufactures.

The law of 1862 is intended to foster, not only agriculture, but manufactures. At the State Fair of this year, premiums were awarded for the manufacture and exportation of blankets, woolen drawers and undershirts, and for the manufacture of boots and shoes, printing paper and glass bottles. Efforts are being made, on a large scale, to introduce the manufacture of raw silk into the State, and it is anticipated by one of the parties engaged in the experiment, that in a few years, with ordinary success in the cultivation of his mulberry trees, he will be able to claim the premium of two thousand dollars for the production of the first thousand pounds of silk.

The Pacific Railroad.

With all the disadvantages under which they labor, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, the Directors of the Pacific Railroad are confident of completing the first 50 miles within the time required by the Act of Congress. "It is to be regretted that much more may not be expected with entire confidence." The aid of Congress is not soon enough available to insure that rapid progress which the amount appropriated would otherwise secure. When the work is completed to the State line, its chief barriers will have been removed, for beyond that point there is no difficulty in grading the road, and its progress thence eastwardly is only a question of how fast the track can be placed.

In considering the importance of this road to the State and nation, it is a source of unpeakable regret that it should be delayed in any particular longer than the physical obstacles to be overcome compel. It will be the highway of the commercial world, and its completion will give to our State population to develop its resources, trade to build up its cities, and unfailing markets for all its productions; indeed, it insures to California a future of prosperous greatness that bewilders the imagination.

In a military point of view, it is also of transcendent importance, for it will secure us from all foreign aggression by the facility with which troops can be concentrated here to overwhelm any force that could possibly be brought against us. The security it will give in this respect alone will be of incalculable value to our State and to the nation itself. And when the work shall be entirely completed and in use, it will become such a necessity to the vast trade of the world that its whole commerce will be interested in its safety, and, as a consequence, desire to maintain peaceful relations with the nation that controls it.

No more could the commercial world dispense with the use of the road when once their relations have been regulated and accommodated by it, than could the West dispense with the great lakes and the Erie Canal, or the Northwest with the Mississippi River.

It is, then, a military as well as a commercial necessity; and whether in peace or in war, its rapid construction is a question that commands itself in forcible terms to every citizen of California. The inauguration of the work in a sister Territory has recently been, in an especial manner, the subject of congratulatory dispatches from the highest National and State officials, and henceforth a spirit of generous emulation will be awakened, which will give to our State an opportunity to add to her reputation for enterprise, which she has enjoyed so long in this the most enterprising age the world has ever seen.

The State Library.

The State Library has received from the Library Fund during the year \$23,457 67. The number of books now in the library is 26,434; number added during the year, 4,156, of which 3,878 were purchased.

Indian Affairs.

The Indians have been only about as troublesome as usual. In the districts where they have hitherto committed the most depredations, they have this year committed their usual barbarities. And this may be expected till Indian Affairs in California are put upon an entirely different basis.

California Volunteers—The Sanitary Fund.

The services of the California Volunteers in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, on the Overland route and elsewhere are mentioned with pride, and the Governor reflects with pleasure on the working of the law that permitted them to vote.

The Sanitary Fund is commended to our people.

The Militia.

The organized militia of California are comprised in one division, six brigades, five regiments, four battalions, and 61 companies unattached—an aggregate force of 8,480 officers and men. Of the companies there are 95 Infantry, 15 Cavalry, 8 Riflemen, 3 Artillery, 1 Sappers and Miners; total 122 companies, of which 53 were organized during the year.

Under the Act of April 25th, 1863, amendatory of, and supplemental to, the Militia Law of 1862, there has been held one Camp of Instruction, and four Brigade Encampments. The Adjutant General estimates the cost of these encampments to the State at \$140,000, exclusive of camp equipage, which the State now owns, and which, with care, may be used for the same purpose for years. This estimate gives an expenditure for transportation, pay, and subsistence, of \$35 to the man, or three

and a half dollars a day for the ten days they were in camp. For details of these expenditures and their probable results, your attention is called to the thorough exposition of the Adjutant-General.

Independent of their necessary cost, the policy of maintaining Brigade Encampments may be questioned, on the ground that they may seriously interfere with the willingness of our citizens to enter the volunteer force, knowing that they will be subjected to the loss of time from their ordinary avocations, in attending to this duty as required by law. Men can devote the necessary time for company drill, and are willing to do so, while the attendance upon a distant encampment might involve a more serious sacrifice than they would voluntarily incur.

The last Legislature provided for the support of armories for the different companies a sum not exceeding \$50 a month; for each regiment, \$150 a month; and for light batteries, not less than \$250 a month. In the aggregate these appropriations will be found to swell to a large and burdensome amount. This should be remedied. Our expenditures for military purposes are in any event necessarily large, and in view of the importance of sustaining the militia upon a sound and permanent footing, there is an especial reason that the appropriations therefor should be made in a spirit of wise and judicious economy. This term cannot be applied to the experience of last year, and I would particularly urge you to consider what may or may not be required to maintain in an efficient manner, and at the same time to increase the militia organizations of our State.

In serviceable arms and equipments for the companies already formed, the State is deficient. While the question of supply was under discussion in the Legislature last winter, and a proposition was before it for arming the State, I was informed by the Secretary of War that arms should be forwarded to this State, to the extent of five field batteries (rifled guns), 19,000 improved muskets, 3,000 sets cavalry arms.

This information was received from the War Department in a telegraphic dispatch, on the 25th of March, 1863, and its general features were communicated to the Senate on that day. The State has received since that period, 3,000 muskets, 600 pistols, and a few old-style rifles. As the number of our organized militia increases, the necessity of having a full supply of arms becomes more and more apparent, and I would call the attention of the Legislature once more to this important question.

Harbor Defenses.

It is with peculiar gratification that I have to record the prompt action of the War and Navy Departments, in providing means of defense for the harbor of San Francisco. To the last Legislature I recommended that "earnest representations be made to the National Government for complete protection to the harbor of San Francisco." Those representations were made, and already a first class iron-clad vessel has been built, and has arrived in that harbor. Owing, however, to an unforeseen disaster, there will be much necessary delay in reconstructing the vessel for active operations. Meanwhile, competent engineers have made a thorough survey of the shore lines between the city and the Golden Gate, and active operations are already commenced for erecting additional fortifications and water batteries.

The National Currency.

The subject of the currency of the country at this time engages much of the public attention, and is one that addresses itself to the patriotism of the people, as well as to their immediate financial interests. In its adherence to gold, and silver as the standard of trade, California stands alone among the States of this Union, and forms an exception to the business policy of the civilized world. Occupying this anomalous attitude, besides being a gold producing State, and interested in it as an article of trade and export, it may well be a question of deep consideration whether her position is wise and beneficial.

There is in circulation in the Atlantic States hundreds of millions of paper currency, issued under the sanction of Congress, and accepted by the people. This vast issue is stimulating the productive energies, and developing the wealth of those States, until, even with the enormous burdens of war, the loyal portion of the country is actually more prosperous than ever before, in all the material evidences of wealth.

Here, in California, the enterprise that would develop our unbounded resources, is checked and repressed for want of capital, while the necessary amount to supply the deficiency is waiting at our doors to have its entrance invited and its standard of value adopted. To my mind this condition of affairs is enough of itself to make us pause and consider our position; but the higher, holier, and nobler question of patriotism is also involved.

In a time the most trying, when the salvation of the country was at stake, Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional power of supreme control over the currency of the land, has by solemn enactments decreed what shall and what shall not be a legal tender for the payment of debts; and under the provisions of those enactments has issued promissory bills under the name of Legal Tender Notes, declaring them lawful money in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on import and interest on the Public Debt.

It was an act of wise and urgent necessity on the part of the Government, providing, as it did, means of suppressing the insurrection that was taxing all its resources. Its wisdom is evident, because it appealed, not in vain, to the loyalty of the people to maintain the credit of the country, and rendered a draft on the present and future generations immediately available. Had the people discredited and refused to receive the currency might have been the disastrous consequences. Shall we, as a community, permit ourselves apparently to occupy a position of hostility to the General Government, whose honor and fidelity are assailed at home by domestic enemies, and watched from abroad by jealous and threatening powers? Shall we not rather do all we can to sustain her as she stands, face to face with the world, armed in the splendid panoply of her credit, faith and integrity—a credit never equalled, a faith never violated, and an integrity above suspicion. The power she has displayed, and the

means she has developed to uphold that power, challenge at once the fear, the respect, and the admiration of her foes, whether open or covert.

Is it not a question of paramount importance how we shall treat the currency established by the United States, and one worthy the duty we owe to the parent Government, and that we should take a stand such as we should desire to occupy in history? Let us determine, then, by our action in no degree to embarrass the great central power, or do ought to impair public confidence in national affairs. Let no considerations of temporary advantage or desire to avoid temporary inconvenience, sway our actions or turn us from that course which duty and patriotism may point out.

If there be a doubt of the course for us to pursue, whether we shall or shall not favor the general circulation of United States Legal Tender Notes, let us give the benefit of that doubt to the side of our country. Let us while faithfully meeting obligations already incurred, provide that in the future the State shall receive into and pay out of her Treasury, without distinction, the legal currency of the country.

The Message concludes with a reference to "Federal relations." The Governor commends the patriotism and loyalty of our people, that will soon succeed in restoring where it rightfully belongs, the control of every foot of territory within the national boundaries, and says: "The future destiny of that portion of our country should be so regulated and established as to secure a thorough eradication of every system not in harmony with the great principles of liberty, which form the foundation of our republican institution."

He takes the view that State governments have ceased to exist in the rebellious territory, and that they should be treated as territories, only to be admitted as States, when consistent with the safety and political integrity of the nation, and when sound policy demands their admission. "The peace that is to succeed this mighty struggle must be no ephemeral patching up of old and long discussed feuds, but must be founded upon those eternal principles of right which will make it as enduring as the magnitude of the contest demands."

Invoking the spirit of loyalty, he urges an undivided support of the Administration, in the conduct of the war, till the contest is decided, as it will be, by the triumph of right.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool-Circular.

New York, Nov. 1, 1863.

SINCE the first of October there has been great activity in the Domestic Wool trade. In the early part of the month a movement began in the producing districts; and Wools have since changed hands with a steadily increasing demand at higher prices, until a rise of nearly or quite ten cents a pound has been established; and a large portion of the clip has passed from the hands of growers to dealers and manufacturers.

The stock in market being light, was soon taken up by consumers and speculators, leaving prices to be regulated by fresh receipts; and at the close of the month our figures stood relatively as high as in most parts of the West.

Should no special cause intervene to disturb the current of trade, the Eastern markets must rule at figures sufficiently above the range of the present high rates of the West to pay the shipper a profit over the cost of transportation and the expense of sales; and if Gold, Cotton and other staple commodities should continue to advance as many predict, we cannot see why the highest prices of last winter may not be realized.

Pulled Wools have shared with Fleeces, in the general demand. The stock is quite moderate, and from the very high price of skins, and the steady inquiry for these Wools, we think they must improve as the season progresses.

The stock of California Wools is in good assortment; recent sales having been made only to a limited extent.

The auction sale of 1,200 bales of California Wool, announced for the 12th inst., will probably bring together purchasers, accustomed to working these Wools, and give to the article a start, that may be followed by more activity at private sale.

Fine Foreign Wools have been in good demand, and most of the desirable parcels have been taken, chiefly for consumption; the effect is an advance nearly in proportion to Domestic Wools of similar quality.

Medium Foreign Wools have been moderately active, yet are held firmly by owners who anticipate further advance in Gold, and are unwilling to make concessions in price.

Coarse Foreign Wools have been in fair request at all prices, and continue in very light stock.

The European markets continue firm, and higher prices are looked for at the approaching public sales.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,645,000 lbs. @ 60c; Pulled, 470,000 lbs. @ 59c; 150,000 lbs. California, 371 @ 52 1/2c; 2,450 bales Cape, 35 @ 43c; 316 bales Mexican, 234 @ 30c; 50 bales White Donkool; 100 bales East India, 33 @ 50c; 66,000 lbs. Australian, 45 @ 46c; 2,550 bales Mestizo, 22 @ 40c; 650 bales Cordova, 35 @ 42c; 1,525 bales African, 20 @ 38c; 350 bales Chilean; 100 bales Rio Grande; 200 bales Valparaiso; 35 bales Montevideo; 43 bales Peruvian; 400 bales French; 150 bales Provence, 30 @ 35c; 100,000 lbs. unwashed African, 37c; 25,000 lbs. Extra Cape Pulled 62 1/2 @ 65c; 10,000 lbs. Scoured Mestizo, \$1.00 @ \$1.02.

In Boston, 2,903,000 lbs. Fleeces and Pulled, 60 @ 85c; 6,000 lbs. California, 36; 6,496 bales Cape, Mediterranean and South American; 629 bales Mestizo, 31 @ 37c; 97 bales Australian, 30c; 115,000 lbs. Odesia.

In Philadelphia, 1,143,000 lbs. Fleeces, 64 @ 80c; 2,500 lbs. Pulled, 67 @ 70c; 7,000 lbs. Russian at 31c; 6,000 lbs. Cordova, 39c; 40,000 lbs. Cape; 9,000 lbs. Smyrna; 103,000 lbs. Foreign.

In Providence, 113,127 lbs. Fleeces, 60 @ 80c; 45,000 lbs. Pulled, 55 @ 80c; 91,100 lbs. Foreign, 30 @ 37c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 341 bales; London, 620; Marseilles, 1,051; Aspinwall, 470; Buenos Ayres, 194; Port Elizabeth (C. G. B.), 1,250; Hamburg, 95; Antwerp, 337; Bremen, 387; Glasgow, 31; Havre, 7; Rio Grande, 53; Matamoros, 41; Havana, 13. Total, 4,890 bales.

Agricultural Lecture, Delivered in 1854.

BY J. B. CROCKETT, ESQ.

[We give below another of the Lectures delivered at Musical Hall, in this city, in 1854, being the fourth of the series arranged at that time in connection with the first Agricultural Exhibition in San Francisco.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Appearing before you as I do this evening at the request of the proprietors of the magnificent exhibition, in the adjoining apartment—gentlemen who have distinguished themselves by a most laudable and earnest effort to advance the agricultural interests of California—it may be anticipated, perhaps, that the remarks which I should address to you, will properly pertain to the science of agriculture and its practical uses. But though the field is inviting, I am incompetent to explore it. Neither by education or practice am I qualified to enter upon a critical analysis of the nature of soils, the organic laws of vegetable life, and the beautiful, but mysterious processes through which the bounties of nature are dispensed to man. My pursuits in life (unfortunately perhaps for myself) have led me to other fields of thought and action. Instead of the simple, innocent, invigorating pursuits of rural life, my time and thoughts have been occupied with violated contracts and broken laws; sometimes seeking redress for the one, and occasionally, it may be, endeavoring to palliate or execute the other. In choosing his mode of life, I was not sufficiently mindful perhaps of the sentiment so beautifully expressed by the poet Young:

"Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor,
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich."

But however that may be, the fact is indisputable, that I can neither enlighten you with new theories, or entertain you with old ones, pertaining to the science of agriculture—a deficiency which, on the present occasion, will doubtless be the more readily excused, from the fact that my audience is chiefly composed, not of practical farmers, eagerly seeking for information in relation to subsoils, patent plows, the best manures, the most important breeds of stock, and other kindred subjects; but of ladies and gentlemen, who, for the most part, are at best but amateur horticulturalists, and can be presumed to feel only that general interest in the subject of agriculture which all must feel who properly appreciate its magnitude and importance. Without, therefore, attempting to enter much into detail, I propose to submit to you some suggestions of a general nature; as to the value and dignity of agricultural pursuits, and the peculiar interest with which they are, or should be, regarded in California.

In the primitive ages, agriculture was almost the sole employment of man, and has ever continued to be, in a true sense, the most honorable, dignified and innocent of human pursuits. Thomson, the great poet of nature, has commemorated the fact in the following beautiful lines—

"In ancient times, the sacred plow employed
The king, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scales of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war, then, with unwaried hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow, and greatly independent lived."

But in those primitive ages the public taste had not become corrupted with vicious indulgences, nor the public morals enervated with an excess of luxuries. What is termed the "march of civilization" had not then taught men that labor was undignified, or that a pampered indolence (which in modern parlance is termed an elegant leisure) was more honorable than a life of useful, frugal industry. In those days there were no steamboats and railroads to stimulate commercial enterprise, and thus direct human energy into an easier channel for acquiring wealth, than by slow and patient toil. There were no magnetic telegraphs, by which information is conveyed with the rapidity of thought, and by which shrewd speculators are enabled to purchase the products of the farm, at less than their fair market value. There were no yellow-backed novels, with their over-wrought stories of love, crime and enterprise, to excite and debauch the fancies of young men and women, and to teach them that they were, or ought to have been, heroes and heroines, rather than plain honest farmers and spinners. There were no magnificent gambling saloons, with their gaudy trappings, to teach verdant young men and not a few deluded old ones, a near road to fortune. There were no splendid dramshops sparkling with cut-glass and silver; adorned with paintings and statuary, tempting the heedless to despise honest labor, whilst they dreamed of opulence and splendor, under the excitement of iced sherbets and daintily flavored beverages. There were no polkas and mazurkas, and German waltzes, to teach fashionable young ladies the "poetry of motion;" in learning which there was a bare possibility they might forget how to blush, or which, at all events, would not have been likely to increase their taste for the plain homely details of domestic life. Above all, in those days there was no California, with its mountains and rivers of gold, with its "rockers" and "toms," its "salices" and "lams," its "quartz mills," and "crushers," its feverish hopes, its excited passions, its charming visions of speedy opulence, and princely wealth. Dr. Johnson, in his poem entitled the "Vanity of Human Wisdom," has portrayed with so graphic a pen, the all-powerful and demoralizing effect of gold, that without any great stretch of the imagination, we might conclude it was designed as a prophetic picture of events since realized:

"But scarce observed, the knowing and the bold,
Fall in the general massacre of gold;
Wide-wasting pest! that rages unopposed,
And crowds, with crimes the records of mankind.
For gold, his sword the hireling ruffian draws;
For gold, the hireling judge distorts the laws—
Wealth, heaped on wealth, nor truth, nor safety buys;
The dangers gather as the treasures rise."

But, as I have said, there was a time when neither railroads, nor steamboats, telegraphs nor trashy novels, gambling saloons nor dramshops, polkas, nor California gold, had stimulated the passions, whetted the grosser appetites, nor corrupted the plain, simple, manly taste of our nature. It was in that Arcadian age that agriculture was most esteemed and most generally practiced; and whilst I am not of that school of dyspeptic philosophers, who complain of all modern improvements, as mere useless encroachments upon the simple habits and innocent tastes of the past, yet it is not to be denied, that with the advance of science and art, we have lost much of that stern simplicity, that true dignity, that unsophisticated manly virtue, which characterized the pastoral ages. This is but the natural result of causes easily comprehended. So long as the tilling of the earth was the chief, and indeed almost the

only employment of man, there were but few causes to engender strifes, stimulate bad passions, impair the honest impulses, or weaken the naturally generous emotions of the heart. But as human pursuits multiplied, as wealth and luxury increased, as commerce spread her sails and courtied every gale, as science explored the mysteries of nature, and art sought to rival her enticements; when genius ventured into new and untrodden paths for its development, and enterprise found new avenues to fortune—then the minds of men were brought into conflict, and their fiercest passions quickened. The ambition, which before had been content to rule a hamlet, now sought to sway an empire; the avarice which once had coveted only petty gains, now gloated over great heaps of gold; the pride which had formerly trod its dainty path in rustic finery, now flung abroad in rustling silks and gay attire. And thus it has been with all the weaknesses and frailties, as well as the active virtues of our nature. They have grown upon us, just in proportion to the increased opportunities for their indulgence, and have become intensified in proportion to the stimulants applied to them. But it may be asked, if I maintain the opinion, that the world is constantly growing worse instead of better, as civilization advances, as science achieves its triumphs, as literature sheds abroad its mild, refulgent light, and religion dispenses its genial rays throughout the earth, I reply, that whilst it is undoubtedly true that vice and crime have fearfully multiplied and are constantly assuming new phases, yet, with increased knowledge, and with improved systems of government and laws, and especially by means of more enlightened systems of religion and morality, we are enabled to hold in check the turbulent passions and rampant vices which are constantly and quickly exterminate it. So that whilst there is more vice to regulate and restrain, there are more efficient methods to control it. But without stopping to discuss a question not particularly pertinent to the subject in hand, I think I may at all events reiterate the assertion that agricultural pursuits are peculiarly favorable to the development of a high system of morality and virtue, which is the proposition with which I set out, and the truth of which has been attested by the experience of all the past.

Go ask the intelligent statesmen, in whom he reposes his firmest trust for the safety of the commonwealth? He will answer: "In the inhabitants of the rural districts." Ask the experienced military chieftain, in whose fidelity and loyalty he would most confide in the hour of peril; or the judge, as he administers the laws, who are the most incorruptible arbiters between man and man. They will answer: "The honest yeomanry of the country." Ask the minister of religion where it is that piety is most fervent, that honesty and truth are most revered, that vice is most abhorred, and that man, in his fallen estate, approaches nearest to the image of his Creator. He will answer, "In the peaceful shades of rural life—amidst forests and flowers—along green lanes and beside rippling streams, where the heart is constantly filled with the beauties of nature"—or, as Whitier expresses it, where—

"The green earth sends its incense up,
From every mountain shrine—
From every flower and dewy cop
That greets the sunshine."

(Where)

"The mists are lifted from the hills,
Like the white wings of prayer;
They lean above the ancient hills,
As doing homage there."

But it is quite obvious why the healthful, innocent pursuits of rural life are, of all others, the most favorable to purity of morals, the development of gentle emotions and fixed principles of virtue. One whose lifetime is passed in the broad fields, or amidst the solitude of forests, and is constantly communing with nature, can scarcely become wholly vicious and corrupt. Every wild flower that blooms around him is a mute appeal to his conscience, and every murmuring brook whispers in his ear a tale of innocence and love. No human being, however groveling his appetites, or limited his moral perceptions, can be wholly insensible to the gentle, purifying influences of the beauties of nature. The note of a bird, the hue of a flower, the sighing of a breeze; nay, the very rustling of a leaf, will now and then awaken an echo in his heart, to remind him of the innocence of his childhood, or recall some long forgotten memory of the past. Even the untutored savage bows to the majesty of nature, and does reverence to her altar. And whilst upon this branch of my subject, I might if it were necessary, institute a comparison in these respects, between city and country life. I might point to the fact, that large cities are the very nurseries of crime—hot-beds wherein the most pernicious vices do rankly vegetate—painted palaces, adorned with tinsel only to hide the rottenness within. How much, think you, of all the crime the world has ever multiplied, of all the vice that makes up the great record of human frailties and folly, have occurred in cities? Take any one great city—London, for example—and compare its criminal calendar for a series of years, with that of all the rural districts of England combined; go through its dark lanes and alleys, peep into its damp cellars and secluded dens; enter its gin-palaces, its gambling halls; visit its prisons and poor-houses, its hospitals and reform-schools; and then imagine, in addition to all this, how long must be the catalogue of crime in such a city, which is practiced in secret and never meets the public eye. Do this, and then answer whether I have truly characterized great cities, as painted sepulchres and hot-beds of vice.

Or, let us take an example nearer home—the city of Boston, for example—a city in the midst of a population distinguished for its intelligence, morality and piety—the abode of classic learning, of princely wealth, of generous hospitality. It would seem that in this city all has been done that Christian piety, a shrewd sagacity, or an enlarged benevolence could do, to repress vice, and maintain a high standard of social order; and yet I will venture the assertion, that in this model city there is more of flagrant crime, of secret vice, and in all respects a greater laxity of morals, than in all the agricultural districts of Massachusetts combined. Or, to come still nearer home—let us walk through the crowded thoroughfares of San Francisco; let us take an evening stroll through Commercial street, when the Peter Funk auctioneers are making the air vocal with their eloquence—when its gambling saloons and dram-shops are replete with garish lights, and charm the senses with sweet music and delicious wines; or along the classic purlieus of Dupont street, where a modest check dare not venture without a blush; or among the dance-houses and doggeries of Pacific street, where vice wallows in its filth, and delights in its own grossness; and then on the next morning at 11 o'clock, let us peep into the Recorder's Court, and we will probably behold such an array of blackened eyes, battered faces, thievish looks, and hardened crime, as should cause humankind to weep for its degradation. But why need I debate a proposition, the truth of which has been established by the experience of all past ages? From the time when our Saviour was crucified at Jerusalem, down to the present hour, cities have given birth to the most monstrous crimes that history records; and so it will ever be, in despite of all that Christianity, wise laws, and the most sagacious philanthropy can do to the contrary. Human nature is so constituted that it cannot bear too close a contact with itself.

Like some beautiful flower, it sickens, pines, and becomes but a noxious weed, in the close and field air of the hot-house—but put forth all the glory of its hues, when exposed to the balmy breezes and gentle showers of heaven. If, therefore, we wish to cultivate the highest standard of moral excellence, and to lay the foundation of a future renown which shall distinguish us through all time, let us in all practicable modes persuade our people to till the earth, rather than crowd together in the polluted atmosphere of populous cities.

But this is a more imperative duty with the American people than with any other nation under Heaven. With us, the people are recognized as the only legitimate sovereigns, from whose will spring all government and law. Corrupt and poison the popular mind, degrade the morals of the people, and you render them wholly unfit for rational self-government, and they quickly become the fit tools for tyrants, and slaves to their ambition. But preserve the public morals unsullied, let our sons and daughter inhale the pure and invigorating atmosphere of country life, and we need not fear for the safety of the Republic. It was the hardy, patriotic, high-souled farmers, who achieved our liberties, and it is they who must perpetuate them. In the dark days of the Revolution, at their country's call, they rushed from the mountains of Vermont, from the hills and plains of Massachusetts, from the valleys of Virginia, and the savannas of the South, to rally round the standard of the immortal Washington—himself a farmer. And if in the course of future events, our national safety should again be threatened, by a collision with foreign powers, it is the farmers who must bear the stars and stripes aloft over every victorious field. Or if, perchance, we shall be threatened with intestine commotions—if our public agents shall become corrupt, or some ambitious leader arise, who shall seek to overthrow our liberties, it is the plain, sturdy, honest farmers, from valley and plain, from mountain-side and hill-side, who must come to the rescue. No nation can well become thoroughly enslaved, whose people drink in freedom from the simple majesty of nature. But all history proves, that it is in over-crowded cities, with their dark dens and reeking stews, that tyrants and demagogues find the fittest tools for their work. If, therefore, we would preserve the glory of the past, and insure safety and renown in the future, we have but one path to tread—encourage and render honorable the farmer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

General Rules for Plowing.

[CONTINUED.]

TRENCH PLOWING.

I next come to speak of what is called *trench-plowing*. This term is applied to a deeper plowing than usual, or to a double plowing, where one plow follows directly in the furrow left by a preceding plow. In trenching land with the spade, which I have before described, the object is completely to invert the soil, laying the surface soil underneath, and covering it with that stratum of soil upon which it had previously rested. The object obviously is, to deepen the cultivatable soil, if I may coin a word which will be very well understood,—and, by bringing the lower stratum to the surface, expose it to influences by which it may gradually become enriched. Soil taken from almost any depth, after lying upon the surface for a length of time, will ordinarily of itself acquire a productive power, and may be cultivated with success. I have known this to be the case with earth taken from the bottom of a deep well, which, after a length of time, became productive. There is always, in such cases, an accumulation or accession of extraneous matters, which come one hardly knows whence, how, or when. The surface of the coral reefs, of which the islands in the Pacific are examples, after being raised above the water, are gradually decomposed and enriched; seeds of plants, floating in the air, or brought by birds, or cast ashore by the waves, gradually establish themselves. The lichens or mosses, or a humble class of vegetation, present themselves, until presently, from their decay, and the deposits of animal life in various forms, a rich mold is formed, and this barren rock becomes, in time, the fertile abode of animal and vegetable life. The recuperative power of nature is every where seen most active. Lands exhausted by cultivation are restored by the skill and labor of the faithful and enlightened cultivator. Even left to themselves, to the spontaneous efforts of nature, they recover their exhausted fertility; and soils, which have never yet seen the sun, by being brought to the light and warmth of day, and to the refreshing and renovating influences of sun, and air, and rain, become productive, and stand ready to perform their part in supplying the wants of the vegetable, and through them of the animal creation. Trench-plowing, which aims wholly to assist this operation of nature, and take advantage of its ready benevolence, is done by a single plow, which goes to a depth of at least fourteen inches, completely inverting this quantity of soil; or the land is first plowed in the ordinary mode, and a second plow follows in the same furrow, at a depth determined at the pleasure of the plowman. In the former case, it is obvious that the surface soil is completely inverted and buried; in the latter, the substratum is rather mixed with the upper soil. In the former case, it is clearly a very bold operation. On the island of Jersey, famous for its cultivation of esculent roots, parsnips, and the white carrot, and other crops, they have what is called a *trench-plow*, which, going to the depth of fourteen inches, and throwing out a wide furrow, requires a heavy team. In this case, the neighbors club together, uniting their teams so as to assist each other. The subsoil, unless there is a superabundance of manure to be applied and mixed with it, cannot be brought at once into a state of active productiveness. Where there is a sufficiency of manure, however, there is, no doubt, some advantage gained to what extent is not easy to say, from the freshness of the virgin soil which is brought up. Otherwise, time and cultivation will be required to bring this fresh and comparatively inert soil into a condition of productiveness. In this case, however, the farmer must exercise his own judgment, and consider his own means. He may be sure that the deeper and the richer is the soil, or mold, which he has to cultivate, so much the more abundant will be the crops. To create a soil, however, is not a sudden operation; and, in cases where the surface is completely inverted, the rich soil is buried, and the under-soil brought to the top, he may labor in a sure hope of an ultimate compensation; yet he must in such case wait with a manly patience; and it may be advisable in some instances to have some regard to the length of his purse, and the time of his life; perhaps, in England, it would be as well to add the terms of his lease, which may not always be such as to encourage substantial improvements. Such improvements, being intended to be permanent, can hardly be otherwise than expensive. I do not know where I can better introduce to my readers an experiment upon soils, which I witnessed in progress in that admirable establishment, the Agricultural Museum and Nursery-Grounds of the Messrs. Drummond, in Stirling, Scotland, which I strongly recommend to the notice of every intelligent traveler in that picturesque and most interesting locality, whether his objects of pursuit be of an agricultural nature, or otherwise. If the experiment leads to no practical results, it is deserving of attention, as matter of philosophical curiosity. I give it from their own written communication to me:

"Notice of a Comparative Trial of Qualities of various pure Earths for supporting Vegetation, made in the Nursery Grounds of W. Drummond and Sons, Stirling."

"Garden pots eight inches in diameter were filled each with a pure earth, reduced by pounding, to the consistency of gravelly sand, where it had previously existed in the indurated or rocky state. Oats were then sown about the middle of April, three plants being allowed to remain in each pot. The pots were plunged to the rim in an open border, cinders of coal being put under them, and care otherwise taken that the roots of the oats should obtain no extraneous nourishment. The plants were watered with common spring water, a few times, in very dry weather.

"The stalks attained, in general, to the height of two and a half to three feet. The grain fully ripened about the beginning of September."

Earths.	Ears.	Grains.
"Granite (Aberdeen)....."	13	220
Clay slate (primitive)....."	11	241
Greenstone (secondary trap)....."	10	245
Limestone....."	8	251
Chalk....."	13	355
Gypsum (very sickly plants)....."	6	40
Sandstone (silicious)....."	12	230
Pit-sand (brown)....."	12	210
Blue clay (10 feet below surface)....."	10	242
Mixture of all the above kinds....."	9	190
Common light leamy soil....."	18	453

"Experiments of this nature seem worthy of further prosecution, particularly relative to the respective influence of the atmosphere and soil in the nourishment of plants. When the oats were sown, scientific as well as practical men predicted, that in most of these earths they would not grow; and when they saw them growing, predicted that they would not ripen seed. The results have proved otherwise.

A single experiment, in such case, can hardly be considered as decisive, excepting as to the possibility of plants living and maturing in an un-mixed soil. The fact of their not succeeding, with one exception, so well in a soil composed of the several varieties as in a simple soil, is likewise noticeable. The superior success of the plants in loam is also to be observed, to show that their growth was not wholly dependent upon the atmosphere, as some would have us believe, and that the soil furnished something more than a mere support for the plants. The growth, in each case, must be considered as inferior; and, without deducing any general conclusions, which might be premature, or endeavoring to fit the facts to any received theory, I submit it to the further inquiries of those who have the curiosity and talent to pursue these interesting investigations. If it prompts to other well-conducted experiments, my object will be answered.

The bringing of any considerable quantity of inert soil to the surface is obviously attended with uncertain results, so much depends upon the nature and condition of the soil as brought up. At the Duke of Portland's, at Welbeck, places were pointed out to me where the surface mold had been removed, a portion of the subsoil taken away, and the mold, or top soil, returned to its place; but in no instance was its previous fertility restored. Deep cultivation will undoubtedly in the end recover such places, but time and patience are indispensable.

"MENLO PARK,"
San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE, unused, of this choice tract. There are now, in places within one hundred miles of this large and growing metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a country residence, the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unobscured; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at the point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at the depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business in town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the Spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc., are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot. AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, it being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the Spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so:

E. D. Albion, Esq.
J. C. Johnson, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.
M. R. Roberts, Esq.
George Gordon, Esq.
Frank McCord, Esq.
W. B. Farnell, Esq.
Dr. C. M. Blacklock
W. W. Wiggins, Esq.
Myles D. Swenson, Esq.
G. G. Lathrop, Esq.
Hon. T. G. Felt
T. H. Solley, Esq.
T. L. Lemen Meyer, Esq.
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SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

SEEDS,

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH

a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable

him to secure from the very best source—the most skill-

ful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will

always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported

directly from France and England, from well known and

responsible houses; some of the most prominent are

named in our catalogue.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and

growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised

in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a

series of years, until more capital, experience and sci-

entific knowledge shall be given to the business.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

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MINERALOGY.

Metals and Metallic Ores.

General condition of Metals and Metallic Ores in nature.—Metals are found either native, or mineralized by combination with other substances. The common ores are compounds of the metals with oxygen, sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, or silica. For example, the oxide and carbonate of iron are the common workable iron ores; sulphuret of lead (called galena) is the lead ore of the arts; arsenical cobalt is the principal source of cobalt and arsenic.

Only a few of the metals occur native in the rocks. Of these, gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, and rhodium, are with a rare exception, found only native. The bismuth of the shops is obtained from native bismuth. Native silver, native mercury, and native copper are sometimes abundant, but are far from being the main sources of these metals. The other native metals are mineralogical rarities. Perhaps we should except from this remark native iron, which constitutes large meteoric masses, though very rarely if ever seen of terrestrial origin.

Their associations and impurities.—The ores of the metals are often much disguised by mixtures with one another or with earthy material. Thus a large part of the ore worked in England and this country is so mixed with clay or silica, that its real character might not be suspected without some experience in ores.

Occasionally ores contain phosphate of iron or some arsenical ores or certain sulphurets, scattered through them; and on account of the difficulty of separating the phosphorus, sulphur, or arsenic, the ore is rendered comparatively useless. By this intimate mixture of species, the difficulties of reducing ores are much increased.

When different ores are not intimately commingled, they are frequently closely disseminated together through the rock. We find ores of lead and zinc often thus associated; also of cobalt and nickel; of iron and manganese; the ores of silver, lead, and copper, and often cobalt and antimony; platinum, iridium, palladium and rhodium.

Position in rocks.—Metals and their ores occur in the rocks in different ways:

1. In beds or layers between layers of rock, as some iron ores;

2. Disseminated through rocks in grains, nests, or crystals, or extended masses, as the case with iron pyrites, cinnabar, or mercury ore, and much argillaceous iron;

3. In veins, intersecting different rocks, as ores of tin, lead, copper, and nearly all metallic ores.

4. Very frequently, metallic ores, instead of occurring in true veins, are found in rocks near their intersection with a mass or dike of igneous rock, as in the vicinity of a porphyry or trap dike. This is the case with much of the copper ore in Connecticut and Michigan, as well as with much silver ore and mercury in South America and elsewhere; and often the igneous rock itself contains the same metals disseminated through it.

Gangue.—The rock immediately enveloping the ore is called the gangue. A vein often consists for the most part of the rock material called the gangue; and the ore either intersects the gangue in a continued band, or more commonly, is partly disseminated through it in some places, and is continuous for long distances in others. Often a good vein gradually loses its character, the metal disappears, and the gangue alone is left; but by following on for some distance, it will often resume its former character.

The usual gangue in metallic veins is either quartz, calc spar, or heavy spar; less frequently fluor spar. Calc spar is the gangue of the Rossie lead ore; heavy spar of much of the lead ore of the Mississippi Valley; fluor spar in some places of the lead of Derbyshire, England.

Reduction of Ores.—In the reduction of an ore, the object is to obtain the metal in a pure state. It is necessary for this purpose to separate, 1, the gangue; 2, the impurities or minerals mixed with the ore; and 3, the ingredient with which the ore is mineralized—as the sulphur, for example, in the common ore of lead.

1. Much of the gangue will be separated in the process of mining and selecting the ore. Another portion is in many cases removed by pounding the ore coarsely, while a current of water is made to pass over it; the water carries off the lighter earthy matters and leaves the heavier ore behind. This process is called washing. With a fusible native metal, as bismuth, it is only necessary to beat the powdered ore in crucibles, and the metal flows out. A fusible ore, as gray antimony, is separated from the rock in the same manner. In the case of gold, which is usually in disseminated grains, mercury is mixed with the powdered rock after washing, which unites with the gold; and the gold is dissolved out from the gangue as water dissolves a salt; by vaporizing the solvents mercury, the gold is afterwards obtained.

With iron ores, there is no special effort to separate the gangue beyond what is done in the process of mining.

2. The separation of the mineralizing ingredients when the ore is pure, is sometimes effected by heat alone; thus the common ore of mercury and lead, both sulphurets, will give up the sulphur when simply heated. In other cases, some material is added to combine with the mineralizing ingredient and carry it off; as when certain iron ores (oxides of iron) are heated with charcoal, the charcoal takes the oxygen (forming the gas carbonic acid which escapes) and leaves the iron pure.

3. When two or more metals are mixed in the ore, one is sometimes removed by oxidation, or in other words it is burnt out. Thus lead containing silver, is heated in a draft of air; the lead unites with the oxygen of the air and forms an earthy slag, while the silver, which is not thus oxidized, remains untouched. Such a process, carried on in a vessel of bone-ashes, or some material of the kind, which will absorb the oxide of lead formed, is called cupellation. Much of the iron in the ordinary copper ore (copper pyrites) is removed in the common process of reduction in England by repeated fusions and stirring, while exposed to a draft of air.

4. Where there are impurities present, or a mixture of the gangue, which is commonly the case, a material is sought for which will form, when heated, a fusible compound with the gangue and impurities; and this material is called a flux. Most iron ores are associated with quartz or clay, quartz being pure silica, and clay containing 75 per cent of silica. Common limestone readily fuses into a glass with silica, when used in the requisite proportions, and hence it is generally employed as a flux in iron furnaces. A salt of soda or potash would produce the same result, for these are the ingredients which form with silica common glass. The glass formed is more or less fusible, and is called slag or scoria.

Before reduction, the volatile impurities and any water present, are removed by a process called roasting.

The processes of reducing the ordinary metallic ores in the arts are combinations of the different ways here pointed out. There are other chemical methods for certain cases, which it is unnecessary to allude to in this paper.

Why native is understood either pure, or alloyed with other metals, excluding those metals, like arsenic or antimony, which destroy the malleability of the metal and destroy its character. Native gold is much of it alloyed with silver. But arsenic, a compound of gold and tellurium with some lead and silver, is properly mineralized gold.

THE TEMARCAH TUN MINE AND ITS OWNER.

This celebrated tin mine, which is supposed to be the richest mine in the State according to the views of Professor Blake, who came out here some five months ago for the purpose of testing the same on behalf of certain capitalists and scientific institutions in the East, pronounces the same, without doubt, of vast richness. The mine is situated near Los Angeles, and owned by Don Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, it being situated on one of his grants, which was confirmed to him about three weeks ago. Mr. Stearns, it is supposed, will develop the mine himself, he being possessed of wealth sufficient to do so. He is said to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States; the number of cattle owned by him is estimated, according to the Assessor's return, at forty-eight thousand head, and the lands owned by him embrace some five hundred and eighty thousand acres, all of which are embraced in some twenty-one grants and all confirmed except one, which is now pending for some land near this Mission. Mr. Stearns has resided here for the last thirty-eight years, is a native of Massachusetts, and one of the oldest pioneers now living in this State.

Wild Oats for Seed.—The seed of the native wild oats are in such demand for sowing on the arable mountain sides, that they bring a higher market value than the tame variety. A farmer living in this valley says that they produce a much heavier crop of seed than tame oats, and at the prices which bid fair to rule for the next year to come, will be the most productive crop that can be put in. On the routes to Silverland, thousands of acres are being seeded down for hay and pasture wherever the oat is not found indigenous, and, until the iron horse has made way over the Sierras the mountain sides will never, if then, bear too luxuriant a growth of this cereal. [Napa Reporter.]

To Detect Copper in Pickles or Green Tea.—Put a few leaves of the tea, or some of the pickles cut small, into a phial with two or three drachms of liquid ammonia, diluted with one-half the quantity of water. Shake the phial, when, if the most minute portion of copper is present, the liquid will assume a fine blue color. [Ex.]

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front Street.

LEANDER SAWYER. GEO. E. CLARKE.

SAWYER & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure New York, Boston, and New Jersey

CIDER,

AND....

Cider Vinegar.

be Tra may rely upon a pure article, of a very

superior quality. For sale by the Pipe,

Barrel, or Case, at prices un-

precedentedly low.

Corner of Front st. and Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th,

SACRAMENTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated

Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others

now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming

disabused, after giving a fair trial, can have their money

refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow

will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by our

self for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

93m

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. F. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome,

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive

special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quar-

ries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble,

which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully

solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in

their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the

slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,

Corner of Front and Washington streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS,

100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES,

10 to 300 Gallons.

FARMER'S BOILERS,

DAIRY STOVES,

20 to 75 Gallons.

PORTABLE FORGES,

All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless.

PERFORATED RUSSIA IRON,

For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron,

Pipe Lead,

Iron Tapping,

Rubber Hose,

Brass Goods,

Stoves,

Etc., Etc.

....ALSO....

Manufacturers of the

Wrought-Iron

"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES,

....OR....

RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Com-

panies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN,

SHEET IRON,

COPPER,

BRASS,

ZINC,

.....AND.....

JAPANESE GOODS.

—ALSO—

All Kinds of Stamped or Pressed Work.

TAY, BROOKS & BACKUS,

Corner of Front and Washington streets.

THE

AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

....FOR....

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1839,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the

Celebrated Patent Double-Check Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superi-

ority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least

30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in

1839.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is

thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a

critical test, and none leave our works unless completely

and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting,

and all other culinary operations performed at the same

time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one

year to the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove

alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (pro-

ected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through

the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the

doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as

the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is

the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXTERIOR CONTROL OF HEAT—The heat generated

by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown

into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a

compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and

the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any

other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without

the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—

Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat

and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACE—An arrangement for supplying

hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the mar-

ket, many of them possess any of its peculiar

qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and

of the Manufacturers are on each Stove. None other are

genuine.

For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,

San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-

octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own

manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manu-

facturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to

come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere,

I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

16

JACOB ZECH.

A. KOHLER'S NEW STORE,

620 & 622 Washington street,

Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, comprising of every conceivable

variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

PORTMONAIES AND ETUIS

Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

WATCH CHAINS, LADIES' BAGS, RETICULES,

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLAONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thou-

sand varieties,

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Choicest Collection in Europe, Expressly

for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1853.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus enclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, west of the mountains, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisements to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leices, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

Reader, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask you who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stock-raiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

Agriculture in 1853 and '54.

We present to our readers the admirable Agricultural Address of J. B. Crockett, Esq., which was delivered in the Musical Hall, in Jan. 1854. This address was one of the series delivered that winter, of which we have republished recently that of Dr. Gray's, on the 16th of Oct. We republish at the present time this address of Col. Crockett, as the theme of agricultural education and agricultural colleges, of which his excellent address is so replete; it will furnish facts for the consideration of the Legislators, which we trust may induce them so to act as to secure to our State the rich legacy, tendered the winter before last, from Congress, and which has been passed by almost with utter neglect.

Col. Crockett, with a far-seeing mind, urged attention to this all important subject, and with an earnest zeal, cooperated nobly to advance the cause of agriculture. He was the chairman of the first Visiting Committee on Agriculture that ever went over our State. It was our pleasure to be with him in the year of 1853, or a tour through Napa, visiting first the celebrated "Oak Knoll" Ranch, in its earliest years. The late lamented J. W. Oatman was also on that committee. We well remember the ready cooperation of such men as Col. Crockett, in those early years, and we know the cause of agriculture owes much to them. We know his address will be read with interest by all, and when it is remembered that this was the voice of 1853, and '54, we can say it was this good seed sown by such men in early years, that has now brought forth the glorious harvest.

RAINS—RAINS—PLOWING.—The late fine rains have been most acceptable to thousands of our farmers, who were waiting to put plow to the ground, and turn up the mellow soil to the rays of the sun. In a speedy trip we made to Benicia, Suisun, Napa, and up that valley, there had been, up to Monday, scarce a field where was seen a newly made furrow, but the last rain changed the whole scene. On Thursday, plows could be seen on many fields, and the newly made furrows were sending up their "smoke of incense" as they felt the warm rays of the sun. Now has the work begun in earnest, and long may it continue. We hope our farmers will plow in earnest, we hope, too, they will plow deep, and leave many a fair field to remain a "fallow field" for another year's crop.

Christmas is Coming.—Bowen Bros., the well known family and ranch grocers, have made a special effort to make some selections of family groceries to supply their numerous customers for Christmas, and thus specially invite them to come and see them in season, as they intend to have such a stock of goods, and of such a character, as shall make them all merry and happy. They have the materials to make Christmas pies, Christmas puddings, and Christmas bon-bons, in abundance.

A reply to "Husbands-Wanted," will be found in our columns, and several more received too late for this week, will receive attention.

The Legislature of California.

With the opening of the present week a new era in Legislation dawned upon California.

This session may properly be termed the "Reform Legislature," as it is the first of those to be held biennially. This we trust will prove a Reform; this session, we trust, also, will prove to be the PEOPLE'S LEGISLATURE, and we fervently hope all classes of citizens may and can come before this honorable body and petition for those wants, and for remedies for evils that exist, in the same manner that children should come to a true parent, for aid, guidance, and protection. We hope, too, the citizens can come in another form, that of the people, to ask and demand at the hands of those to whom they have entrusted their own interests, a faithful and true performance of their every duty, as trustees and guardians of those great interests which the people of this Commonwealth have placed in their hands.

For some ten years the Legislature of California has seemed to be for party, and for the "loaves and fishes." Private interests, private contracts, and public works to promote only private interests, has seemed to be the ruling motive of many of the legislators of California, and in many cases the very legislators themselves were the recipients of the greatest amount of the benefits, which these enactments produced. Our legislation, for franchises of many kinds, revealed a sad state of things, and public men, in their efforts to secure office, from the humblest position to the most honored in the land, revealed cases of bribery and venality enough to shame the party and tarnish the honor of the Golden State. It has also retarded the progress of California twenty-five years. But we did not intend to read a homily upon politics, we only feel to mourn over the golden opportunities lost to California, where, by a wise legislation her highest and best interests could have been advanced; if a different course could have possibly been adopted.

It is a conceded fact, that for all the past years of our Legislature, the true interest of agriculture has been entirely neglected; for all its first years, the word Agriculture is not found on the Statute Books, nor any name that would intimate that this great interest was cared for.

The same neglect was shown to the mechanical interest. The farmer and mechanic was of little or no account, and for all the past years of our Legislature (save the few recent acts of donations to fairs, and the State bounty), the true interests of the workingman have been laid upon the shelf.

We state these facts, not so much by way of reproach now (for regrets are useless) as with the hope, that the present Legislature will, at its early opening, take measures to appoint such men on the Committees of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and on Manufactures, as shall be men of comprehensive knowledge—men who are identified with the best interests of our State, men who can look back and see "what California was," "feel what California is," and have a "just conception of what California is to be," in the coming years of her glory, prosperity, and greatness! These are the momentous questions which the Legislature of to-day should revolve in his mind, and these are the views which should prompt him to act. The Legislature of 1853 will think, plan, and act for 1854; and for the balance of this century. We had almost said that the destiny of California is in the hands of the Legislators of the present session.

What Legislature, when he reflects upon the rapid advance of our State for ten years past, will fail to think of what she may be, and what she ought to be in ten years to come? and what she will be, if those who control her destiny are good, true, and noble men.

The foundation stones of California have been laid upon the shining jewels of our mountains. The gates of California are "Golden Gates," her corner posts are the great agricultural interests; the doors and windows, that let in the light of her prosperity, are the mechanical and manufacturing interests; the covering for her people are the sheep upon her thousand hills, and that which maketh glad the heart, are the lucious fruits of her orchards, and the wine that runneth over from the wine-press.

These are the jewels in the diadem of California, and shall they be permitted to tarnish for want of care? To the Legislators of California, the present session, we appeal for that care, attention and Legislation, which these great and growing interests demand. For years these interests have been wholly or partially neglected. They were, in one instance of a chief magistrate, not even named in the Annual Message. But we hope the time has now come, when our Legislators will awake to the true interests of California, and legislate for the whole people, and not for party, legislate for the State's interests, and not for private interests; then shall their constituents rise up and call them blessed.

The fifteenth session of the California Legislature, and the first of the Biennial, convened at Sacramento on Monday, and organized. In the House, W. H. Sears was elected Speaker; J. J. Owen, Speaker, pro tem; and O. C. Wheeler, Clerk. In the Senate, R. Barnell was elected President, pro tem, and C. Westmoreland, Secretary. On Wednesday, Gov. Stanford sent in his Annual Message, of which we give a summary elsewhere. Gov. Low, was inaugurated on Thursday, and gave his first message. The grand Inauguration Ball, came off last night at Agricultural Hall.

COPPER ORE FROM YUBA COUNTY.—When passing down from Oroville, last week, we noticed 200 bags of copper ore, on the Marysville steamer, on the way down from the new mines in Yuba county, recently discovered. We have samples of the ore and by the appearance it seems as good as the Keystone, of Copperopolis.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—We received by the last steamer, from I. Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, a copy of the Annual Report for 1852, just published.

The Eleventh Year of the Farmer.

The year of 1853 will soon have passed away, and all its records of men, kingdoms, and nations, will have been made up and closed with it too. The labors, plans, and hopes, of myriads of our humanity, will have been finished.

The close of the year is the most appropriate time for a review of the past, and the time for correcting all errors and mistakes, and the time for closing up all those unfinished matters that appertain to the past, so that a clear and well defined plan for the future may be entered upon with new zeal, new hopes, and new strength.

With the close of 1853, we shall have closed the first decade of our labors as a journalist, and we shall have made our record of labor in the cause of Agriculture for ten years.

We now briefly make this announcement to remind those who have so kindly and generously traveled with us the whole ten years, that we remember them in our "heart of hearts."

Ten years we shall have labored, and with our best ability, when this year shall have closed its calendar. Ten years of our every day, and almost our every hour, has been given to our work, that we might do what we could to build up the State of our adoption. How well we have performed our duty remains for others to decide; this we feel and know. We have labored earnestly, truthfully, and constantly, without fear, favor, or hope of reward, and in the consciousness of having sent forth into the world, a journal that was the true herald of California's best interests, and for ten years we have never, to our knowledge, had its pages sullied by any article or sentiment derogatory to the highest interests of our State, in all that appertains to her moral, social or intellectual interests, or to that of her highest advancement on the road to prosperity, in her agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, or laboring interests. It is not, however, our purpose to make our full appeal now for the new plans of the opening year. We desire only to remind our friends and patrons that, as the year is nearly closed, we ask their remembrance of us, that we may be enabled to open the New Year and our new volume (the twenty-first), with many new improvements, which it is our desire to make, if those on whom we depend, will not forget the duty they owe to those who have labored for them for those long, long years.

We faint would hope that all who hold in their hands the "mite" that belongs to us, would bear in mind how much good they can do at this particular time. To those who have ever cheered us by ready and prompt cooperation, we can only say, in the fullness of our heart, "God bless you."

We would hope that over this great State there are many noble and generous hearts, who, on reading this notice, will cooperate with us, and cheer us by a list of names of their friends, so that our new year may open with brightening prospects; how much more good we can do when stimulated by the kindness of such cooperation; and may we not hope, may we not ask of our friends this kind of cooperation? This State is so extended, we cannot personally visit all, and our friends, and the friends of agriculture, can write and send us the names of thousands, who, we know, would gladly receive our journal, if our friends would present the subject.

We need say no more. We shall hope to be cheered by such evidences, that we may plan for a bright New Year, as we enter upon our second ten years' labor.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

The recent rains have put the plow to work in many places, and the time to think of planting has come. "As men sow, so will they reap;" if they sow good seed, they will reap a good harvest.

We have had years of experience in the seed trade, both in the Eastern States and in California. We have also visited the fields of the seed growers of Europe, and the seed warehouses of England and France, and therefore feel qualified to speak on the subject of seed raising and seed planting.

We are fully satisfied that here in California, more than one-third of the crops are lost by reason of poor seed, and this arises from the carelessness of purchasers, they either purchase of peddlers, or buy cheap seeds, thinking to make a saving by such purchases, when it proves the most wasteful expenditure they can make. For several years past we have urged attention to this subject, and warned our planters against purchasing from any but regular seedsmen, or seeds from reliable houses. It has been our rule to advertise none but reliable seedsmen, and our readers can always refer to our columns and give faith to those seedsmen whose cards are found there. We call attention to the following seed-stores:

S. W. Moore, of San Francisco, has been the leading seedman of our city from early day. For more than ten years he has been in the trade, and is fully conversant with the wants of the State, and receiving his supplies from England, France, and New York, his stock is always the largest and best in the State, and always reliable.

W. R. Strong, Esq. of Sacramento, a well and favorably known seedman, has a fresh, new stock of seeds for his customers. His experience enables him to make such selections of a stock of seeds as will give satisfaction. Mr. Strong has also a fine collection of bulbous roots for his patrons, which will renew the gardens of the "Queen City of the Plains."

Messrs. J. H. Wright & Co. of Marysville, have also made a large importation of new and choice seeds, for the valleys of the Sacramento, and their stock is, as usual, complete in each department.

We feel called upon to announce by special notice, these houses, as it is always important our farmers should know the houses in the different cities that can be fully relied on.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Horace Waters, the popular music publisher of New York, several new pieces of music, including "Gen. Gilmore's Grand March," "Idylwild," "Polka Caprice, a comic song, etc.

The Crops of the Year.

The first momentous question for a nation to consider is securing abundance of food. Nations and tribes once numerous and powerful have perished from the face of the earth by famines. From the first appearance of the potato rot in Ireland, nearly twenty years ago, the population of that Island has diminished from above eight to a little over five millions. Thousands perished from famine, because the failure of a root which formed a chief portion of their food. This took place in our own day, and is a sequel to many cases of a similar nature which occurred in other portions of the globe. All the arts connected with civilization are dependent, not only upon an abundant supply of food, but a surplus supply from those who pursue the art of husbandry. If every man was compelled to till the soil to obtain a scanty supply of food for himself and family, civilization, as we understand the subject, would be unknown. There would be no books, no institutions of learning, and none of the fine arts practiced; in fact, no cities, and no community in the whole earth of a higher type than the Bedouins of the desert. The very rapid advancement in population, in wealth and power of the United States, has been due in a great measure to the fertility of the soil and the favorable nature of our climate. Since the great west was opened up to culture by an energetic people, the vast surplus crops of the soil have tended to multiply manufactures, and advance education and all the arts with a rapidity unparalleled in history. The nature and quantity of the crops raised annually should, therefore, form the most prominent consideration for the people. For several years these have been wonderfully abundant, and large surplus supplies have been furnished for the populations of Europe, especially those of Great Britain, when the crops there had in a great measure failed for about three years in succession. As these surplus supplies of food chiefly furnish the sinews for war, as well as the arts of peace, considerable anxiety was felt respecting their condition and quantity the present year. This anxiety was experienced because a severe frost had visited extensive sections of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, during the month of September last, and it was reported that corn, potatoes, and buckwheat, had suffered to an alarming extent. Statistics collected and furnished by the Agricultural Department at Washington afford information on this subject of an instructive and deeply interesting nature.

The total wheat product of the loyal States for 1853 is estimated at 191,068,239 bushels; oats, 174,858,167; corn, 449,163,894; buckwheat, 17,193,238; potatoes, 97,870,035. In 1852, the product was as follows:—Wheat, 189,993,500 bushels; rye, 21,254; barley, 17,981,464; oats, 172,520,997; corn, 586,704,474; buckwheat, 18,722,995; potatoes, 113,533,118 bushels. There has therefore been an increase of the wheat crop amounting to 1,074,739 bushels; of oats, amounting to 2,327,170 bushels, but a very large decrease in all other crops, especially corn and potatoes—in the former amounting to no less than 137,540,580 bushels. About 40,000,000 of wheat and 11,680,000 bushels of corn were exported of the crop of 1852; but the crops in Europe this year have been very abundant, and the foreign demand for our surplus will thereby be diminished in proportion. The domestic consumption of corn is set down at 575,024,132 bushels annually, and at this rate there will be a deficiency this year of 125,869,000 bushels, and the hay crop is deficient about 1,624,000 tons. This quantity of corn allowed for home consumption is large and in a certain sense by hypothetical. Many millions of bushels of the crop of 1852 are still in storehouses, and millions have been wasted annually in the fields. Economy, with respect to corn or wheat, is an obsolete word in the great West, as is well known to all who have visited there. The total supply of grain and potatoes this year, with all the deficiency, amounts nearly to a thousand millions of bushels, or about forty-five bushels to each person, and is sufficiently abundant for domestic consumption, with an overplus to satisfy a considerable foreign demand. [Scientific American.

THE COMANCHE.—Since our last issue the sunken ship "Aquila," with the Comanche in her hold, has been undisturbed except by newspaper scribbles, who are blaming each other. It is strange no effort has been made to raise the sunken vessel or save her valuable cargo; yesterday a few spars or stanchions were placed between the wharf and the stern of the wreck so as to prevent any chafing or rolling to the hull in case of another storm. There is something mysterious about the sinking of this vessel and the delay in operations to recover her cargo, which it is hoped may be inquired into so that the blame, if any, may be properly awarded. A responsible Joint Stock Company has been formed to save the cargo. The public are much interested on the subject and many feel interested to know the true cause of the seeming neglect, carelessness or gross criminality which will for an indefinite time leave our harbor and State comparatively unprotected.

Solano Hotel, Benicia.—This is now the only Hotel in Benicia. We make mention of this as there are so many parents visiting the several Colleges there, they should be reminded of the fact. The American Hotel has been closed; it is now owned by Mr. Weinman, proprietor of the Solano, and is used for sleeping apartments, when the Solano is full. Mr. Weinman has kept the Solano for nine years, sets a good table and has a good stable for horses and carriages. This is the Stage House. Four lines of stages stop at the Solano Hotel.

PROBABLY LOST OR CAPTURED.—The ship Tropic from Philadelphia for San Francisco, has been out 358 days; the Loch Lamar, from Boston, 218 days; the J. F. Chapman, from New York, 200 days; the Undoubted, 175 days, and the Winfield Scott, 175 days.

All the warehouses in this part of the State are crammed with wheat—owing to the prevailing low prices. [San Jose Mercury.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:
I have just received intelligence of the death of our friend Mr. J. P. Rich. He died at his residence, in Windsor, Sonoma county, of a severe illness, induced by congestive chills. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by his own family, but by all who have been in any manner associated with him since his arrival in this State, almost a year and a half since.

He came here a stranger, but bearing the highest testimonials of character and moral worth from his fellow-townsmen, in New England. During his short residence in California he had endeared himself to all who enjoyed his acquaintance by his unaffected goodness, his urbanity of manners and genial warmth of heart. He had won the respect of his neighbors and associates by his genuine worth of character, his moral honesty, strict integrity and uprightness in all his business transactions.

His many friends at the East will lament with us the departure of one so entirely worthy their esteem and confidence. His loss here cannot be made up, and we may well deplore his early removal from our midst, particularly at this time, when our young State needs just such men to use their influence in the cause of morality, virtue and freedom.

For him, we shed no tear, feeling that he is indeed blessed; that he has entered "the House of many mansions," and is partaking the superior enjoyments of that "better land," enjoyments for which he was prepared by a well-spent life, devoted to the performance of the best uses for the cause of God and Humanity.

Most deeply do we sympathize with his bereaved wife and sorrowing children in this great calamity which has befallen them. May the Blessed Angels who have opened for him the flower-encircled gate of the bright morning-land be permitted to comfort them in these dark hours, when they miss the ever-welcome cheering presence of the tender husband and loving father, from the home which has been darkened and rendered desolate.

A. A. C.

We publish the above just tribute to the memory of a good man, and would join in that tribute and also in tendering our heartfelt sympathies for those who are thus deeply bereaved. The readers of the FARMER will remember how earnestly we welcomed Mr. Rich to our shores, some two years ago, and rejoiced that our State was to have the benefit of his enlarged mind and the aid of his scientific skill in our great internal improvements; it was a most gratifying interview we had with our departed friend when on his first coming he called on us to announce the safe arrival of his family and himself. We knew him intimately, and well, and revered him for his many excellencies of character in all that makes the beautiful life. Mr. Rich came to this State with high hopes as a skillful engineer and successful builder of many important railroads, in the East, he looked forward to a field of labor here that should complete his fame and reward his exertions; and it was while in the performance of his duties, on the railroad, near Folsom, that he contracted the illness which terminated fatally. Mr. Rich was 45 years of age, yet in the full vigor of manhood, with high hopes and cheering prospects before him, that the Angel of Death sent the messenger that has blighted so many hopes and sent sorrow into so many loving hearts; but what is our loss here is his Eternal gain. Yet—

Al! it is sad when one thus linked departs!
When Death, that mighty severer of true hearts,
Sweeps through the home so lately loud in mirth,
And leaves pale Sorrow weeping by the hearth!

Tribute to the President of the United States the brave and fallen Soldier.

From private sources we learn that Rev. E. Chapin, of Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., received from President Lincoln on the twenty eighth of September, a commission appointing his heroic son, "the gallant and much beloved Col. Chapin" of the One Hundred and Sixteenth N. Y. Volunteers, a Brigadier General for meritorious conduct in an assault on the fortifications at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

The President is unquestionably aware of Col. Chapin's fall—killed by a minute ball in the head—on that day, and has issued the commission in acknowledgment of his services, as a tribute to his memory, and in testimony of the rank he should occupy on the list of his country's defenders. The act is one of most delicate respect, also, to the grief of his bereaved parents, of whom he was the youngest born, and for whom, spite of his glorious memory, they too, must go down into the grave into their son mourning.

STRAVE BUGGY IN NEW YORK.—Considerable attention was attracted by a light steam-carriage on Broadway yesterday morning. It had the appearance of an ordinary buggy minus the shafts, and the steam apparatus was on the rear axle. Two persons were riding in the carriage, which moved quietly and smoothly. It is a Boston contrivance, manufactured by Roper & Austin, and the driver (conductor?) informed our reporter that the engine was of two horse power—that the carriage would go on any grade, and that a load of coal would run it thirty miles. He is desirous of matching against any trotting horse in the world for one thousand dollars. This novelty was rolling along toward Central Park when our reporter encountered it. [N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 5.

QUICK WORK.—A firm of biscuit manufacturers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat raised, the grain thrashed and ground, and the flour made into biscuits, which were served hot on the breakfast table at eight o'clock, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was put into the standing grain.

A RINT of milk is said to be a remedy for poisoning by eating muscels. Stimulants are to be taken in an hour after the milk.

The Drama.

"All the world's a stage, and the people players." There is no State in our union where one quarter of the money is paid in proportion to the population, for theatrical amusement, as California, and yet it is very rare that the kind of amusements thus offered, is worthy the name of the Drama. The great object with those who control such places is, "not how shall we elevate thought and desire, but how to make them pay." Not how shall we portray crime and wrong, so as to make men hate it, but rather by some "burlesque" to strip evil of its deformities by making the public familiar with it sportively.

The Sacramento Union, of Monday last, thus satirically speaks of the performance of the "Menken," at the Metropolitan:

"The Menken is a pretty, shapely Jewess, considerably more undressed than any actress yet tolerated on the American stage. Her costume in Masopha may be described as consisting of a flesh-colored suit, with the little end of a dimity nothing attached to the waist. She fences with a strong sword and bowery dexterity. She attitudinizes, sometimes extravagantly, sometimes with statuesque effect. She suffers herself to be strapped on a 'fiery, untamed steed'—both bare-backed—and thus be carried up a mountain, over what appears to be as rough and perilous as the road to Washoe. Again, she mounts the steed, in the fashion adopted by Lady Heather Stanhope and the ladies who crossed the Isthmus in '49, and enters in a campaign against Poland, still with 'nothing to wear,' not even the additions of the Georgian costume—a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. Why not? A crowded audience, illuminated with ladies, applauded. Prudery is obsolete. The Shakespearean 'modesty of nature' has a new interpretation. The Menken is a beauty, and believes very strictly that 'beauty unadorned is adorned the most.' She is coining that artless faith into dollars that will enable her to break Stewart in her search for ample and gorgeous dresses hereafter. The Masopha of the Metropolitan is not an actress; she is an exhibition—a voluptuous experiment on American taste for amusement. And it pays."

The Bulletin of this city, in speaking of the "Menken" at Sacramento, on the Sunday night performance, remarks, cuttingly:

"A Sunday Diversion.—The Menken" interposed her debut at the Metropolitan Theatre, and her feather of lightness proved more than a match for the leaden gravity of legislative wisdom. The house was jammed, and some people reduced nearly to a jelly; but the bareness of Ada atoned for the lack of that quality on the part of the benches. A number of ladies were present, determined to know if the performance was a proper one for them to behold. One French lady—who was not there—being asked if she should attend, responded: 'Vat, You go see the woman vat years for costume van feathair?' The solons were less particular, for to many of them, even on Sunday, Menken's 'trifles light as air' were stronger than words of holy writ."

Such performances clearly mark the public taste; while this desire is known, caterers of the public will feed it. While twenty places of amusement are opened in our principal cities, all feeding a low taste, what can be expected. All remember the excitement when "Barney Williams" had a run here, and yet although the old Metropolitan was crowded, the alternate nights "Madame Anna Bishop" played those "grand oratorios" to empty boxes. We recently had some good pieces, like "East Lynne" and "Lady Audley's Secret," and could they have had a stronger cast and got up with the style of the "Duke's Motto," which as an excellent play—those pieces might have had more attractions. Unfortunately those persons mostly to be benefited by such "moral pictures," were not there while those plays were before the public. They read the plays at home, thus showing the moral lesson was at work. True, we have the "Bianchi's," this is worthy San Francisco, and our State, and the Duke's Motto is some approach to the "Legitimate Drama." Let caterers of the public taste endeavor to elevate the public mind, and present such pictures as shall purify and do good, and they will find, after a season, that such performances "will pay," and pay even better than a lower order of acting.

Some Potato.—A potato measuring two feet in circumference the largest way, one foot around the middle, and weighing 3½ pounds, was placed on our table a few days since. It was growed by Mr. Tiffany, near San Jose, from seed planted the 10th of June. Bring out your big murrphys, and beat it if you can.—Mercury.

Short dresses are coming into fashion in Paris, and will soon spread over the world—and the women. A union of crinoline and short dresses would be an alliance that could not fail to meet with much approval from the masculine portion of humanity.

During the month of August the value of the Government horses brought from Canada and entered at Detroit was \$135,000. During the quarter ending October 1, the whole number there was 3,167, worth in round numbers \$200,000.

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

Sole Dealer, San Francisco.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

AGREABLY to announcement the Senate and Assembly met in Joint Convention, at 12 M., yesterday, for the purpose of installing the new Governor into office. The day was cloudy, but the people were smiling, happy and earnest. The Assembly was graced on both ends by ladies, forming a circle around the members, and their appearance gave the same life to the scene that the outer brilliant hues of the rainbow give to the arch above us. At 12½ o'clock the Governor and Lieut. Governor and the Governor and Lieut. Governor elect, came in, and were received by the Senate and Assembly, rising. President of the Senate, pro tem. (Burns), of Amador, occupied the Chair; on his left, Sears, Speaker of the Assembly.

The military escort, was a fine pageant, consisting of the Sacramento Hussars, Camp Union Cavalry, Washington Guards, Yolo; Ellsworth Guard, San Francisco, and the troops stationed at Camp Union. The President pro tem. called on Justice Crocker to administer the oath of office, when Governor Stanford presented the new Governor, who was received with acclamation. The Assembly Chamber was crowded; the lobby was used for the military; and the gallery for strangers. The Address of Governor Low was listened to with profound stillness, for it was of that character that promised these reforms so much needed at this critical period of our State's prosperity; leaders and politicians need not look for any leaves or fishes. This Address we shall give, in full, in our next.

The day was closed by the Ball, for which grand preparations were made, which passed off with the usual festivities of such an occasion.

A PIONEER.—Mrs. Deborah Stenart, who died in Sacramento, Saturday, in the 68th year of her age, arrived in that city on October 16, 1848, and has resided there ever since. She was one of, if not the oldest pioneer lady of Sacramento.

Horner's First Premium
ANTI-FRICTION
DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE"ECONOMY!"
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF—
E. BINET, Marysville.
A. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third street, San Francisco.
C. A. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
S. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
H. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,
Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x36 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoices just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,
GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern,

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

231 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Wanted, by a Practical Gardener.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands Gardening in all its branches; has had several years' practice in some of the best places in Massachusetts; also, six months' practice in California. Address, "S. J. H. Gardener," or call at S. W. Moore's Seed-store, 408 California street.

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TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

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EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,
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Call and see the New Improvements.

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J. H. HAYDEN,

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THE
First Fall Importation

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NEW DRY GOODS!

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KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER
STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets
and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

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SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a
well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

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A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

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LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE
Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe.For sale by
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
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EDWARD FAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Green and Dried Fruits,

NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

...ALSO...

Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and
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Particular attention paid to Orders from the country.

He has enlarged his Store, opening now on both streets,
so as to accommodate his increasing trade.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Etc.,

Put up particularly for Family use.

Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of
FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon,
and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL
COUNTRIES always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons,
Limes, Pineapples, &c., &c.

Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled

Stores—No. 123 Second street,
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208 J STREET,

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY
Express from the best Eastern
Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,

FLOWER,

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Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a
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this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is

large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;

Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;

Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;

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And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of

BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, UNOCUS, NARCISUS,

JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS,

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Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their

trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders

will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our

Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be

had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
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New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS
of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock,
embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the
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climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at
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PACKING done in the best manner and ship-
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ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

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Francisco Board of Brokers.Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

11

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiculturist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE
Author with great care and the devotion of much
time. From the experience of many years as an
apiculturist, the Author has given results that must be
of great value to all who have bees. Every person
who contemplates keeping bees should have this book.This book is for sale by the Author, at Sacramento, and at
the FARMER OFFICE.

14

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets. Dec. 10.

The Produce Market shows a fair activity and firmness. Wheat and Oats have attracted attention; there has been a local demand, as well as a shipping inquiry. Millers require a choice and strong Wheat, and for this they willingly pay an additional price; common or low grades of Wheat are in abundance and dull sale. Potatoes of choice quality are in demand. Hay arrives in sparing quantities, and is in active demand at advanced rates. Beans remain quiet, and the prices decidedly favor the buyers. There are no new charters for breadstuffs that we know of.

The clearances of California Produce, Wheat, etc., present quite an array. The bark Drache, for Liverpool, took 27,282 sbs Wheat, 51 bales Wool, 140 pkgs Tallow, and 515 bbls Copper Ore. The ship Industry, for Liverpool, took 21,397 sbs Wheat, 2,855 bbls Flour, 140 casks Tallow, 1529 sbs Copper Ore. The Dutch brig Cesar, for Olago, N. Z., took 5548 sbs Oats, and Lumber.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 12,821 sbs, Barley 2626 sbs, Oats 603 sbs, Potatoes 6489 sbs, Flour 5710 gr-sbs, Hay 324 tons, Beans 359 sbs, Bran 1097 sbs, Salt 1700 sbs, Middlings 68 sbs, Wool 114 bales, Mustard-Seed 40 sbs.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 1550 sbs, Barley 1630 sbs, Buckwheat 101 sbs, Wool 144 bales, Potatoes 6249 sbs, Oats 1929 sbs, Onions 205 sbs, Beans 237 sbs.

Wheat, No. 1	135	135	135	135	135
Shipping	135	135	135	135	135
Barley, No. 1	120	120	120	120	120
do feed	115	115	115	115	115
Oats, No. 1	137	137	137	137	137
do feed	130	130	130	130	130
Corn, No. 1	140	140	140	140	140
do feed	135	135	135	135	135
Rye, No. 1	150	150	150	150	150
do feed	145	145	145	145	145
Buckwheat, No. 1	175	175	175	175	175
Potatoes, No. 1	75	75	75	75	75
Squash, No. 1	100	100	100	100	100

WOOL, TALOW, HIDES, ETC.					
Wool, Oregon	24	24	97 Hides	122	134
do Best Am Alp	17	20	Green salted	24	26
do Medium Alp	12	18	Sheep skins, woolen	2	2
do Bury & Inf.	9	15	do do plain	2	2
Wool-socks, new	1.00	1.25	Goats (new)	1	1
do 2nd hand	50	75	Redmed Talow	6	6 1/2
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.					
Butter, Cal.	24	30	Cheese, Cal.	14	1
do Eastern	22	27	do Eastern	12	1
Eggs	40	65	Paraloon-eggs	40	65

San Francisco Cattle Market—Dec. 10.

The market is without change. We quote—
AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES—
BEEF—American, 1st quality, 54¢ @ 60¢ lb.
Spanish, 1st do 41¢ @ 45¢
do 2d do 26¢ @ 30¢
do 3d do 14¢ @ 18¢
MUTTON—(46¢ @ 50¢ lb. LAMB—50¢
PORK—pressed, 51¢ @ 55¢; dressed 51¢ @ 55¢ lb.
VEAL—21¢ @ 25¢ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Dec. 10.

Hens 50¢ @ 55¢ per 10
Roosters 55¢ @ 60¢ per 10
Turkeys 1.00 @ 1.25 per 10

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Dec. 10.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit: Apples 1.50 @ 2.50, and No. 1 2.50 @ 4.00 box. Pears for cooking 1.00 @ 2.00 box, and for table 4.00 @ 6.00 lb. Quinces 3.00 @ 6.00 lb. Dried Figs 22¢ @ 30¢ lb. Los Angeles Lemons 1.00 @ 1.50 lb. The Apples per Pacific were in very bad order, but were much wanted and brought good prices: 1.50 @ 3.50 lb. box.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Dec. 10.

Prices carefully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffin & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76; and Martin & Breckin, No. 38; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 81; Fish—M. March, No. 75; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, No. 45 and 49.

APPLES					
do cooking	2	2	2	2	2
Pears, Bartlett	2	2	2	2	2
Vicar of Winkfield	2	2	2	2	2
Duchesse d'Angouleme	2	2	2	2	2
Winter Nells	2	2	2	2	2
Flaming Beauty	2	2	2	2	2
Easter Beauty	2	2	2	2	2
Seckel	2	2	2	2	2
Full Butter	2	2	2	2	2
Loebellonne de Jersey	2	2	2	2	2
do cooking	2	2	2	2	2
Strawberries	2	2	2	2	2
Raspberries	2	2	2	2	2
Gooseberries	2	2	2	2	2
do English	2	2	2	2	2
Currents, red & white	2	2	2	2	2
Cherry-currents	2	2	2	2	2
Blackberries	2	2	2	2	2
Lavine Blackberries	2	2	2	2	2
Cherries, com var.	2	2	2	2	2
Raspberries	2	2	2	2	2
Black Tartarian	2	2	2	2	2
Audouin	2	2	2	2	2
Nectarines	2	2	2	2	2
Fig, new	2	2	2	2	2
do dried	2	2	2	2	2
Prunes	2	2	2	2	2

VEGETABLES					
Asparagus	2	2	2	2	2
Artichokes (Fr.)	2	2	2	2	2
Beans	2	2	2	2	2
Brussels sprouts	2	2	2	2	2
Beta	2	2	2	2	2
Broccoli	2	2	2	2	2
Cabbages	2	2	2	2	2
Caiflower	2	2	2	2	2
Carrots	2	2	2	2	2
Celery	2	2	2	2	2
Cress	2	2	2	2	2
Cucumbers	2	2	2	2	2
Cranberries	2	2	2	2	2
Dried Herbs	2	2	2	2	2
Egg Plant	2	2	2	2	2
Garlic	2	2	2	2	2
Green Beans	2	2	2	2	2
Green Peas	2	2	2	2	2
Green Potatoes	2	2	2	2	2
Lettenes	2	2	2	2	2
Mushrooms	2	2	2	2	2
do cultivated	2	2	2	2	2
Onions	2	2	2	2	2

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.					
Butter, Cal., No. 1	30	30	30	30	30
do Eastern	25	25	25	25	25
Eggs, Cal., No. 1	40	40	40	40	40
do Eastern	35	35	35	35	35
Farinella eggs	20	20	20	20	20
Doyle's	20	20	20	20	20
Ducks, wild	2	2	2	2	2
do tame	2	2	2	2	2
do Carver-back	2	2	2	2	2
do Mallard	2	2	2	2	2
do Teal	2	2	2	2	2
Geese, wild	2	2	2	2	2
do tame	2	2	2	2	2
Chickens	2	2	2	2	2
Turkeys	2	2	2	2	2

POULTRY—GAME					
Salmon	2	2	2	2	2
do smoked	2	2	2	2	2
do do	2	2	2	2	2
Smelts	2	2	2	2	2
Perch	2	2	2	2	2
Rock Bass	2	2	2	2	2
Codfish	2	2	2	2	2
Herring	2	2	2	2	2
do smoked	2	2	2	2	2
Tomatoes	2	2	2	2	2
Lobsters	2	2	2	2	2
Salmon (fresh)	2	2	2	2	2
Sole fish	2	2	2	2	2

The President's Message.

The President's Message, which was sent to Congress on Wednesday, was telegraphed to the Union and Alta during the night and published in full here Thursday. The Bulletin's synopsis of the Message gives the gist, as follows:

It is like all other of Mr. Lincoln's papers, a most remarkable document—remarkable alike, however, this time, rather for the originality of what it contains and the method of stating new views, than for any omissions, as was the last Annual Message. Its topics fall naturally under three heads—the review of the past year, the suggestions for reforms, and the scheme for the future which is embraced in the Proclamation.

The President, for a year of health, abundant harvests and improved condition in national affairs, remarks in keeping with his Thanksgiving proclamations, that our renowned and profound gratitude is due to God. Peace with all foreign countries has been maintained—who would have prophesied that such a thing were possible two years ago, in view of our civil commotions? The slave trade, so far as American ports and citizens are concerned, is ended—when could a President say that before? The arbitrament of a friendly power will be invoked to settle our disputes with Spain as to the extent of her jurisdiction in the waters about Cuba. Our differences with Chile are settled on the basis of the award of the King of the Belgians. It is hoped, though not with entire confidence, that our Japan difficulties will be peacefully overcome. The debts of the United States are less than was anticipated. The estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is thought, have not been exceeded. The operations of the War Department are referred to in a single paragraph, the report itself being very full. The Navy has maintained the blockade, and it has captured since the blockade was instituted more than a thousand vessels, and the value of the prizes it has sent in for adjustment is over \$13,000,000.

The navy at this time consists of 558 vessels, of which 75 are ironclads or armored steamers. The Postoffice is in excellent condition; it must in a few years become a self-sustaining institution. The sales of public lands are on the increase. Treaties with the Indians have extinguished their titles to other large tracts of land, and more friendly relations are fairly promised with these wards of the Government.

The President makes many suggestions of reform. Following are the principal ones: We should amend the laws so as to make the fact of voting estop any plea of exemption from military service on the ground of alienage. A system for the encouragement of immigration, which is flowing in again remarkably, should be established. On the ground of courtesy the incomes of Consuls, who are not citizens of the United States, should be exempt from taxation. There should be new navy yards and changes in existing ones to match the increased demand for steam vessels and to repair them economically. The land system should be so modified as to reserve to the greatest practicable extent its benefits for soldiers and sailors. The attention of Congress is invited to the views of the Secretary of War (?) as to the propriety of raising a revenue out of the mineral lands—but no inkling is given as to what is the Secretary's proposition, and the presumption is that that is neither practicable nor wise. He suggests, too, a change in our Indian system, but does not indicate the change desired. He recalls, with commendation, attention to a scheme, that failed last season for lack of time, to connect the Mississippi with the northeastern sea-coast by water communication.

But the public attention will be mostly engrossed with the President's scheme for the future of the seceded States. It is embodied in a proclamation on which the last paragraphs of the Message are a commentary. This proclamation offers pardon to all persons in the States that seceded on condition that they take an oath to support the Constitution and the Union, and abide by the laws of Congress and the past proclamations of the President in reference to slavery so far as those laws and proclamations are not modified or repealed by decisions of the Supreme Court. There are exceptions from this general contingent pardon all civil and diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederacy, all judicial officers of the United States who resigned and aided the rebellion, all who resigned commissions in the Army or Navy to aid the rebellion, all officers in the Confederate army of and above the rank of Colonel, and in the navy of and above the rank of Lieutenant, and all who treat colored soldiers or the officers who command them, while prisoners, in an unlawful manner. Whenever one-tenth of all the voters of a seceded State (taking as a basis the voting population before the act of secession) shall have taken the oath and shall form a State Government on a republican model, with laws not in contravention with the new oath, it shall be recognized as the State Government, and upon application, the General Government shall protect it. He advises that the old boundaries, old names and old laws, so far as consistent with their new-found freedom, be preserved in the States. Laws providing for these reconstructed States for the care and protection of the freed men, so long as they recognize the permanent freedom of the emancipated, will not be interfered with by the General Government.

[This plan the President puts out not as an exclusive one, but a "rallying-point"—a starter—if the loyal citizens of any State propose to come in by another plan, they are not discouraged from pursuing their plan. If representatives are sent to Congress from a seceded State, Congress not the President is to judge of their right to seats. Only the proclamation of freedom will not be withdrawn, retracted or modified by the President; nor will any person freed by it or by act of Congress, be returned by him to slavery. The oath that he proposes, however, is as he suggests, subject, so far as it concerns the slavery question, to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision. The President thus suggests a scheme where suggestions were scarce and proposals few. It opens the path for statesmanship to explore and discussion to throw light upon subjects which were enveloped in darkness and doubt. It gives a certain platform on which States already recovered from Confederate arms can stand if they choose, or if they can suggest no better, and build up a loyal State Government and be recognized again as within the Union. But, says the President, and to that all loyal men will heartily respond, "the war power is our main reliance."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any longer space. Each subsequent insertion half the first rate. This is believed to be the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO DEC. 9.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation recommending all loyal people to assemble, on the receipt of his proclamation, at their places of worship and offer special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for the great advancement of the National cause in East Tennessee.

The rebels have taken possession of three prominent hills on the south side of the Rapidan, from which they can observe all the movements of our army. Two rebel regiments occupy Fredericksburg.

A rumor, generally credited, but not confirmed, is in circulation that Gen. Pleasanton has been appointed to command the Army of the Potomac. It is reported that the command was offered to Gen. Sedgwick, but both declined.

The estimate of the Secretary of War sums up less than last year. His Report will show on what view this diminution is based.

Provost-Marshal General Fry in his report will recommend to Congress the repeal of the \$300 commutation clause in the Conscription Act. This will compel drafted men to furnish substitutes or take their places in the ranks.

A dispatch dated New York, December 9, says: Proposed reunion. Probabilities strong of peace. Act immediately. Expect gold to fall 5 or 10 per cent, to-day.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress convened at Washington, at noon on Monday. The House elected Schuyler Colfax, Speaker. In the Senate Henderson of Missouri, and Connors, of California, were sworn in, and the Senators from West Virginia were admitted to seats.

In the House, Arnold, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to prohibit slavery forever, in the territories included in the President's Emancipation Proclamation; and also of a bill to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on the payment of three hundred dollars. In the Senate, Wilson, of Massachusetts gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering and to make appropriations for the same. The House unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to General Grant, officers and soldiers, and providing for a medal for Grant.

MORE LYNCH LAW IN LOS ANGELES.—Manuel Ceredel was taken from the Sheriff, last Wednesday, on board the steamboat Gricket, on route for San Quentin, and hung at the yard-arm, by the Vigilance Committee of Los Angeles. After hanging twenty minutes, he was cut down, some rocks were tied to his feet, and the body thrown overboard. He was sentenced by the last Court for ten years, for attempting to kill Marshal Traftord, and by his own confession is one of the five who murdered John Rains, some months since. The fend who murdered John Sanford, near Fort Tejon, last Sunday, is still at large; he is named John Peters; weighs about 135 pounds, sallow complexion, blue eyes, stiff sandy beard. \$200 reward is offered for his head; he was last seen at San Buenaventura. The chances of his escape are slight as the Vigilantes are scouring the country in all directions. The circumstances connected with this murder are unparalleled.

Holloway's Pills.—Epilepsy or Falling Sickness.

As preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, which arise from a plethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful in every instance. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action of the functions and invigorate the system. For epilepsy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidote.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT can be had always obtained of Messrs. CRANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleaned and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

ALLEN'S Livery & Sale Stables,

403 KEARNEY STREET, Near Pine.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week, or Month.
Stalls to let for Emigrant and other Horses.

Superior Saddle Horses, and Buggies to Let

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

leased the above Stables, offers his services to the public of California as a Livery Horse Tamer, Breaker, and Trainer. Baulky Horses made to draw, or no charge. No abuse or physical force used. Special attention will be paid to the selling of Horses on commission.

Farmers having young Colts or untamed Horses would do well to call at these Stables before selling the same at a sacrifice.

The subscriber having had long experience in the humane and rapid breaking of English and will undertake to train and race horses into the best state of condition for racing. Special attention will be paid to the curing of sick and lame Horses.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

EDWARD ALLEN.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number

SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.

For any of the four Reviews \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews 5.00
For any three of the four Reviews 7.00
For all four of the Reviews 9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3.00
For Blackwood and one Review 5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews 7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the four Periodicals, above named is \$31 per annum.

Published by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

19, 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

To Farmers.

TO RENT—On easy terms, a well-fenced FARM of 240 acres on the Railroad, within 35 miles of this city. Has House, Barn, and Running Water.

WANTED—A competent Man, who has Teams, etc., to plant 100 acres of Sugar-beets, on Shares. Subscriber finds Land and French seed specially imported. Apply as below.

FOR SALE—50 Tons of finely powdered ANIMAL CHARCOAL (burnt bones) for Vine Dressing, \$15 per ton. Also—2 Tons per day of SUGAR SKIMMINGS, for Garden Dressing, at \$5 per ton.

Apply to—GEO. GORDON,

4-lm Sugar Refinery, Eighth and Folsom.

A Fine, House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE.

A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new cisterns of water for garden stock and house. Fruit from this place commands the very highest price. The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 percent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTLE

House and other buildings, with fine Garden, all finely located in the upper part of the city, containing a full half block—will be sold at a bargain and on liberal terms of payment if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

Farms for Sale!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1883.

NUMBER 19.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Hon. W. P. Wilder's New Grapes.

By reference to another column of the FARMER, and the letter we have published, the new grapes called "Rogers' Hybrids," are now announced to the public. Col. Wilder has ever been foremost in raising new varieties, in every department of Horticulture. In the present experiment, Col. Wilder had forty-five new seedlings, all crosses between the native and foreign varieties. From the forty-five, twelve have been selected as possessing superior characteristics. They combine to a great degree the qualities of these different parents, possessing the hardy, vigorous and early-bearing properties of the native, with the delicacy and richness of the foreign sorts. They have been unprotected, yet ripened their whole crop for the last five years; this was in the cold Northern States. Their size, flavor and beauty will render them decided acquisitions to our list of hardy grapes. We have been kindly furnished with a sketch of the new varieties and description of each, and an illustrated circular showing the new Rogers' Grapes, which are indeed splendid varieties. The following are the descriptions of the grapes:

"Rogers' Hybrid Grape, Nos. 4 and 15"—No. 4. This is a new variety produced by crossing a native sort with the Black Hamburg; color, dark purple; clusters large, frequently with shoulders; flesh tender, sweet, vinous, rich. An early variety and perfectly rich.

No. 15—This is also a neat hardy grape, raised by impregnation of a native sort, with the Black Hamburg; color, deep amber; clusters large, often with shoulders; berries large; flesh tender; of a rich aromatic flavor, resembling the Diana; vigorous, and very productive; ripening earlier than that variety. These grapes will be a great acquisition to California; and any person wishing a few plants, by sending their orders to us, they can come with our invoice, early. Particulars at our office.

More Fine Farms in Chico.

JAMES HILL, Esq., of Chico, has a noble farm of 4,000 acres. He has three to four hundred head of stock, and three to four hundred acres of wheat and barley, and the average crop was 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

Mr. Keefer has a large and fine farm. His crop was also a noble one. He has 300 acres of wheat and barley, and the average yield is 50 bushels an acre.

On one hundred acres of Summer Fallow this crop was doubled. The year 1883 and '84, will witness a great increase of Summer Fallow land.

Another Big Yield of Wheat.

The splendid farm of J. C. Mandeville, Esq., of Chico, has shown what good cultivation can do. This is properly a large stock farm, having 300 head of fine stock. The farm consists of 8,000 acres. On this farm there was raised, the present year, on 100 acres, 5,000 bushels of superior wheat, equal to 50 bushels an acre. Who says California can be beat? Chico has done nobly.

New Grasses for California.

We are glad to state to our readers that a large lot of English French, German and Italian grasses, have just been introduced into California by S. W. Moore, Esq., the well known Seedman of California street. Among his collection are varieties particularly wanted in California: They are the Creeping Bent Grass, or Dog's Bent Grass (agrostis canina), for meadows or peaty land. Wood Hair Grass (aira flexuosa), admirable for our rocky hills and road sides. Reed Canary Grass (phalaris arundinacea), is a fine grass for the levee at Sacramento and elsewhere. Upright Sea Lyme Grass (elymus, arenarius), a kind of beach grass suitable for the coast, grows from two to five feet high; Sinclair calls this the sugar-cane of Great Britain.

Mr. Moore has received, in his invoices, from Europe, some twenty-four varieties of grass-seeds, many never before introduced into our State, and all valuable.

A new invoice of Bulbous Roots, also received, and a fine collection of Pruning and Garden Tools from Germany, all of which are worthy of particular attention.

Wants to Come to California.

We give the following very important letter. We give it, word for word, so that the people of California may see the immediate necessity of sending light to the benighted people, not only of New York, but all the Middle and great Western States that they may learn of California. We are confident that there are thousands, and tens of thousands of well-to-do families that desire to come to California, and all they want is a certain kind of information, such as is asked for in this letter, and they will come as "doves to the windows."

We have labored for ten years, to the best of our ability and means, to scatter light, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and we have sent hundreds and thousands of copies, at our own cost, to "herald" news of California. But what can individual efforts do to enlighten millions? We wish we were able to send a million copies of the FARMER to awaken attention, as we have evidence, continually, our journal has done, but our purse is not long enough. Who that has friends or kinsmen in the States, or Europe, will not help us?

TUPPER'S LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1883.

EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:—Being somewhat acquainted with you through the California Farmer, I venture to ask you a few questions concerning California public lands:

Is there any valuable Government land in your State? If so, where is it located? Is there land by the sea shore, or near by; soil fertile, well adapted to vegetables, most grains (wheat in particular), as well as fruit—land that would make good "homesteads?"

There are two or three families here that think of changing locations for homesteads on Government lands. The climate of California, as well as its adaptation to most fruits and grains, renders a location there most desirable. Where can one find a map of said land? Who is Government agent for the disposal of this land? If I could obtain such a map I would gladly do so. If the agent is in your city, or where it will be convenient for you to hand this to him, will you do so? If otherwise, will you please address us according to your best information?

Respectfully Yours,

E. A. BAUGHAM, and Others.

We can answer our friend fully and emphatically. There are valuable Government lands in this State—millions of acres—located in every section of it; there is land by the sea shore, and land in the valleys, land on our river banks, along our golden rivers, the soil richer than gold, land on our hill sides and mountains. We have land whose soil will produce unsurpassed in the world, and we venture to assert that there is no market in the known world that can show such vegetables and fruits as the markets of California; and as our friend asks if we can grow grains—wheat in particular—we say to him that he can read in the horizon of the future the following words: *California, the granary of the world.* We need only say that California can load one hundred clipper ships with the surplus grains of 1883.

The climate of California, for health and enjoyment, rivals the far famed Italy; our moonlight is fairer, our stars more brilliant, the air is more balmy, and here can "homesteads" be built, and "happy homes" be established, if those that come will but recognize the "Giver of all good," and bring with them "great loving hearts" without which homes and homesteads are of little value.

We have Government agents everywhere, thick as musketos on the Sacramento river in summer time, and sometimes we feel their bills just about as smartly, but our land agents are pretty clever and obliging after all. As to maps of California, come to California, one and all, not only one, two, or three families, but as many thousands. There is room enough for all, and land enough for all, and good rich land too. Come, we say, and come to the CALIFORNIA FARMER office where you will find maps, papers, books, and all needed information, that will soon aid you in finding a happy home.

To Make Fruit Larger and Better.

As the season of planting trees is at hand, we hope attention will be given to planting only the very best trees and doing the work well. For years we have urged close pruning and heading down in order to secure fruit near the body of the tree. Hear what a teacher of horticulture says about increasing the size of fruit. Professor Dabriel points out ten ways by which the size of fruit may be increased; and as fruit growers are discovering that fine specimens bring a higher price in city markets, these modes are worthy of attention. We condense his rules:

1. By dwarfing.
2. Thinning the branches by pruning.
3. By keeping the bearing shoots short and near to the center of the tree, small specimens growing on the tops of shoots.
4. Thinning the fruit.
5. Shortening it.
6. Support the fruit on its foot-stalk.
7. Diminishing evaporation from the surface.
8. Moistening the surface with copperas.
9. Ringing.
10. Inserting spurs of old trees on vigorous young ones.

A New Pear.

The "Clapp Pear" is a new and splendid fruit, originating in Dorchester, Mass., raised by Thaddeus Clapp, Esq. The Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society commend it very highly. They say:

"This is truly one of the most promising varieties that has come before your committee, and they do not hesitate to say, that it will be a great acquisition to our early autumnal pears." "Clapp Favorite" is the name given the pear. It is a very large pear, similar to Bartlett in form, but less musky in flavor, vinous, melting, buttery and juicy, fine texture; ranks best. It is pronounced superior to the Bartlett.

This splendid pear should be introduced into California at once. We shall be willing to order for parties, and have them come with our own importations, if their orders come in early. The engraving of the pear can be seen at this office.

The Experimental Garden at Washington.

THE Washington, D. C., Chronicle, of Dec. 8th, says: A visit to the experimental garden in Four-and-a-half street, last week, interested us much, especially as Mr. William Saunders, under whose judicious and scientific care it has been placed, was kind enough to accompany us in our explorations and answer, any questions we proposed to him. When it is remembered that but a short while ago the site of this fine garden was only a worthless swamp—that, in point of fact, the garden is all "made ground," having been filled up with rubbish, and only topped with earth—the institution cannot fail to be regarded as a great success. The garden is now in better order than it has ever been, for Mr. Saunders' energetic and conscientious management is beginning to tell upon it. Many needless walks and merely ornamental beds have been dispensed with, and the room thus wasted has been turned to good account. Nevertheless, the garden is still rather unimproved, at least to the degree which Mr. Commissioner Newton and Mr. Saunders desire it to be. It contains, however, an immense number of fine grape-vines, of countless varieties; large beds of strawberries, raised from seed of the very best kind, and a variety of other fruits, as well as experimental beds of cereals, potatoes, etc., with a remarkably healthy collection of greenhouse, and other plants and shrubs. But what really is needed, and for which we trust Congress will provide at an early day, is an experimental farm, on which the value of all new importations of seeds, roots, fruits, etc., can be properly tested for a year or two before their distribution. The Agricultural Bureau can never have fair play until it has such a field for the conducting of its experiments. The site of such a farm ought, of course, to be within very convenient reach of the city, that persons from the country visiting Washington may be able to get to it and obtain the information the director would be able to impart. The Commissioner of Agriculture is constantly receiving cereals and other valuable growths from abroad, which, if they could be thoroughly tested under his own observation, might be made of incalculable value to the country. But the present garden is far too limited for such operations, nor is it favorably located. No one can be more solicitous than Mr. Saunders to benefit as well as to gratify visitors and the country, but the scale is too small for the full gratification of this wish. Let us have an experimental farm, and the whole country will be immeasurably and permanently the gainer. We cordially second the above suggestion.

CARRYING TRADE.—The Scientific American says: The freighting business is very active at present; railroads and steamboats are taxed to their utmost carrying capacity and yet cannot prevent an accumulation of freights at all the depots. Throughout the West there is a great degree of prosperity; confidence in the national currency has infused a life and spirit into trading operations unknown before in the history of the commonwealth. Our Ocean commerce however has greatly declined owing to the high rate of war risk insurance. The carrying trade in American vessels is only one-third that of what it was before the war commenced. But we know that the loss to American shippers is more apparent than real; for although a very great number of American built vessels have received British charters, American merchants are still shareholders in a large extent and enjoy the profits of the business.

CORROS.—The Stockton Independent has a specimen of cotton in the boll, grown upon the ranch of Mr. Bagley, at Eight-Mile-Corners, on the Sonora Road, which it pronounces the largest and finest ever produced in the county. Its texture is considered by gentlemen who are familiar with the quality of the best Sea Island, as not inferior to the production of the most favored localities in the cotton-growing districts of the South. The seed from which the sample was produced, was planted in April last. The stalk is almost 2 1/2 feet high, and the boll is one of 25 which it has borne.

MALARIA.—This atmospheric poison has been proved to be caused by the decomposition of organic matter, and it exists to some extent everywhere. Vegetation both grows and dies, and in the soil its decomposition goes on at various rates. Soils generally are acidulous; but a rich, highly-manured, warm soil is alkaline. Where most alkali exists there is a greater facility for the escape of vapors, such as we suppose to be harmful. The extreme condition of putrescence may be very readily produced in a soil by artificial means; the use of a little ammonia, for example, more than vegetation will bear. The substances putrefy until the whole becomes fetid in the highest degree. We have a soil rich in organic matter and undrained—a swamp of the worst form if the soil be not very poor; worse, perhaps than was ever seen in nature. It is artificial malaria. We can then produce malaria from the soil by fostering some of its tendencies.

Cold weather tends to produce acidity of the soil, hence malaria is always diminished with a lower temperature. When a warm alkaline soil is washed with water and exposed to the air, decomposition is stopped, and it sends forth less malaria. Drainage is the most effectual method of preventing malaria arising from swampy districts.

COAST DEFENSES.—L. F. M. P., builder of the British rebel rams, said lately, in a speech at Birkenhead: "We have only two ships that I can find, on looking over the navy list, that could possibly be considered suitable for coast defenses." England has only two ships that will pass muster! Poor old "Mistress of the Seas!" How she has fallen from her high estate. She is not likely to break the blockade of the Southern ports for some years yet. In fact, she has not a vessel that our little monitors, with their fifteen-inch guns, cannot bore through and through. The Warrior is her best vessel, and she could not stand an hour under the fire of any one of our monitors, while the new Ironsides would destroy her at a single broadside; and yet there is not a gun in England that can bore the new Ironsides.

GLUE FOR READY USE.—To any quantity of glue use common whiskey instead of water, put both together in a bottle, cork it tight and set away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel, with the cover fitted tight on the outside, to prevent the escape of the spirit by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass made in the same manner is an excellent cement for leather.

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE will carry 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding the cost of corn and hay which a pack mule consumed, before the locomotive was invented, in conveying a load of three hundred weight an equal distance. The same difference of cost would be saved the community by using steam engines upon city railroads instead of horses, and every saving of cost is so much capital set free to employ more labor, and add to the general accumulation of wealth.

THE Prince of Wales is tolerably comfortable for a young man just commencing the world. One million dollars of the accumulation of his Cornwell estate has been paid for an estate in Norfolk; two millions and a half remain as a balance with his banker, and he has besides an income of \$125,000 a year from his landed property, with \$500,000 voted by Parliament while his mother lives and \$250,000 pin money for his bride. A young gentleman, with no present family, may manage to keep home very comfortably on this amount, and not deny himself any of the usual comforts of a household.

KEEP BUSY.—Men who have half a dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes, and pines, and thinks himself into the madhouse or the grave. Motion is all Nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental. And yet, nine out of ten are wistfully looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have leisure to do nothing, or something, only if they feel like it—the very siren that has lured to death many a "successful" man. He only is truly wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest, and will live to most purpose.

THE power developed by a small vertical engine having a cylinder of 8 inches diameter, and 18 inches stroke of piston, a mean velocity of piston equal to 150 feet per minute, under a pressure of steam (mean effective on the piston) of 51 pounds above the atmosphere, cutting off at a little over 5 inches from the commencement of stroke, is equal to that of 10 horses, by the indicator.

ONE ounce of pulverized borax put into one quart of boiling water, and bottled for use, will be found invaluable for removing grease spots from woollen goods.

The Napa Guards.

THE week before the last we took a trip to Napa, to see the "big warehouses full of the golden grain," of that rich valley. We had heard that Napa was a sad, dull, almost ruined place, i.e., so the Napa Reporter stated or intimated, but it was the first time we ever heard that hard times was illustrated by heavy crops, abundant harvests, or full granaries. We supposed this was the sign of blessings, when rightly considered; but of this subject by and by! To the Napa Guards. There was to be a turn-out, to try their new Minnie Rifles at a target, and we were kindly invited to be present, and see how they could hit the mark. We gladly accepted their courtesy, and went to the field. Owing to a number of the corps being absent at Washoe and elsewhere, where their "feet" carried them, the turn-out only numbered 27 rifles.

The target was the picture of a poor disconsolate Confederate, the picture of despair, such as we fear, many a poor misled human being now feels. Well, such a peppering was rarely seen. The mark was set at 100 yards, and, although we have seen many target-shootings, it is very seldom a better evidence of good marksmen was seen, as the target was returned through the streets of Napa. One would have supposed that grain riddles were scarce, and that they tried to make that implement out of the target. Poor Confederate! Every pop of the Minnie almost, would have been death to him. The Napa Guards did themselves great credit, and when we say it was the first time any of the corps had tried their new rifles, we think the shots were most excellent. Out of 81 shots, at 100 yards, 37 hit, many into the vital parts. Having been requested to act as one of the judges, we took pains to note the shots, and we give the results:

Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14, 23, and 26, hit, each once. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 24, hit twice; and Nos. 8, 11, and 15, hit 3 times. After this, there was a shot at 300 yards. Nos. 1, and 6, hit the target, thus giving to No. 6 four shots. The shooting over, the committee reported, and the prizes were awarded. Ex-Com. Vasilit was called upon to present a neat watch to No. 15—William Emery, which was done in a neat and appropriate speech. Mr. Vasilit also presented the second prize—a handsome ring—to Charles Cather. We had the pleasure to place the Leather Medal upon the breast of August Muller, for the poorest shot. Now, our speech upon that occasion, which was eloquent (?), in behalf of this breastplate, we omit (for want of room).

The fourth prize was given for the best shot, at 300 yards. The prize was yielded, through courtesy, we think, by A. A. Hunnewell, Esq. (No. 6), who made the second best shot, to P. W. Coleman, in order to give this prize at 300 yards.

The Napa Guard then returned to their armory, thence to the Revere House, where a fine dinner had been provided in Gilmore's usual good style, and here was social joy and merriment. Capt. Nathan Coombs, of the Washington Artillery, was toasted. He had, with his usual liberality, sent in a supply of wine for the Guards. Capt. Coombs replied in a happy speech. Several toasts were drunk, and remarks made. The whole affair was wound up by a pleasant ball at the armory. The Napa Guards have in past perilous hours, done good duty for Napa. They are commanded by O. W. Allen, Sheriff of county, and a most efficient one. The county owes him much for duty well done. With him is associated Lieuts. Cheesboro, Bloomer, and Stillwagon. The Guards are a fine corps, and will do their duty as good true Union men, at home or abroad. We enjoyed the occasion much, and return thanks for the kind courtesy received.

COTTON.—It is really a puzzle to account for the supplies of cotton. No doubt the quantity is much diminished, still the supply is very great. Thus the sales at Liverpool for the week ending Oct. 23d, amounted to no less than 101,500 bales, including 15,000 to exporters. The stock in port was 178,000 bales, including 38,000 American, and the price of New Orleans was 29 1/2 pence per pound. The import to the United States for the month of October was 14,800 bales.

GOOD YIELD OF MOLASSES IN UTAH.—E. W. Clark, Esq., who has premises adjoining ours, produced from 2 1/2 acres 470 gallons of fine heavy molasses, in fact as nice an article as we have seen this season. Now this is fair. Who can beat it? or who will do so next year?—[Farmers Oracle.]

LOSS OF CATTLE.—The death of stock this fall by starvation, has been very great in the southern part of the State. Abel Stearns of Los Angeles alone, has lost about 7,000 head for want of food. Thousands and thousands have been butchered for their hides and tallow.

A curious observation respecting the rapidity of eagles in their flight has just been made by a traveler crossing the Grison Alps. An eagle, in flying from one mountain peak to another, at a height of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, performed the distance of five miles in five minutes.

BY J. B. CROCKETT, ESQ.

I have thus far spoken of Agriculture chiefly in its moral aspects; but there are others, which are even more important. It has been ordained by Providence, that man shall look to the earth not only for the means of sustenance, but also for nearly every thing that supplies his luxuries or gratifies his tastes. The meanest peasant in his thatched hut, and the proudest monarch in his imperial palace, are alike dependent upon the earth—the one for his brown crust and frugal meal, the other for his dainty viands and purple robe. The haughty beauty, bent upon conquest, arrayed in rustling silks and costly laces, forgets, perhaps, that she is indebted to the bounteous earth for the rose that blushes upon her cheek, the ruby that glows in her lip, and the beautiful garments which adorn her person. The artist, as he looks proudly on the beautiful creations of his pencil, should remember that the earth and nature are the fountains from whence he draws the inspirations of his genius. Thus, in all the walks of life—in every department of business or of pleasure—the highest and lowest are alike dependent upon the generous earth for existence itself and all that makes it endurable. Agriculture, itself, lies at the foundation of all human employment, and furnishes the broad base, on which the others rest. Without it, commerce would fold its wings, and our merchant ships would rot at their moorings; our mechanics and artisans would close their doors, because there would be nothing to manufacture; our merchants would abandon their callings, for there would be nothing to sell or to buy; even the lawyers would be heretic of their vocation, for there would be nothing left worth quarrelling about. But doctors and ministers must have ample employment—the one in healing the manifold diseases of the body, the other of the mind consequent upon such a deplorable state of affairs. Such being the important relation which Agriculture sustains towards all other employment, it has always been the policy of wise governments

"Bounded now by two oceans, the period has arrived in the history of our country, when the public mind is directed to the improvement of our present possessions, and the agricultural mind of the country to the improvement of the soil within its present boundaries. The indications are unmistakable as they are widespread. North and South, East and West, the cry is up, 'Why shall not Agriculture be an educated Art?' Why shall not educated mind go from the halls of learning to the farm, as it goes everywhere else? How the young mind shall be educated to fit it for the field, has not been decided. It is a great question, requiring thought and mature deliberation. It is a subject worthy of the best energies of the best minds of America. Whatever suggestions I offer, with diffidence, but by whatever steps of progress led, it seems to me the end must be the school, the experimental farm, and the college. I know no other mode by which Science—Agricultural Science—can be so taught as to blend theory and practice—the highest consummation of art. In other countries important attainments have

"I should weary you by any further detail of a system of instruction established at the most liberal of the Agricultural colleges of Europe. They form an interesting study for the statesman and the man of science, when he comes to a model which shall be adopted in our own country. And now whilst all this has been accomplished in Europe, and much of it by despotic governments, having no sympathy with the masses, let me inquire, has been done by democratic America, to elevate agriculture to the dignity of an art? I answer, nothing—literally not a thing. We have colleges to educate clergy men, attorneys, and lawyers, and to fit them for their pursuits. We have a national academy, to educate the young men of the art of war, and a naval academy, to fit them to command our fleets; but none to instruct them in the most peaceful and most useful of all arts, the art of agriculture. The most important of our man pursuits, and the first in dignity, has been left to take care of itself, and the too, we have other people under the sun have such individuals as we, to foster and develop this particular branch of industry. We are, or ought to be, essentially an agricultural people. Such pursuits are the only comfort with the simplicity of our own life."

But what can we produce at home? The joining apartment will furnish the answer. After inspecting this goodly array of California products you will ask in return—what do we not produce at home? The truth is, no one visits this extraordinary exhibition without a feeling of surprise at the wondrous fertility of the soil, and its peculiar adaptation to the arts of husbandman. In 1845—only eight years after California was a sort of *terra incognita*, only to a few adventurous navigators, as a wilderness and calico could be exchanged for hides and tallow. In 1846 when the Americans took possession of it, and indeed only a few of the gold discoveries in 1848, it was regarded as a sterile, mountainous, sandy, parched up with drought during one year, and drenched with constant floods the next half. All the reports sent back from there at that period concurred in representing the country as wholly unfit for agricultural purposes; and was very generally believed that it would produce nothing but small grain, and that in limited quantities, owing to the long-continued droughts. The discovery of gold in 1848

How oft upon yon eminence, our pace
Has slackened to a pause, and we have borne
The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew
While admiration, feeding at the eye,
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.

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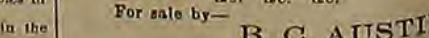
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Ancient and Modern Sea Fights.

CRUZZ has all along been a law actively operating in the naval; but the genius of the sea-races has never been destroyed by it. The men who conquered afloat in row-boats with spear and battle-axe, were the same men who conquered afloat in one-masted galleys, with cross-bow and lance; and again, as the ages rolled by, with galleys, in small bluff-bowed merchant ships; and again, in stately seventy-fours, with fleets maneuvering and fine gunnery. Jervis did not beat the Spaniards more thoroughly than the Black Prince. Duncan did not beat the Dutch more decidedly than Blake. Nelson did not destroy the French more effectually than Edward the Third. Was the change from Edward's "Cog," the Thomas, to Nelson's victory, not as great as the change from Nelson's victory to the Warrior and the Black Prince? Is steam a more potent force in nature than genius? Or iron harder than than the pluck of the British tar? Whom will these great demons serve faithfully but the wizards who best know how to bring them under control? On the abstract ground of analogy, on the concrete ground of history, things ought to stimulate us to hopeful ingenuity, not to agitate us with the weak forebodings as apt to flatter us down into despair. Meanwhile change is the dominant law. The age of sea-fights by sailing vessels is practically over. Those beautiful evolutions of the old world, the struggle for the weather-gage, the tacking in succession, the expansion from columns into lines, the wearing in graceful circles of white-sailed vessels, agile in their sweep as birds, are gone, not less completely than the minnows and galliards of the dance, or ladies who danced them with the conquerors of the Armada.

The Trafalgar of the future will be fought with steamers—iron-plated steamers, too—since, however, the question may turn up between ships and forts, ships will certainly be iron-plated against each other. The wind will be only important as a part of the weather, and steam will be to the modern man-of-war what oars were to the ancient trireme—the beak, or ram-like weapon, being common to both. Our descendants will probably see fleets going into action without masts at all; dark bodies of mighty bulk, rushing at a rate which sailing-vessels never attained, battling with each other like bulls in the strife, with a roar of artillery beyond the roaring of all the birds of Babylon. But, if the old evolutions are superseded, will no revolutions be witnessed at all? Far from it. On the contrary, it is not improbable that steam warfare may give rise to a school of naval tactics more fertile in combinations than that of the Hostes and Clerks. For it will always be indispensable to attack your enemy's squadron to advantage; to separate his portions, to break his lines, to parry his thrust, to out-steer him. All these operations are either the same as the old maneuvers in character, or they resemble them; and the difference only is that they will be performed by the help of a new agency—a novel propelling power. The skill, therefore, known as seamanship, will simply have to be employed under new conditions. [Cornhill Magazine.]

Mining Decisions.—The Supreme Court have just rendered an important decision in regard to the forfeiture or non-forfeiture of the mining claims of individual holders in non-incorporated companies. The case was that of Colman et al. vs. Clements et al., concerning a copper claim in Calaveras county. The original location was made in February, 1881, of 4,500 feet for thirty persons. The mining rules of the District required one day's work each month for each claim. Colman and others failed to do this work. The others therefore in June, undertook to form a new company, leasing out the non-paying members, and introducing new ones in their place, locating the same ground that had been previously taken up. The District Court instructed the jury that the possession of one locator was the possession of all, and the Court sustained this view. The local mining laws has been introduced in evidence, and as to these the Supreme Court use the following language:

One of these mining laws was as follows: "There shall be one day's work done on each claim every thirty days from the first of May until December in each year." The defendants asked the Court to instruct the jury as follows: "That under the mining laws, in evidence, it was necessary for one day's work to be done every thirty days after May until the following December, for each individual mining claim, and not one day's work for a company's claim, in order to avoid the presumption of abandonment"—which was refused by the Court, and this is assigned as error. The claim in this case is a joint one—that is, 4,500 feet located in the joint names of thirty persons. No location was made of any particular portion of the 4,500 feet to any one locator, and it would therefore be impossible for each locator to do his day's work upon his claim if each section of the mining laws is to be constructed as applying solely to each individual locator. The word "claim" is used, which is general in its character, and properly includes all kinds of claims, joint as well as separate. If it had been intended to include, or apply only to the claim of each locator, whether made jointly with others, or separately to himself alone, it should have been expressed in clear terms. As the parties claim a forfeiture under it, it is to be strictly construed against the claim of forfeiture. In other words, the parties who claim a forfeiture under it must show that the case comes within the strict letter of the rule. (Von Schmidt vs. Crow, 11 Cal., 274.) This point is therefore overruled.

VICKSBURG was laid out in 1822 by Nevitt Vick, and incorporated in 1825. It has always been celebrated for its fine fruits and vegetables, and for its short-lived editors. Seventeen of this unfortunate class have come to an untimely end by the duello, street fights, or suicide, since the establishment of the Vicksburg Whig, the first newspaper published there.

The Parsee, Jew, and Christian.

A Jew entered a Parsee Temple, and beheld the sacred fire.

"What!" said he to the priest, "do you worship the fire?"

"Not the fire," answered the priest, "it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat."

"Do you then worship the sun as your God?" asked the Jew, "know ye not, that this luminary, is but the work of the Almighty Creator?"

"We know it," replied the priest; "but the uncultivated man requires a sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, that incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and preserves all things?"

"Do your people then," rejoined the Israelite, "distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light—Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image or likeness!"

"How do you designate the Supreme Being?" asked the Parsee.

"We call Him Jehovah Adonai, that is the Lord who is, who was, and who will be," answered the Jew.

"Your appellation is grand and sublime," said the Parsee; "but it is awful, too."

A Christian then drew nigh, and said:

"We call him Father."

The Parsee and the Jew looked at each other, and said:

"Here is at once an image and a reality; it is a word of the heart."

Therefore they all three raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love, "Our Father!" and they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another "Brothers!"

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2d, **MANUFACTURE**—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, **CAPACITY**—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, **ECONOMY**—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, **VENTILATION OF HEAT**—In the Stewart Stove the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the door and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, the method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, **ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT**—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, **THE DOUBLE-SHUT BOTTOM FLUE**—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, **BOILING**—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, **HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET**—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, **WATER RACK**—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

418 MARKET STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be equalled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH.

A. KOHLER'S NEW STORE,

620 & 622 Washington street, Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

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Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

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IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLAONS,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Cheapest Collection in Europe, Expecially for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purposes.

N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,

Wholesale—124 Sansome street,

v2c-12 SAN FRANCISCO.

1863.

THRASHING MACHINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT

from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of

GENUINE

PITTS, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's

CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE

THRASHERS AND SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most approved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

....ALSO....

4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

Sansome street, near Pacific.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC.

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$235 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*San Francisco.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Homes Journal.*

\$225.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$225, do., with carved legs, \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$40, \$50,

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....DEC. 18, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semiannual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amounts very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the loss of the paper, and the publisher is not bound to deliver it to any other person.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

THE rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California "treats" upon our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beauties also, they would admit and say the "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their Advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leices, er and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have letters from our New York correspondent which gives us a sketch of the Astor Library and the Public Works, which will appear next week. Also from "H. H. C.," "M. J. U.," and numerous favors, all of which will be duly cared for.

An "Ode to Christmas," by O. F. Richards, will appear next week, as our next issue will be on Christmas Day; we shall remember our friends then; we hope they will remember us. We wish one and all a Joyous, Happy Day.

We have numerous "Billet Doux," and very pleasant letters from various sources touching the subject of "Husbands Wanted," and we are pleased to say that they are of a happy and sterling kind, all from good sources. As the origin of this affair was of a true and sincere pleasantry, we hope it will result in the formation of many pleasant acquaintances and friendships. We give the letter of "Henry," this week, also lines in reply, of "Marina" and "Cherrie," to "Droffat." We have letters from "R. W." and others, which will appear in due time.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 221 Clay Street.

A collection of minerals from Mr. Gilmore, of the Revere House, Napa; among them fine specimens of clonbar from the mine of that Valley. Also ores from the mines, and beautiful specimens of snipbar, from Clear Lake.

From Doctors Smeedee and Jenkins, a collection of ores, from Oroville and vicinity; also from Honey Lake. Also some curious and valuable Indian curiosities, etc.

From J. MacSmith, Oroville, Indian curiosities; valuable as relics of the once happy tribe of Indians that wandered as lords of the forest more than 100 years ago.

From the gas works, at Oroville, splendid specimens of "Lignite," taken from Table Mountain coal veins—such as is used at these works. The specimens are very fine, and can be seen at our rooms.

From Mr. P. Groves, fine samples of the ore from the Buffalo Mine, at Copperopolis. A rich vein has been struck, which promises very important results.

From Mr. George Weaver, a fine lot of samples of tobacco, grown by him at San Lorenzo. These samples show success to our new beginners worthy of praise.

From Messrs. Garret & Colton, of Oroville, a curious hair ball taken from the stomach of a cow. Also some specimens of ores, and Indian curiosities, etc.

We have received fine samples of Tobacco from E. M. Benjamin, of Napa, which was planted as late as April.

A PROPHECY of 1853.—We ask the attention of our Legislators, to whom we have sent copies of our Journal No. 10, to the prophecy of the late lamented Dr. H. M. Gray, in 1853. We have sent copies to each of our Legislators for their perusal.

The Present Legislature.

We think every person that shall visit our Capital will be gratified to look in upon our legislators. A better looking set of men are seldom found together, a goodly portion young men; men of clear, healthy, and temperate countenances. There is a wonderful difference between the men of 1863 and a few years since, their very faces indicate business men. One of the most respectable saloon-keepers in Sacramento was heard to say: "It is no use to stay here this winter, this Legislature don't drink whisky!" God be praised! Such remarks are the signs of the "good times coming." And the evidence is, we have more working men and less lawyers, and therefore more work and less intriguing. We have, however, some professional men that are an honor to the profession.

Agricultural Colleges.

This subject is now before our Legislature, and we would kindly invite those who have this important subject in their hands to the very able address of Col. J. B. Crockett, which is concluded in this number. In this address will be found interesting and valuable statistics relative to Agricultural Colleges, which we feel confident those, who have this subject in their hands, will be glad to learn. It will be seen by the plans of European Colleges, that all leading ones have from seven hundred to three thousand acres of land attached for practical purposes. This should always be so, to insure success.

Laws upon our Highways.

When shall we as a State and nation be wise enough to enact road laws based upon common sense and sound wisdom? In our State, and in all America, the law of the road reads is, "Take the right as the law directs!" when the true system should be, "take the left." This would bring the conductor of each carriage near each other, and thus insure safety. This we have urged for ten years, for this is the law in all Europe, and is the only law that should be enacted.

Guidposts on our Highways.

WHAT Legislator will be the first to step forward and present a bill to our Legislature for the establishment of guidposts over our whole State. Such a law would be of incalculable benefit. It should at once be established, either by the State or county authority, for general good. We have urged this measure for many years.

Zech's Pianos.

We feel called upon to refer in a particular manner to the special letter of Mr. Zech, the Piano manufacturer, of to-day. This is a case wherein much is involved. It is a contest for justice from an institution that awards premiums from the State Treasury. Though an incorporated institution, the money was donated by the State for the special purpose, and any dereliction of that Society or its managers disgraces the State.

Mr. Zech was the first to commence the manufacture of Pianos, the first to exhibit his work, the first to win the award. He commenced to manufacture when it cost something to contend against the power and wealth of the importer and foreign maker, and for years he has struggled on against fearful odds. And shall one, who has done so much to build up the manufacturing interests of our State, suffer wrong? Shall he demand a hearing for justice and not receive attention? We trust not. Mr. Zech sends his letter to us and requests us to publish it as an advertisement, thus assuming all the responsibility of its justice. He assures us that he can obtain a hundred names in support of his claims. A similar case occurred at Sacramento, when over one hundred carriage makers made their affidavit in our columns, of a similar wrong, and we know of numerous others. Now we regret such a state of things, but they are evils that must be remedied. If the Society, by its officers, will not give justice, the Legislature which has created the Society will be appealed to, and we hope such matters may be put right, surely, before the next Annual Meeting, for it is high time that something should be done to win the people to the support of an institution so important to the welfare of our State.

A GOOD PLAN TO PRODUCE THE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.—Let the Cabinet officers, at Washington, instruct the principal officers of the Custom House, Mint, Postoffice, Navy Office, and all others in Federal employment, on this coast, to make all honorable efforts and use their united influence to counteract the treacherous opposition to the circulation of the National currency, and thus aid its introduction. Failing to do this, loyal citizens, who will act and stand by the country, in this emergency, should be put in their places. Civil officers as well as military should also renew their loyalty by warring against treason in whatever shape it may appear, whether in the Legislative halls or from the tables of the money-changers in the temple; and those that buy and sell the blood-money of the nation. The idea of relieving themselves from disloyal odium, by sending a few thousands, in greenbacks, to the sanitary fund, each steamer, while robbing the country and damaging the Government, annually, to the amount of many millions of dollars, is but "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel;" it won't do, it smokes.

OUR GRANARIES ARE FULL.—When at Napa, we peeped into the granaries of this terribly poor place (vide the Napa Reporter), and found there nothing but the following: Banner Warehouse, Messrs. Lawler & Co., 55,000 sacks wheat. Star Warehouse, 35,000 sacks. Napa Warehouse, 100,000 sacks. Mr. Phelps, 180,000. Other warehouses, 60,000—250,000. Poor place that Napa. Only a quarter of a million sacks wheat. Guess they want starve.

The Golden Eagle Hotel.—This admirable Hotel is the popular one of the Levee City, and the ever active, Callahan, must enlarge to supply the demand on him for rooms. We speak of the Hotel as a good "House," and we are pleased to know our Legislators, many of them, find it so.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

The name of Col. Wilder is known wherever the Science of Horticulture is known, and every friend of the Science is a friend of Col. Wilder, for no one man in our country has done more for Agriculture and Horticulture than Col. Wilder.

It has been our good fortune to know Col. Wilder, intimately, and for years to witness his efforts to advance by every means in his power the Science he loved so well. For many years we were an exhibitor at the Mass. Horticultural Society, and therefore can testify to the zeal which this apostle has ever shown to the cause. We most sincerely regret to hear of the failing health of Col. Wilder, as announced to us in the letter from his son, which we publish below.

Col. Wilder's son was a California Pioneer—a forty-niner—and remained here for many years, till he was called home to attend to those filial duties which a son should ever give to a parent. We feel complimented by the kind remembrance of Col. Wilder and shall feel proud to receive the new and valuable grapes which he so kindly promises to send, as we shall be proud to be the first to introduce them into "The Garden of the World." For we know that whatever variety of tree, plant, shrub or vine that the Hon. M. P. Wilder shall produce and pronounce worthy of cultivation, it will always be of the highest rank. The numerous productions, emanating from his extensive garden, is an attestation of this fact. We shall plant and nurture them with care.

This new Hybrid Grape, and other valuable fruits, we shall speak of in another column, particularly. We repeat, we feel grateful, for the kind remembrance of our friend, Col. Wilder, and for the gratifying letter from his son, and especially for the flattering notice of our journal. We can well feel proud of the "FARMER," when such men as Col. Wilder shall compliment it. Heaven grant him a speedy recovery to his wonted health and activity, for such men cannot be spared from the busy scenes of active life, and we have been hoping all we could hope for the promised visit of Col. Wilder to our "Golden State" the coming year. We think it would restore him, and he would receive such a welcome as few men have ever yet received. We give herewith the letter of his son. We shall respond, by letter, relative to the transmission of the gift, and hope for their safe arrival.

DORCHESTER, October 9th, 1863.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Your valuable and interesting journal, which you have so kindly favored my father with, for several years, has been received and perused with great pleasure, and he desires me (having been unwell since June last), to request your acceptance of a few vines of "Rogers' Hybrid" grapes, as he knows so well the interest you have in the improvement of all our native varieties, and as it has done so well here (for instance Mr. Harrington, of Salem, has a vine, of No. 15, four years old from the bud, which bore this season over eight hundred bunches, all of good size, and some very large), he thought in your "Garden of the World" for fruits and grapes, it would be, if possible, still more prolific; for further particulars and full description please refer to circular inclosed. Several Californians have tasted Nos. 4 and 15, which we fruited this year, as well as most of the others, and fully coincide as to their superior flavor and size, among them was our mutual friend C. C. Hayden, of Sacramento, who tasted them to-day. Will you please inform, by return mail, how they can be packed, so as to insure safety, and we will forward, free of charge, for transportation. Wishing you continued success, in your large field of labor. Am yours truly, L. I. WILDER.

The People's Line of Steamers.

We learn that a brisk and earnest competition is now intended on the New York route, and in a fast way of its completion. The steamship America, of 2,500 tons burden, for this side, will leave New York on the 23d of December, and will be due here the 16th January, next. She will stop at Panama, for passengers, and then proceed to this port.

The Retribution, a splendid steamer of 3,300 tons, equal to the Golden City, is now rapidly finishing and will leave New York in January.

The new America and the Moses Taylor are intended for this side. The new Retribution and the Illinois will run from New York to Panama. The length of time that this line will run on the Panama route, is uncertain. One thing is certain, however; a vigorous, able and earnest competition will be kept up on the People's Line, for the people. Nothing has as yet been definitely settled by the United States Government relative to the rights of a National highway, yet our Government are determined it soon shall be. The moment this is done the People's Line will return to the Nicaragua route, and press on in their determination to win the favor of the great Public to the People's Line. Mr. Roberts is constantly at work to devise ways and means to advance the quickest and most safe way for the immigration of the people to our shores, and that is what California wants—we want population, and those who labor for cheap fares and a quick passage will be sure to secure the people's patronage. One thing is certain, the new steamers added to this Line are certain to make the Line equal to any for safety, speed and accommodation.

HITTELL, who seems to be the champion of the money-bags in the Legislature, has introduced a string of patriotic resolutions, evidently to hide his disloyalty to the General Government. We don't like to bring in a man's religion (or want of any), but it does appear, that Hittell's constitutional infidelity is inclined to crop out in treason to the Government.

CIDER APPLES.—About 12,000 pounds of apples, of the quality known in the older States as "pig apples," are now passing through the pressing process at Barnes' cider factory, Stockton, says the Independent. They were raised on the Mokelumne, and produce a quality of cider not inferior to that manufactured from any other variety of apple.

Napa Collegiate Institute.

We made a pleasant visit to this institute on a trip to Napa last week.

This fine college has passed into new hands recently, and is now owned by the Rev. W. S. Turner, formerly of Santa Cruz. Mr. Turner and his lady are principals, and Mr. Richards is teacher in mathematics, Miss Chase music, Miss Smith in drawing and painting. This college is now on the road to prosperity, and well will it be for Napa and vicinity if this college is well sustained.

The day and boarding scholars number now some 50 or 60, and is a school for both sexes. This is as it should be; the association of both sexes, under good moral teachers, is a positive benefit to both sexes. The influence of the delicate and refined girl, with a pure and affectionate mind, breaks off and purifies the coarse and rugged point in a boy's nature; and the open, candid, and frank nature, of a good and generous boy, breaks that timidity and diffidence, which spoils the character of many of the softer sex. Where the sexes are educated together, and under good and faithful teachers, the result must always be beneficial.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a fine college, being a large three-story brick building, with well arranged departments for all the classes, and with all needed conveniences, making it a desirable college for all who have sons and daughters whom they desire to be well educated.

We hope Mr. and Mrs. Turner will receive the patronage they deserve, and the prosperity they are trying to merit. We can truly commend this college to all.

Books Received.

We are indebted to A. Roman & Co., for the following works:

Walden, by H. D. Thoreau, and Excursions, by the same author. These works are of high merit, and will be found of intense interest.

Poems, by Jean Ingelow. This is something new by a new author. We shall be able, in our next, to speak at length of their merits.

New Music.—We have received from the musical warehouse of Horace Waters, of New York, a collection of new music of the late new and choice songs, instrumental, and fancy pieces. Among them are: "The Morning Prayer," "Song for an Album," "We parted with a cheerful smile," "I'll Wait at the Gate for Thee," "Kindly Words," "The Flowers Bloom on Linden Vale," "One by One the Stars of Evening," "The Violet," "For the Dear Old Flag I die," "Let all the People Praise Thee, O God." Mr. Waters is one of the largest publishers of music, and his music is known world wide.

COL. CROCKETT'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We invite a careful perusal of the most excellent address of Col. J. B. Crockett, which is concluded in this number. It should be borne in mind this was first delivered in 1854, during the first agricultural Fair, which we then gave in this city. The views then expressed of the condition of agriculture, its influence and value to our State, its effects upon commerce, present and prospective, were based upon a sound hypothesis. The address reflects high honor upon Col. Crockett for the good it has and will accomplish.

CHRISTMAS COMING.—We hope we have several thousand of our subscribers who intend to make us a Christmas and New Year's present. Now we shall be very grateful for every favor, but the least we shall hope will be the Christmas gift of what is justly due, as this will enable us to remember those to whom we desire to give some token, and also accomplish much for the coming year for our Journal. If we can do this, our Christmas day will be a happy one.

The Monitor Raised.—Our eyes have been gladdened with the sight of the Monitor, raised, set up and at work doing goodly deeds. We do not mean, however, the monster death-dealing armament sunk in the Aquila, but we mean the admirable California made Monitor by Messrs. Tay, Brooks & Backus, that cooks food for the hungry—and surely the invention that feeds the hungry, especially if it be the result of California enterprise, must be approved. One thing is certain, everybody has a Monitor, in their own stomachs, that calls them when they are hungry, and blessed are those that feed the hungry. Let everybody go and see the Monitor at the store of Tay, Brooks & Backus.

Plant Fruit Trees.—We call attention to the new advertisement of C. W. Reed, of the Washington Nursery. It is important that those who plant trees should know where to purchase, and to purchase what shall yield good valuable fruit. We have visited Mr. Reed's nursery, and can in truth say, he has a splendid stock of trees, owning a space, more or less compact, of 100 acres. Mr. Reed's large collection of trees is such, that he can promptly and faithfully supply all orders sent to him. We can with pleasure recommend our readers to Mr. Reed.

The Law School of Benicia.—The card of "Law School of the Collegiate Institute," should attract a share of public attention. The Law School is now established on a permanent basis, and the prospect now is a full class at the opening of the new term. J. E. Abbott, Esq., the Teacher, is every way qualified for his responsible post, and those who desire their sons to study law have now an opportunity never before offered, we believe, in our Colleges. We wish unbounded success to the right study of the Law.

HONEY VINEGAR.—Mix 1 pound of honey with a gallon of cider, and expose it to the sun, or keep it where it is warm, and in a few months it will be so strong that water will be necessary to dilute it.

It is said that McDougall will introduce a Joint resolution, declaring that the French invasion of not be the duty of the United States to declare war against France.

Our Currency and Business.

[In consequence of repeated requests, we publish the following article on this money subject, believing as we do, that it involves the highest sentiments of duty and patriotism, and when the question shall be fairly met between interest and patriotism, the true color will be seen.]

Would it not be well for our merchants and business men, our farmers and mechanics, to reflect a little upon the present condition of our currency and business, and to ask themselves what would have been the condition of both, had the people of this State, one and all, adopted the currency of the United States Government and received the "greenbacks" at par?

We venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the business of the State would have been more than tripled, that all of our mechanics and farmers would have been nominally rich as they are in the Eastern States, and that confidence in the currency would have given confidence among business men to such a degree that money would have been abundant and the rate of interest reduced one-half. This, we are confident, would have been the case, had our merchants adopted, as they should have done, the notes of the United States as the currency for all business purposes. The rejection of "greenbacks" by banks, merchants, brokers, and money-lenders, placed the power of making money speedily in their own hands, and deprived the great mass of the laboring, the producing class, of any share in the millions that the wealthy "money kings" were coining by this difference in exchange.

Why is it that California alone with all her resources, should be so far behind other States in business success? Why should money be scarce among the people generally? Why should interest be so exorbitant? Why should labor be so low? Why should produce of all kinds, especially our great staple of WHEAT, be lower than it has been for ten years?

We answer, because, we, as a State, have not kept our promise to the Government to sustain it. Upon the faith of the people, upon their nominal consent to furnish means to feed, clothe, and pay, our armies, the U. S. Government issued their notes, the people had indorsed these notes by their assent to uphold the Government, but when these notes were sent to this State, to California, we here repudiated them, we struck a blow against our own Government, and failed to redeem our promise made, and California is, to-day, the only State where "greenbacks" do not pass current, dollar for dollar, for all business purposes.

It may be said that currency regulates itself, and so does trade; but no sane man candent that we, here in California, have made a great mistake in our action relative to "greenbacks," for New York and all the Eastern States are now in a more prosperous trade than ever before known, money abundant, produce higher than in California, mechanics and working men are better paid, and every body getting rich, while in California, where all the gold comes from, the whole state is "hard up," even the thousands of men who are the gold mines and count their gold by "feet," hardly know how a golden American Eagle looks, for all our gold and precious metals are hoarded by bankers and money-lenders, or sent abroad at "fifty per cent," they alone making all the money.

How long this false system is to last, "God only knows." It is said in defense, that California is rich, and she manifests it by her princely gifts to the Sanitary Fund. It is true a class of our citizens have subscribed large sums—and well they may. Let any one look over the list and see who are so lavish, and it will be found that the leading names are those who are money-dealers, or heavy merchants, those men who are making money by their exchange every steamer, than they give a whole year. Well can they afford to do so. It is but a small commission they pay to secure to themselves a millionaire's inheritance, and this, too, while the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are growing poorer every day, while this state is a things lasts.

Let the Currency but become universal, and a change would come over the spirit of our dreamy and prosperity, such as we have never dreamed of, be given as the inheritance of dwellers on this Pacific.

HENRY WARD BEECHER asked Park Benjamin, the poet and humorist, why he never came to hear him preach. Benjamin replied, "Why, Beecher, the fact is, I have conscientious scruples against going to places of amusement on Sunday."

INDIA RUBBER can be dissolved by several substances which evaporate and leave it in a solid condition. Naphtha, turpentine, and benzole are solvents, but the latter is preferable on account of its having a more pleasant odor than the other two.

Nurserymen's and Seamen's Catalogues.

We shall be very happy to render assistance to nurserymen and seedmen by distributing their catalogues for them. Those who desire to have this done for them, if they will send us packages of catalogues, we can advantage them greatly. Inventors and manufacturers can also have our assistance. We shall be glad to have models of inventions and samples of manufactures. Our rooms are spacious and they will be carefully arranged so as to be seen by the public.

Christmas is Coming.—Bowen Bros., the well known family and ranch grocers, have made a special effort to make some selections of family groceries to supply their numerous customers for Christmas, and thus specially invite them to come and see them in season, as they intend to have such a stock of goods, and of such a character, as shall make them all merry and happy. To get the materials to make Christmas pies, Christmas puddings, and Christmas bon-bons, in abundance.

Sewing Machine.—We ask particular attention to the new advertisement of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, as illustrated in their card. No sewing machines yet introduced into use can surpass them for general and constant use. The new agent J. H. Hayden, Esq., will always be happy to show the admirable working of these excellent machines.

OBITUARY.

DEAD, at Briar Cottage, Napa County, CHARLES H. CLARK, son of Oscar, and H. H. Clark, aged 15 years and 6 months; a youth of kindly affections, and of much hope, leaving tender and loving parents. We can offer our sympathy, for we know what such a loss is. The following lines were written in memory of the loved and lost:

Hark! dear mother, angels call me,
I must leave thee for that shore,
Where in love I hope to greet thee,
There to part, O, never more.

Tell my father I must leave him,
But he must not grieve for me,
For his Charles's voice will greet him
When his anxious mind is free.

O, dear Willie, I must leave you,
For I see the angel band.
Think of Charlie, sometimes, will you?—
Let me hold you by the hand.

Dearest friends, I now must leave you
For the spirit's home above,
And in Heaven I hope to meet you,
With the shining ones of love.

To the President and Directors of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento.

GENTLEMEN: Having made an appeal to your Society, in October last, against the injustice of the awards of premiums on Pianos, and having presented to you, through the journals of your city, the opinions of three able and well-known musicians, showing that very great injustice has been done me, and having waited nearly three months for some action of your Society, I now address you through the columns of the FARMER, a journal long known, and devoted to the interest of the mechanic, and the devoted friend of Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, to lay before you and the public, what I esteem a very great injustice on the part of your Society's Committee in their awards of Premiums on Pianos.

I exhibited two of my best Pianos, made in California by California workmen; they were of extra quality and finish, and made at great cost for the Annual Exhibition at your State Fair; and I aver that finer wood or better Pianos have never been exhibited of California make, and I feel confident, that, had the Committee been fully aware of the outside influence used, they would have decided differently, for I would have been able to believe they acted according to the information given them, but I know they were misled. I protest against the wrong done me. All I ask or desire, is a just award, and I intend to labor for this until I obtain it in this case from the State Agricultural Society; and if they, as a State Institution, fail to do so, it is time the Legislature that created it should revoke their charter, for I know there has been almost a universal complaint, for years, of the decisions of Committees, until the great mass of contributors to the Society have become dissatisfied and have withdrawn their influence and aid. This has brought the Society into disrepute, until it is now an Institution heavily embarrassed; whereas, by a different policy it could have been one of the most prosperous Societies in the country.

I now appeal to you, Sir, as the President of the Society, and to your Board, for a re-hearing of this case. It is one of great moment to me, and I am willing to make an exhibition of my Pianos wherever it shall be convenient, and before the highest judges in the land, let it be five, seven, or nine, and if I fail to prove and establish before them the superiority of my instruments, in quality, tone, and finish, I will pay the cost of this exhibition.

I made the first Piano ever made in California, and exhibited it, and won the First Premium at the State Agricultural Society. I also exhibited and won the First Premium before the first Mechanics' Exhibition in California, and I can exhibit that same Piano, today, and after these long years of use, I will compare it and compete it with any other instrument, wherever made, for durability of tone.

The Grand Piano I exhibited the present year, for which we claim, justly, the award, was sold for \$900, and I will compare it with any other instrument for the qualities. I demand a trial of my work as a California mechanic, to whom I feel great injustice has been done in thus awarding, at the last State Fair, a Premium to an inferior over a superior instrument. If such decisions are to be permitted, and to go uncorrected, it will hereafter be useless for any exhibitor to make an effort for public exhibitions, as such acts destroy all confidence and bring reproach and disgrace upon those institutions fostered by the State's money.

For the excellence of my Pianos, and for their superiority, I can refer to many of the best colleges in our State, and many other institutions of learning, where they are now used by professors of music in teaching their pupils, the instruments having been selected as the best.

I repeat, it is only simple justice that I demand, and hope this appeal will not remain unanswered. I shall look for an immediate reply, and failing in this, I shall adopt some other course to obtain that justice which was promised to exhibitors at the Fair for the best instrument exhibited.

JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14, 1863.

Great Sale

...OF...

FRUIT TREES,

For the Season of 1864.



C. W. REED,

Proprietor of the

Washington Nursery,

Opposite the city of Sacramento,

WOULD OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE PRESENT year, one of the

Largest stocks of Trees,

yet offered in California.

The collection will embrace—

MORE THAN 300,000 TREES,

CONSISTING OF

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK,

To an almost unlimited amount, and of a character of stock that we know will give satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock of—

Evergreens, Garden Roses,

and other Ornamental Stock, will be such as to supply all orders.

WE would particularly call the attention of buyers of TREES and VINES to the fact, that, owing to the floods of 1862, and the general derangement of that year in gardening, the planting of trees was generally dispensed with all over the State, and but little was done last season; consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demand for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred, that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reflect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing Trees, but they will be delivered to the steamers and wharfs, free of charge.

Catalogue of Varieties and Prices.

Can be obtained of us, at the Nursery, and at the office on J street, Sacramento; also, at all our Agencies, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

We would especially invite large purchasers to call at our Nursery and see the excellent condition of all the trees as they stand in the Nursery rows. Those who buy largely should surely do this, as in that case they can select their own trees and have them packed immediately. By such a course purchases will be enabled to make their selections of greater varieties of Fruit, and such as are adapted to all seasons, and also secure fresh lifted trees and thereby insure a greater success in planting.

We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

In order to meet the wants of all parts of the State, we have appointed the following Agents, where trees can be had, and where catalogues can be found:

GRAVES & WILLIAMS.....San Francisco.
H. S. TAYLOR.....Marysville.
O. L. REED.....Folsom.
S. N. CALVIN.....Iowa Hill.
C. F. REED.....Knight's Landing.
S. M. JAMISON.....Yankee Jim's.
DR. S. R. MILLER.....Fiddletown.
WM. S. EMERY.....Woodbridge.
W. W. MARKHAM.....Tehama County.
Our principal office will be

44 J street, Sacramento,

JAMES CONDON,

Agent.

NURSERIES AND GARDENS,

Washington, opposite Sacramento.

C. W. Reed,

PROPRIETOR.

v20-19

Geo. R. Barclay.

Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San Francisco Board of Brokers.

Office—Nos. 31 & 33 Montgomery Block, Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH,

(FORMERLY JOSE F. DYER'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, Fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above; at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Thrashers, etc., are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietors.

"The Job Dye Farm," of 200 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff P. O., or on the Ranch, or to

E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD, San Francisco.

Dec. 17-192m

Benicia Law School

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 13th of January, 1864. The school will continue under the direction of and continue twenty-one weeks.

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and Students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

C. J. FLATT, For Trustee.

Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863.

Home Farm Wanted.

A gentleman with a small family, wishes a neat and pleasant home of about 20 to 30 acres, under the best cultivation. It is desired there should be orchard, vineyard, and garden of moderate size; a well furnished house, or one that could be furnished, and out-houses and surroundings. The main object is to buy a pleasant home, and one thing certain, a place free from that scourge of humanity—"Chills and Fever." Any one having such a place to sell at a bargain, may learn of a ready buyer by applying to the Editor of this paper.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS, STAINED GLASS, ETC.

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY,

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nysens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoices just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods I can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. T. COLEMAN.

EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

15

PREMIUMS

...AT THE...

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

...AND...

GATHERING,

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

v20

KOHLER'S



New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

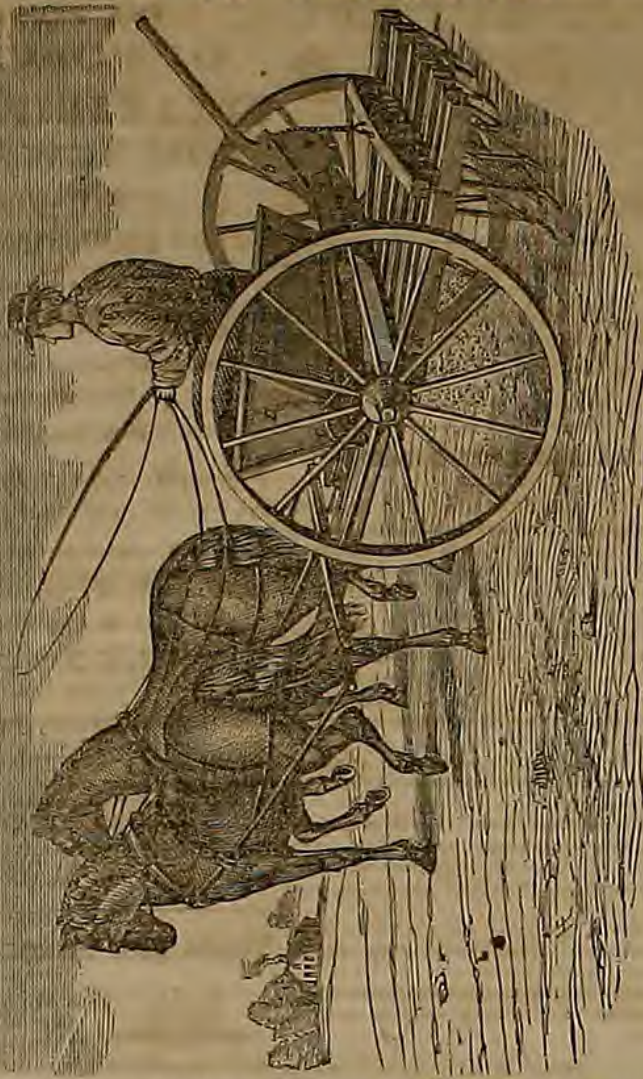
SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

sole Dealer, San Francisco.

Notice to Farmers!



PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.,
For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in their adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and economy in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety;

SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,

SIDE-HILL,

SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC,

PLOWS,

HARROWS,

HORSE-HOES,

CULTIVATORS,

CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,

CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES,

BARLEY-MILLS,

CANE-CRUSHERS,

FLAX AND HEMP-DRESSERS,

COTTON-GINS,

CHURNS,

CORN-SHELLERS,

HAY-CUTTERS,

Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW-MILLS,

Bolting Cloth, Mill-Stones,

RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Leather and Rubber Hose;

Planing, Tennoning, Mortising, Sash,

Tonguing, and Grooving Mace;

Steam Engines

3 to 40-horse Power,

Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,

On wheels, made expressly for

THRASHING AND RANCH SE.

Hardware and Agricultural Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,

220-11-H San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEISMANN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS

"A Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

the public that he has opened the above named new and commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof Stable where the care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDETTO.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHBRED BLACK SPANISH Fowls for sale by

D. E. HOUGH,

Oakland, Alameda Co.

J. & C. SCHREIBER,

DEALERS IN

BEDS, BEDDING,

....AND....

FURNITURE,

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST

and largest stock of these goods,

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWINE;

....ALSO....

Ready-made BEDTICKS,

SHEETS, and

COMFORTERS.

We have, also, constantly on hand,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 406 Sansome street,

near Sacramento street.

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [59]

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE—318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

THE SPLENDID

Full Blood Durham Bull

MASTER

BUTTERCUP,

The noblest of all Durham Bulls on the Pacific Coast is now

Offered for Sale.

The public need only be reminded that BUTTERCUP can, not only show the clearest and best pedigree of any animal in this country, but can trace his blood direct to the DUCHESSE Stock, the Purest and Best Race of Cattle in the World.

A number of the finest animals of this blood raised in the United States originate from this same Stock of Buttercup, having been purchased for shipment to England at enormous prices. We herewith give the Pedigree:

MASTER BUTTERCUP

A beautiful roan, calved July 1st, 1853. Got by imported 2d Grand Duke (12961), dam imported Buttercup 2d, by Horatio (10335); g. d. Rosette, by Lord John (10731); g. g. d. Christmas

Rose, by Baron of Ravensworth (7811); g. g. d. Brulais, by Ravey Show (4774); g. g. g. d. Rosette, by Blackcock (660); g. g. g. g. d. Sampson Rose, by Expectation (1883); g. g. g. g. g. d. Belmont (17091); g. g. g. g. g. g. d. Comus (1861); g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Denton (189).

Buttercup 2d was imported by Mr. Thorne from England in the fall of 1854, a young bull, for which he paid in England \$1,500. She is of the same family as Master Buttercup, the bull that was sold for \$6,000 to Australia, after taking the highest prize at all the English shows. Buttercup 2d has also taken many prizes in England. The 2d Grand Duke, the sire of Master Buttercup, was imported in the fall of 1855 by Mr. Thorne, then a yearling, for which he paid \$5,000. He paid for the dam of Grand Duke \$3,000; another sister was sold for \$3,500, and a brother of Grand Duke for \$3,000. This animal (Grand Duke) is of the famous Duchess family, first bred by Thomas Bates, Esq. of England. When he was selected and imported, Grand Duke was considered the very best bull in England.

This pedigree shows Master Buttercup to have descended from the best blood in England, and can now be called one of the highest and best bred bulls we have in our State.

Buttercup has been a competitor at numerous exhibitions in California, and every time has won the First Prize.

BUTTERCUP has won EIGHT PRIZES, and has not only never been excelled, but never equaled.

Buttercup entered the Bull in 1859, and took the Prize at Alameda, in 1860; won the Prize at Alameda County Fair, in 1861; at Alameda and San Jose, and same year at State Fair, at Sacramento, as the best THREE-YEAR OLD, and also the Sweepstakes over all competitors.

In 1862 at Alameda District Fair, being the greatest number of First Prizes taken by any one animal in our State.

To any desirous of securing the Best Bull on the Pacific Coast, this is a rare opportunity. It should suggest to those engaged in the dairy business, some plan to procure this noble animal, which can be done by a company of three or four dairymen if desired, and on such terms as never before.

The animal would pay for himself by his get in one year. For all particulars relative to the purchase of this animal, information, terms, etc., inquire of Col. Warren or the Farmer, or Mr. Thompson at Centerville, at the Farm, Alameda county.

11

C. E. COLLINS,

604 Montgomery street,

AGENT FOR THE

American Watch Factory

WATCH REPAIRING

AT NEW YORK PRICES

20

HUICKS & LAMBERT,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

718-19

Literary Shrubbery.

THE CLOUD'S SILVER LINING.

SAY, when in pily ye have gazed
On the wreathed smoke afar,
That o'er some town, like mist upraised,
Hung hiding sun and star;
Then, as ye turned your weary eye
To the green earth and open sky,
Were ye not fain to doubt how faith could dwell,
Amid that dreary glare, in this world's citadel?

But love's a flower that will not die
For lack of leafy screen,
And Christian Hope can cheer the eye
That ne'er saw vernal green;
Then be ye sure that Love can bless
Even in this crowded loneliness,
Wherever moving myriad seems to say,
Go—thou art sought to us, not we to thee—away!

There are in this loud-stunning tide
Of human care and crime,
With whom the melodies abide
Of the everlasting chime;
Who carry music in their heart
Through dusky lanes and wrangling mart,
Plying their daily task with buster feet,
Because their secret souls in holy strain repeat.

Faith, Hope, and Love shed heavenly light
On Mammon's gloomiest cells,
As on some city's cheerless night
The tide of sunrise swells,
Till tower and dome, and bridge-way proud,
Are mantled with a golden cloud,
And to wise hearts this certain hope is given,
"No mist that man can raise shall hide the eye of Heaven."

Information Wanted.

Why do ladies who wear stylish Balmoral petticoats, or even the more chaste-looking white ones with ample skirts and delicately worked borders, hold up their outer garments at so great a height, while those who are less luxuriously provided, keep theirs down with invincible prudishness? Why do young gentlemen who never smelt gunpowder and never meant to wear undress military caps, and assume a military strut as they parade the street? Why do young men, who affect to be gentlemen (Heaven save the mark!) smoke cigars as they walk with ladies. Can it be because they fancy they add to their attractions or reputation for refinement by so doing? Why do undertakers wear an habitually solemn face, and modulate their tones, in the most common-place conversation, even to the minor key of subdued and sympathizing grief? Why do apothecaries dress off their windows with show bottles of green, blue, and crimson, that are never touched except to restore the fading hues of their gaiter liquids? Why do dealers pretend to be "selling off at cost," and constantly replenish their stocks, to again incur the like "tremendous sacrifices?" Why do charcoal vendors, the soap-fat man, the fishmongers, and the whole tribe of itinerant peddlers and hawkers indulge in cries that no one can understand and few interpret? Why are railroad undertrappers, whether at stations or in carriages, always morose, uncommunicative, and chary of anything but foul blasphemous language? Why do policemen stand idly all the day long in sunny corners in winter, and shady ones in summer, and suffer the law to be broken with impunity? Why, in fine, is it that "all things are not as they seem," and that men sacrifice so devoutly and unremittingly to the false god, Sham?

A CARD.

A period of ten years has elapsed since the subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease.

At first their invention made but slow progress but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations, which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H. & L. AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

But whilst the subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them, they also unite in general lamentation at the protracted difficulties which continue to rend our once happy and envied land. The supply of raw material from the East having in consequence been entirely cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of Chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequalled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle-grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have already received one parcel of the crude resin thus collected, and the same having been submitted to careful distillation, has produced a soft bland oil, far exceeding in lubricating properties any similar material from the Eastern States. It is hoped that new efforts may be put forth and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests, will yet give us that supply. And if the subscribers can only obtain the native resin in sufficient quantities, they will be able to sell their celebrated Axle-grease at a lower price than any of the spurious coal-oil varieties, which may hereafter be imported.

HUICKS & LAMBERT,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

718-19

SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED

in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated

WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,

With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.

This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.

The SEED-SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more grain to every 50 acres, to pay for the Machine.

It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,

D. & H. A. WINTER,

620 MARKET STREET.

"MENLO PARK,"
San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER, FOR SALE THE BALANCE, unaltered, of this choice tract. There are few, if any, places within one hundred miles of this large and growing Peninsula, which combines so many natural advantages for a country residence, the soil is excellent; it is wooded with large, splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fogs don't reach here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet, independent of which, there is a Company already formed, to San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Redwood City, it will have a head of about sixty feet at this point. The care of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. and passengers at this depot, at this point, in about an hour and a quarter, thus enabling business men to live here and transact their business a town, without interruption. A first class school is about being established here, with educational ability second to none in the State. There will also be a first class family hotel opened in the spring.

Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc.; are currently requested to go and look at the above spot. AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as it rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable, being a portion of the PULGAS RANCHO, the first Spanish grant finally confirmed, and the patent issued.

About thirty heads of families have already purchased, with a view of building, in the spring.

As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the following gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighborhood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so:

F. D. Atherton, Esq.
Geo. C. J. Davis, Esq.
John Perry, Jr., Esq.
M. E. Roberts, Esq.
George Gordon, Esq.
Fred. McCrellish, Esq.
C. N. Fox, Esq.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock.
W. W. Wagoner, Esq.
Miles D. Sweeney, Esq.
E. G. Lathrop, Esq.
Hon. T. G. Phelps.
T. H. Seely, Esq.
T. Lumsden May, Esq.
W. H. Tullaghan, Esq.
Dr. Cass Berkeley.
D. F. Belknap, Esq.
D. J. Oliver, Esq.
C. F. Hamilton, Esq.
Dr. P. J. Kirby.
W. M. Lent, Esq.
Messrs. Hall Bros.

Mass can be had, and all information required, can be obtained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,

542 Sacramento street,
San Francisco.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH CORRUPT, DISORDERED OR VITIATED Blood, you must be sick. It may burst out in Pimples, in Sores, or in some acute disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you must have good health while the blood is impure. Ayer's Sanguiferina purges out these impurities and stimulates the system of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itchiness, Boils, Eczema, Erysipelas, Ring Worm, Cancer, or Cancerous Tumors, Skin Eruptions, Female Disorders, such as Retention, Irregularity, Menstruation, Whites, St. Vitius, Syphilis, Yaws, Gonorrhea, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sanguiferina, and see for yourself the surprising cures it will work with it cleanses the blood and cures the disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to cure every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATARRHIC PILLS for Gonorrhea, Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Dysentery, Food Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Rheumatism, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

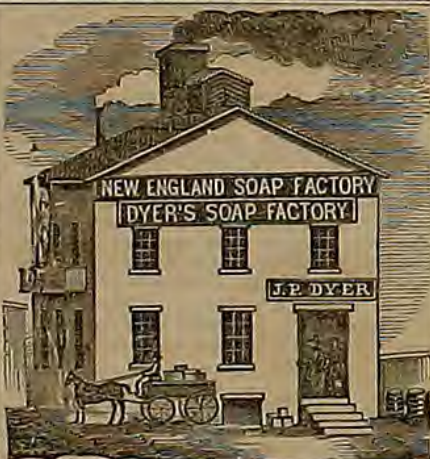
Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Grocers and Druggists, or sent by mail to H. B. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, and all dealers in medicine.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apisarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From his experience of many years as an apisarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who keeps bees should have this book.

This book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at FARMER OFFICE.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, will be open at my office, 422 Montgomery street, from this date. Ten per cent of each subscription to be paid in cash, and the balance in installments during the next eighteen months. The liberal aid granted this Company by the United States Government, in bonds, lands, and timber, renders it unusually attractive for investment.

The division of the Pacific Railroad to be constructed by this Company, commences at Sacramento, passes through Nevada county, and terminates at Virginia Station, on the Truckee, near the State line—length, 135 miles.

Reports and maps prepared by Chief Engineer Judah, commencing survey, cost of construction and estimated revenues, and other information, can be had at my office, or of A. P. Stanford, Esq.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets, Dec. 17.

Our Grain and Produce Market is more active. Wheat is sought after by shippers, both to China and Liverpool. Millers also are willing buyers. Barley and Oats remained as last quoted. Hay continues to arrive very sparingly, and the market is firm, at advanced rates. Potatoes are in large supply, and have materially declined in price.

We hear of several new Grain Charters, among which, we name the ship Derby, and ship Vitalia, for Hong Kong; the Thacher Magoun, and others, are reported as having been taken for Liverpool. If this information be correct, we may expect an active demand for Wheat, and an advance in prices.

Cleanances for the past week are as follows: The ship Magellan, for Liverpool, took 14,843 sbs Wheat, 48 bales Wool, 455 sbs Copper ore, and 210 bags Silver ore. The A. A. Eldridge, for Honolulu, took an assorted cargo, consisting in part of 900 qr-s Wheat, 200 sbs Potatoes, 125 sbs Oats, etc. The bark Draco, for Liverpool, took 10,259 sbs Wheat. The bark W. B. Stanton, for Victoria, took 575 bbs and 2,700 qr-s Flour, 200 sbs Barley, 270 bales Hay, Oats, etc. The ship Wm. Cummings, for New York, 5,217 sbs Barley, 19,250 Hides, 5,247 sbs Copper ore.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 24,500 sbs, Barley 7054 sbs, Oats 532 sbs, Potatoes 5553 sbs, Flour 8991 qr-s, Hay 222 tons, Beans 185 sbs, Bran 959 sbs, Salt 1300 sbs, Middlings 51 sbs, Wool 158 bales, Cornmeal 125 sbs.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2636 sbs, Barley 2655 sbs, Wool 35 bales, Potatoes 6511 sbs, Oats 3712 sbs, Beans 802 sbs, Onions 445 sbs.

Wheat, #100 lb	1.35	140	Flour, #100 lb	1.00	45
Shipping	1.35	145	Extra	1.00	525
Barley, #100 lb	1.35	145	Domestic	1.00	50
Oats, #100 lb	1.35	145	Foreign	1.00	50
Hay, #100 lb	1.35	145	Domestic	1.00	50
Corn, #100 lb	1.35	145	Foreign	1.00	50
Beans, #100 lb	1.35	145	Domestic	1.00	50
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1863.

NUMBER 20.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 329 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Good Results in Sheep Raising.

A Fine Flock of Sheep, a Fine Clip and a Fine Price for the Wool.

We often hear sheep-raisers making complaints that their mutton sheep bring but a small price, that feed is scarce, labor high and wool low. We recently made a very pleasant call at Dr. Toland's house to look at his Sample Book of wool; for he (known Dr. Toland) does something else beside surgery and medicine. He does not give all his time in cutting off limbs and administering pills. Dr. Toland has a noble ranch, of about 1,600 acres, above Rio Vista, and here he has a splendid flock of about 10,000 sheep which were began with American and Mexican, but are now crossed and re-crossed by the very best full-blood French and Spanish bucks, until he has one of the best flocks of sheep in our State.

It is the intention of Dr. Toland to bring his flock up to the very highest standard, rejecting, gradually, everything that will not improve by crossing. The Book of Samples shows full blood French, full blood Spanish, Saxony and all the grades, 1/4, 3/4, 5/8, etc., and of each cross—and splendid samples of all his pet bucks, ewes and lambs. Among the named animals from which he has samples, we noted Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan, and numerous others, who have done honor to their country.

The care bestowed upon his flock of sheep, as evinced by his samples, is a proof of care and wise foresight. Dr. Toland's flock numbers about 10,000 sheep; the present year he had 4,000 lambs, and the quantity of wool from his flock is best judged when we say that of a clip of 25,000 to 30,000 pounds—the sales this year—he received the fine price of 32 cents, on the wharf. This is a good price, equal to more than 50 cents in New York. This result is an honor to Dr. Toland. We rejoice to herald such facts of one who has done and is doing much with his wealth to advance the best interests of our State.

Homesteads, Farms, Etc.

The present is a very auspicious time to buy, lease, or engage lands, homesteads, farms, vineyards, etc. The many changes that are taking place in ownerships of lands; the vast number of farms for sale, the desire of large land-holders to put their property into use and improvement, all tends to change, and we think for the better.

We particularly call the attention of the reader to the lands for sale at Sonoma, by G. P. Swift, Esq. These lands so admirably located, are worthy the especial notice of all who want fine locations.

We also invite attention to the Menlo Park property. Those who wish to make a good investment even, should visit Menlo Park—and those who wish a few house lots should take the cars of the San Jose train, and go down and examine, first calling on A. G. Randall, Esq., the Pioneer Land Agent, who will furnish maps and schedules and all needed information.

The "Antelope Ranch" on the Sacramento River, also. Here is 17,000 acres of fine land as can be found, here is offered a liberal advance to new settlers. See card. And we advise all who wish for land to look to these places. We shall give in our next replies to many inquiries relative to these lands, and present our readers with sketches of the advantages each bear for those who wish to buy land. Those that desire improved farms, should call on us. We can give them a list of some thirty or forty of the best in the State now for sale on liberal terms.

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The drain upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity; the next to this the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of government agents has cleared the country of low-priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horse-breeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices.—[Wilkes' Spirit.

Farmer's Losses.

"Penny wise and Pound foolish."

We often meet farmers and stock-raisers bemoaning their misfortunes, and their hard luck; they had their grain smut; their cattle died in the winter; their turkeys and chickens all die; their grapes were lost by mildew, their peaches by curl leaf, and their trees by borers; yet, the great majority of all who complain make little or no effort to inform themselves as to the causes of these infestations. THEY TAKE NO PAPER, read no books, make little effort to inform themselves lest some expense would be incurred. We have noted down hundreds of instances where persons have met with heavy losses of the kind, and we find it as we say: they are not reading, thinking men; they are plodders. Some such never heard of bluestone for wheat; never provide food for their cattle in winter; burn their straw; sell their grain; make no hay and let their cattle starve; never sought a remedy for chicken disease; never learned to prevent mildew on grapes, or found a remedy for the borer. Such men forget that "God never helps men who do not help themselves;" such men never get along, they are the drones in the hive—do little to fill the hive, and would soon eat up the winter's supply. An ignorant farmer is worse than all the evils we have named, combined.

Liverpool Wool Market.

John L. Bowes & Bro's Wool Circular, dated 7th November, 1863, says: Since our circular of 17th Oct. there has been a steady consumptive demand for Wool and prices in some instances have tended in favor of sellers. The advance in the rate of discount on the 5th instant, to 6 per cent, has produced an irregularity in the prices of some kinds, and rather damped the desire of buyers to operate largely, but unless a further advance becomes necessary, the effect upon Wool will be trivial, because the market is strong on its own merits, and free of speculation.

Public Sales of 32,000 bales Australian and 30,000 Cape began in London, 5th instant, to a very full attendance of buyers, and met with good competition at 5 per cent higher than the August Sales, sound staple kinds most in request. Greasy Cape very scarce, poor medium 9 1/2 to 10d, good 11 1/2d.

Public Sales of Wool ended in Liverpool yesterday. 38,000 bales offered, 21,000 sold. Competition as a rule was tame, clean worsted and Carding Wools being the exception.

The next auction at Liverpool will begin in January, and in London in February.

AGRICULTURE IN COLUSA COUNTY.—The Sun of December 19th says: There will be more grain sown the present season than ever before in this county, provided there is any rain. We were down on Grand Island this week, and found farmers busy putting in grain, and it was the opinion of some that there was already as much grain in as was sown last year. Where crops were put in late last spring and failed, they are sowing the ground without plowing. This is a good idea, where the ground was put in good condition, and where there are not many weeds. It is not likely to rain much this winter, as we have never had a wet winter when it was so late commencing, therefore, grain should be in early to get all that falls. But all the river land is capable of being flooded without a very great outlay of capital. We have urged this upon farmers for a number of years. This flooding is no longer an experiment. Experience has taught us that whenever we can get the land once thoroughly wet, we are sure of a crop. No arguments then are necessary to convince the farmers of the value of flooding; they all know that, yet they strangely neglect it. It seems that every man wants to get in as much land as he can without regard to what he is going to produce. We farmed last year and were not an exception to the general rule. But it does seem that the people of this county have suffered enough from drought to begin to adopt some method by which they can make farming lucrative and certain.

LARGE CATTLE.—An ox, said to be the largest ever slaughtered in California, was to be seen in Washington Market this week. It was a California grown animal, raised on the ranch of John Keyes, of Tomales, and fattened by Thomas R. Cook, of San Francisco. The live weight of the monster animal was 2,440 pounds, or nearly 1 1/2 tons, and the net weight of the carcass, after slaughtering, was 1,607 pounds. In the same market was the carcass of an imported Durham ox, fatted at Santa Clara, which weighed only 141 pounds less. A number of other choice cattle have been slaughtered for Christmas beef by the different butchers.

THE Petaluma Journal says that the cold, frosty nights now occurring are very opportune for the orchardists. The buds upon the almond and the cherry trees have already commenced swelling. Jack made his appearance in this case just in time to save dipping these precocious trees in the bud.

Be not a slave to authority; if you think anything of yourself, think for yourself.

[For the California Farmer.] CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS! Christmas! I remember, one December, In the olden time, The sweet olden time, Of the strange and wondrous story, Of the birth, the death and glory, Of the man Jesus.

Like sentinels the corn sheaves stood, Along the mystic line of wood, Till night came down and like a bride, In veils of snow her shame to hide, Her silent shuttle sped so swift, The wind had woven field and rift Into a shroud of spotless white, Before the hour of candlelight, The hearth-fire blazing, upward curled; The andirons glowed, a fiery world Each globe of brass to fancy seemed, A golden era that I'd dreamed. I listened to the wind and laughed; My Grandfather stopped ere he had quaffed The elder from his earthen mug, And bade me leave my easy rug; To leap upon his knee—said he: "My boy, this night is joy to thee; But frost will bite and winter sting On hearths where crickets never sing; The cold and wind thou laughest by, Make widows weep and orphans cry. But hang thy sock along the line, These things are not for heart-like thine, And bring me yonder faded book; It was my mother's"—and he took, A lingering sip of home-made wine, As clear as sparkling juice from Rhine, As he said to me, "I will tell Thee a strange story, of what befell The watching Shepherds on a night When stars lit earth like candle-light!" So I listened and tears glistened, When I learned why it was Christened!

Christmas! Christmas! I remember, one December, In the olden time, The rare olden time, Of the weird and wondrous story, Of the pain—the joy—the glory, Of the man Jesus.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24th, 1863.

Letters from an Old Californian to the East.

NUMBER EIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1863.

Astor's and Cooper's Monuments—Opera—Dr. Scott's Troubles—The Laboring Classes—The "California Farmer"—The East—Our Money System checking Emigration to California, etc.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I had occasion, the other day, to look up some disputed points, that took me through the public libraries, and made me acquainted with the magnificent gifts of Astor and Peter Cooper. The Cooper Institute occupies a magnificent building, opposite the Bible House, and is well worth a visit. The library is not large yet, but its picture gallery is a valuable one; its schools of designs are already most useful, and its reading room is admirably arranged, and is visited by an intelligent class of working people, and poor scholars, who have not yet learned to turn their thoughts into gold, or rather greenbacks. The income for its support is obtained from the stores in the lower floor, and the hall, which has obtained such a notoriety as a political meeting place. This is a misfortune, and it is proposed to devote this part of the building to nobler uses, as soon as a fund can be raised, which will supply the income at present obtained from its rental. Political meetings in New York, most unfortunately, seem to be given up to a class of people who delight in unseemly noise and rowdiness; otherwise, the use of the hall for such objects would not be objectionable.

The Astor library is all that can be desired. It may be greatly enlarged, as it will be, for fortunately it has become the hobby of the family; but it cannot be more useful. All the rarest standard works are to be found on its shelves, and it is probably one of the most complete collections of works of reference in the world. It is certainly small in comparison with some of the great libraries on the continent of Europe, but none excel it in its peculiar character. Dr. Osgood is an accomplished scholar, and he has devoted the best years of his life to this work.

We have had two Opera troupes in New York, and the public has benefited by the rivalry. Maretzke has produced Ione Judith, and promises Faust and Dinorah. Grau has not given us any new operas, but he has brought out two new prima donnas, Veri Lorini, and Mile. Castri; still, I think Bianchi equal to either of them. I am aware of the faults of the opera in San Francisco, but neither the Maretzke or Grau troupes are faultless. The troubles of Dr. Scott in New York have commenced. The New York Sunday Herald contains advertisements that are intended to provoke a public statement of his views from the distinguished divine. Mrs. Church, and other Californians, are regular attendants and pew-holders at his Church.

The misery which I see in New York is heart-

rending, and is particularly disagreeable to a Californian. The laboring classes, however, were never so well paid as they are now, and it seems that the high wages has not increased their industry. Intemperance, unfortunately, is the skeleton which is behind the door of the working man in New York. Notwithstanding the high prices, you can well understand that the expenses of living here are not as great as in California, and yet the mechanic in San Francisco is infinitely better off than his cotemporary in New York.

I am glad to tell you that the CALIFORNIA FARMER is more popular than any other paper that comes from the Golden State. It is doing much good, particularly among the class of farmers who design to move westward. I could tell you of several cases within my own knowledge, of substantial men, who have moved to California from Central New York. The other papers say too little of the agricultural advantages, and too much of the speculative mines of California. You know that the substantial people here are suspicious of anything like speculation in any form. The noble stand that California has taken for the Union has done a world of good here, although the difference of exchange between gold and greenbacks will keep many back who had contemplated moving to the Pacific. Yours, etc., S.

MINERALOGY.

Copper.

Copper occurs native in considerable quantities; also combined with oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and various acids.

The ores of copper vary in specific gravity from 3.5 to 8.5, and seldom exceed 4 in hardness. Many of the ores give to borax a green color in the outer flame, and an opaque dull-red in the inner. With carbonate of soda on charcoal, nearly all the ores are reduced, and a globule of copper obtained; borax and tin-foil are required in some cases where a combination with other metals conceals the copper. When soluble in the acids, a clean plate of iron inserted in the solution becomes covered with copper, and ammonia produces a blue solution.

NATIVE COPPER.

Monometric. In octahedrons; no cleavage apparent. Often in plates or masses, or arborescent and filiform shapes.

Color copper-red. Ductile and malleable. H=2.5—3, G=8.58. Native copper often contains a little silver, disseminated throughout it. Before the blow-pipe it fuses readily, and on cooling it is covered with a black oxyd. Dissolves in nitric acid, and produces a blue solution with ammonia.

Obs. Native copper accompanies the ores of copper, and usually occurs in the vicinity of dikes of igneous rocks.

Siberia, Cornwall, and Brazil, are noted for the copper they have produced. A mass supposed to be from Bahia, now at Lisbon, weighs 2616 pounds. The vicinity of Lake Superior is one of the most extraordinary regions in the world for its native copper, where it occurs mostly in vertical seams in trap, and also in the enclosing sandstone. A mass weighing 3,704 pounds has been taken from thence to Washington city: It is the same that was figured by Schoolcraft, in the American Journal of Science, volume iii, p. 201. Masses from 1,000 to 3,700 pounds, from this region, have been exposed on the wharfs of Boston, Mass. This is small compared with other pieces which have since been laid open. One large mass was quarried out in the "Cliff mine," whose weight has been estimated at 80 tons. It was 50 feet long, 6 feet deep, and averaged 6 inches in thickness. This copper contains intimately mixed with it about 3-10 per cent of silver. Besides this, perfectly pure silver, in strings, masses, and grains, is often disseminated through the copper, and some masses, when polished, appear sprinkled with large white spots of silver, resembling, as Dr. Jackson observes, a porphyry with its felspar crystals. Crystals of native copper are also found penetrating masses of prehnite, and analcime, in the trap rock.

This mixture of copper and silver cannot be imitated by art, as the two metals form an alloy when melted together. It is probable that the separation, in the rocks, is due to the cooling from fusion being so extremely gradual, as to allow the two metals to solidify separately, at their respective temperatures of solidification—the trap being an igneous rock, and ages often elapsing, as is well known, during the cooling of a bed of lava covered from the air.

Small specimens of native copper have been found in the States of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, where the same formation occurs. One mass from near Somerville weighs 78 pounds, and is said originally to have weighed 128 pounds. Near New Haven, Conn., a mass of 80 pounds was formerly found. Near Brunswick, N. J., a vein or sheet of copper, from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch thick, has been observed and traced along for several rods.

VITREOUS COPPER ORE.

Trimetric. Cleavage parallel to the faces of a right rhombic prism, but indistinct. M: M=119° 35'. Secondary forms, variously modified rhombic prisms. Also in compound crystals like aragonite; often massive.

Color and streak blackish lead-gray, often tarnished blue or green. Streak sometimes shining. H=2.5—3. G=5.5—5.8.

Composition: Sulphur 20.6, copper 77.2, iron 1.5. Before the blow-pipe it gives off fumes of

sulphur, fuses easily in the external flame, and boils. After the sulphur is driven off, a globule of copper remains. Dissolves in heated nitric acid, with a precipitation of the sulphur.

Diff. The vitreous copper ore resembles vitreous silver ore; but the luster of a surface of fracture is less brilliant, and they afford different results before the blow-pipe. The solution made by putting a piece of the ore in nitric acid, covers an iron plate (or knife blade) with copper, while a similar solution of the silver ore covers a copper plate with silver.

Obs. Occurs with other copper ores in beds and veins. At Cornwall, splendid crystallizations occur. Siberia, Hesse, Saxony, the Baunat, Chile, etc., afford this ore.

In the United States, a vein affording fine crystallizations occurs at Bristol, Conn.

Other localities are at Wolcottville, Simsbury, and Cheshire, Conn.; at Schuyler's Mines, and elsewhere, N. J.; in the U. S. copper mine district, Blue Ridge, Orange county, Virginia; between New Market and Taneytown, Maryland; and sparingly at the copper mines of Michigan and the Western States; abundantly at some mines north of Lake Huron.

Blue copper is a dull blue-black massive mineral. Gr.=3.8. It contains 65 per cent of copper.

Digenite is a dark lead-gray sulphuret containing 70.2 per cent of copper. Gr.=4.6—4.68. Streak black. From Chile, and also Thuringia.

COPPER PYRITES.—Sulphuret of Copper and Iron. Dimetric. Crystals tetrahedral or octahedral; sometimes compound. Cleavage indistinct. Also massive, and of various imitative shapes.

Color, brass-yellow, often tarnished deep yellow, and also iridescent. Streak unmetallic, greenish-black, and but little shining. H=3.5—4. Gr.=4.15—4.17.

Composition: sulphur 36.3, copper 32.1, iron 31.5. Fuses before the blow-pipe to a globule which is magnetic, owing to the iron present. Gives sulphur fumes on charcoal. With borax affords pure copper. The usual effect with nitric acid.

Diff. This ore resembles native gold, and also iron pyrites. It is distinguished from gold by crumbling when it is attempted to cut it, instead of separating in slices; and from iron pyrites in its deeper yellow color, and in yielding easily to the point of a knife, instead of striking fire with a steel.

Obs. Copper pyrites occurs in veins in granitic and allied rocks; also in graywacke, etc. It is usually associated with iron pyrites, and often with galena, blende, and carbonates of copper. The copper of Fablan, Sweden, is obtained mostly from this ore, where it occurs with serpentine in gneiss. Other mines of this ore are in the Harz, near Goslar; in the Banat, Hungary, Thuringia, etc. The Cornwall ore is mostly of this kind, and 10 to 12,000 tons of pure copper are smelted annually. The ore for sale at Redruth is said to be by no means a rich ore. It rarely yields 12 per cent, and generally only 7 or 8, and occasionally as little as 3 to 4 per cent of metal. In the latter case such poverty of ore is only made up by its facility of transport, the moderate expense of fuel, or the convenience of smelting. Its richness may generally be judged of from the color; if of a fine yellow hue, and yielding readily to the hammer, it is a good ore; but if hard and pale yellow it contains very largely of iron pyrites, and is of poor quality.

In the United States there are many localities of this ore. It occurs in Massachusetts, at the Southampton lead mines, at Turner's Falls on the Connecticut, at Hatfield and Sterling; in Vermont at Stafford, where it is now profitably worked, and at Shrewsbury, Corinth, Waterbury; in New Hampshire, at Franconia, Shelburn, Unity, Warren, Eaton, Lyme, Haverhill; in Maine at the Lubec lead mines, and Dexter; in New York, at the Ancram lead mine, also near Rosse, and at Wurtsboro; in Pennsylvania, at Morgantown; in Virginia, at the Phenix copper mines, Fauquier county, and at the Walton gold mine, Luzerne county; in Maryland, in the Catoctin mountains, between New Market and Taneytown; in North Carolina, in Davidson and Guilford counties. In Michigan, where native copper is so abundant, this is a rare ore; but it occurs at Presque Isle, at Mineral Point, and in Wisconsin, where it is the predominating ore.

Uses. This ore, besides being mined for copper, is extensively employed in the manufacture of blue vitrol (sulphate of copper), in the same manner that sulphate of iron (copperas) is obtained from iron pyrites.

Cubao is a sulphuret of copper and iron, containing sulphur 34.8, iron 42.5, copper 23.0.

Cheap Field Fence.

A good and sufficient field fence can be made with fifteen inches in width of boards, or fifty rods of fence to the thousand feet of boards. Set the posts, and nail the first board nine inches from the ground; then make the spaces five, six, seven, and ten inches, five boards three inches each is fifteen inches; now turn a furrow six inches deep toward the fence on each side. This brings the earth within three inches of the bottom board, and adds six inches to the height of the fence, measuring from the bottom of the furrow, and the ditch or bank makes it very unhandy for animals to get at the fence. This makes a fence four feet ten inches high.

I have several hundred rods of such fence. The first was built five years ago. It has proved perfectly safe and sufficient against cattle that were voracious. It is not racked by the wind like a fence of wider boards. Fourteen-foot boards, with one post in the middle, take a less number of posts, and make as good fence as twelve. I have used white oak board at about twelve dollars per thousand, and swamp oak split posts at four cents each.—[S. Sharpe, in Genesee Farmer.

TO FASTEN HANDLES.—When pitchforks or hoes get loose on the handle, drive them in solid by the side of one or more strips of India rubber; they will stay.—[C. W. C., in Ohio Farmer.

General Rules for Plowing.

(CONTINUED)

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

The next great operation, performed with the plow, is here called *subsoiling*. The object of this is similar to that of trench-plowing—that of loosening the substratum, and deepening the soil to be cultivated. But it differs in this respect: trenching, either by the spade or the plow, buries the surface soil, and covers it with that which is turned up; but subsoiling plows aims to loosen the substratum to the depth required, without bringing it to the surface or covering the mould, and, by the gradual intermixture of the lower stratum with the upper soil, to enrich it, and ultimately convert the whole into an equally arable and fertile condition. Subsoiling is performed by a plow of a peculiar construction, following in the furrow of a common plow. If we suppose the first plow to have turned up the land to the depth of seven inches, the next plow loosens it to the depth of nine inches more, so that the whole land plowed is in this case equal to sixteen inches. The great objection to trenching land, either by the plow or spade, is, that it brings the inert soil to the surface in a condition unsuited to the purposes of vegetation, and that thus much time is necessarily lost before it can, without great expense, be restored to its fertility. The advantage of subsoiling is, that it so gradually raises the substratum to mingle with the top soil, that the cultivation of the latter is not interrupted, but the soil is benefited by the slight intermixture. Another and very great advantage derived from subsoiling, is in the admission of air and heat to the loosened soil, by which it is improved, and better subserves the purposes of vegetation, and at the same time opportunity is given for the free expansion of the roots of the plant. On many descriptions of soil, the surface, or vegetable mould, rests upon a hard pan at greater or less depth, and which is impervious to the roots of the plant, and does not suffer even the water to pass off freely. However long this may have existed, as the plow has usually gone only to a certain depth, this substratum has become the more indurated by the treading of the horses in the plowed furrow, and the constant sliding of the sole of the plow over it. It is the object of the subsoil-plow always to break up this pan, which, after being broken up and exposed to the air, gradually crumbles and becomes mingled with the upper soil.

This is subsoiling, as it is here termed, of which every modern treatise of English husbandry is full. It can scarcely be said to be an absolutely new practice, for passing a second plow in an open furrow may be considered as a species of subsoiling; yet the credit of introducing the practice, and establishing it upon just principles, as connected with draining the land, must be fully accorded to James Smith, of Deanston, in Scotland, a man of whose sound understanding and practical skill I might speak in the highest terms, if my humble voice would add any thing to the distinguished and substantial reputation which he enjoys throughout the kingdom. I have been over the estate in Scotland which was under his care; and, though the land may be considered as inferior, yet its fine appearance, the regular arrangement of his fields, the condition of his fences, and the perfect cleanness and productiveness of his grounds, present an eminent and beautiful example of the most improved husbandry. A great portion of his labors are indeed under ground, and out of sight; but the results of them are obvious.

Mr. Smith was the active manager of an extensive cloth or cotton factory, in the neighborhood of which was the farm on which he effected such improvements. The condition of the factory in all its departments, the buildings for the persons who are employed in the factory, the whole arrangement of the factory village, the condition and reputable conduct of the operatives, and the measures taken for their educational improvement, are very much in advance of what is to be found in many places both in England and the United States, and, while they do Mr. Smith himself the highest honor, present a beautiful example for imitation. Mr. Smith is entitled to the high merit, not of applying the sub-soil plow to the land merely (by which the most valuable improvements have been effected), but to the interesting community of several hundred, over which, as the agent of the Deanston works or factory, he presided. By education, and by paternal care and interest in their welfare, he has done what he could for the improvement of their condition. He may be said to have broken up and elevated the lower strata, that, by bringing them from a degraded condition to the light and air and by degrees preparing them to intermingle with the higher strata, he might alike benefit both parties, and substantially improve the character of the whole.

Mr. Smith invented a plow for the express purpose of subsoiling; it is without a mould-board, but it has a feather on the share. Several other plows have been invented for the same purpose—one made under the direction of Mr. Posey, called the Chatsbury plow, which proposed to perform both the operation of plowing the land and subsoiling at the same time. It was therefore a common plow, and, several inches below the sole of the plow, and behind it, there was attached a turned-up or crooked line or foot, calculated to descend into the soil in the furrow to the prescribed depth. The draught of this plow must be of course, by such an arrangement, considerably increased, and the instrument would appear rather clumsy in its operation. If it did its work well, that is all that could be required. One of its great merits is stated to be a considerable superiority over the Deanston plow, in lightness of draught. I have never seen it employed. Another sub-soil plow, which has been recommended, is a single iron line or foot, attached to a proper frame with handles, and which, being drawn through the furrow after the other plow, loosens the soil in a single line. It would seem to be an instrument of small expense, as well as simple construction; but it executes the work very imperfectly, not stirring the whole ground, but dividing it

only in single lines. Mr. Smith's plow, having a small feather on the share, not only moves the whole bottom of the furrow, but it raises a small portion of the subsoil, and lays it against the side of the furrow already turned over, thus mingling the subsoil and the upper soil in some small portions together. This may be considered as a decided advantage. But, to describe the practice of subsoiling land without that of thorough-draining, which forms a part of the same system, would be unjust to Mr. Smith. This, however, I shall do most fully under the subject of draining, which will come as a matter of course.

To subsoil without draining is not to be indiscriminately recommended. In heavy and clay soils, it would be of little use, as they would soon settle down into their former compactness. In some soils it would only serve to increase their wetness, as the water, sinking deeper into the ground, without any provision for its escape, would pass off less quickly by evaporation than if nearer the surface. In lighter soils, where its only effect would be to loosen the soil, it would undoubtedly be beneficial.

Growing Corn.

How One Hundred Bushels of Corn is Grown to the Acre Year after Year in Seneca County, N. Y. Joseph Wright commenced high farming in Indian corn some eight years ago. He took a large field of sandy loam that had been worn to the sub-soil by hard usage, straightened the brook that ran through it into a broad deep ditch which debouched into Seneca Outlet; then he put in lateral underdrains of pipe-like, thirty to forty inches deep, and from twenty to forty feet apart. On this field of twenty acres he drew many loads of stall manure during the winter, feeding his own large stock of hives daily rations of still slop on the same field, using his fattening cattle to draw the same from the distillery. In the spring the lot was plowed; the chemical effect of so much urine left by the cattle on the surface soil had now completely changed its color from a hungry drab to a dark chocolate. The corn was planted early in May with the eighteen-rowed yellow dent corn of Ohio, in hills four feet apart, north and south, three and a half feet east and west; it was cultivated with a five-tooth steel cultivator as soon as the plants began to appear, in order to let in sunshine and hasten the growth, while it also destroyed the weeds. The hoe was only used to hill up the corn a very little, and to clear the weeds around it; but the cultivator was used until the corn reached above the horse's back, as often as the surface needed stirring, without waiting for the weeds to grow. This corn was ripe, cut up, and hauled off very early in September; then a cultivator leveled the hills and prepared the ground to receive timothy seed, which was immediately sown; the next summer he cut a good crop of timothy hay, and the season after a monstrous crop of the same. Two crops of hay might have been made the second season, but he turned in his horses and bovines to pasture the second crop, planting the field again with corn the next season, getting the second heavy crop of corn.

This field has been planted to corn every year since, receiving every winter from twenty to twenty-five loads of green stall manure to the acre. The yield has never been less than one hundred and fifty to sixty bushels of ears to the acre, three bushels of ears making two bushels of shelled corn; the ears were large, many of them nine inches long, and filled to the tip end; the cob very small, and the collar only a stem of half to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, but the kernels are very long, some of the ears yield three full gills of corn. But it is necessary to have selected western corn every year for seed, as in our climate the dent runs out, the cobs grow larger and the kernels shorter and more round, every year consecutively more and more, when the seed is grown here. Although it requires a highly manured warm soil to grow this corn, it takes no more labor to plant and tend it than flint corn, and the cereal yield has proved to be one-third more when planted side by side. Some of our astute Fayette farmers, are now growing this variety of corn with such success that they will never go back to the flint corn. Mr. Wright cuts up his corn very early to save his fodder perfect, puts it in large stacks, where the stalks cure well and are fit to haul in, hulk, and mow-away, in later fall. Some are hauled in the field and kept in stacks until needed to cut up with the stalk-cutter in March and April; these large ligneous stalks are cut fine and treated with Indian meal for his 150 head of equines and bovines. He grows much timothy and but little clover, for the reason that his land is so highly manured that the clover lodges. He has lately leased a poor, badly worn field, on which to grow clover by the aid of his surplus manure; for, although clover draws more of its nourishment from the atmosphere than the cereal grasses, it fails to grow on an exhausted soil. —[S. WILLIAMS, Seneca Falls, in N. Y. World.]

Corn Growing on the Prairies.

There has been some discussion in late numbers of the Rural in regard to the labor necessary to raise an acre of corn on the prairies of Illinois. As that has been my home for the last three years, and as I am somewhat acquainted with the system of farming pursued by Mr. Sullivan, and other large Illinois farmers, perhaps you will permit me to explain how corn is raised ready to harvest, with about three-fourths per day of manual labor per acre.

His plow land is fenced into fields one mile square, containing about six hundred and forty acres each. The rows are one mile in length, and but little time lost in turning. The soil is a light black loam, in which are no stones or stumps, or hard clay-banks, and an acre can be plowed or cultivated, with much less labor than in Western New York.

The ground is usually plowed with a gang-plow, consisting of two plows, each cutting fourteen inches, drawn by three yoke of oxen. One man N. H. in cutting off the end of the bag of the

words, it takes one-fifth of a day to plow one acre. In harrowing, one man drives ten yoke of oxen abreast, attached to a long beam, in the rear of which are fastened ten harrows. In this manner one man harrows forty acres in a day. Thus it takes one-fifth of a day to harrow one acre. One man, with Brown's corn-planter plants two rows as fast as a team can walk, completing from ten to fifteen acres per day. Hence it takes one-tenth of a day to plant one acre.

In cultivating, a man drives a span of horses astride of a row, and cultivates two rows at a time, riding on the cultivator. He can cultivate six to eight acres per day, twice in a row. The corn is usually cultivated three times, twice in a row, which would be equivalent to six times once in a row. Thus, to cultivate corn three times, it takes three-sixths of a day. Now add:

Plowing	1-5	= 3-40
Harrowing	1-40	= 1-40
Planting	1-10	= 1-40
Cultivating three times	3-0	= 1-20 = 40

33-40

This is a little more than three-fourths of a day, though it could be easily done in that time. My estimate is nearer the fact. Mr. Sullivan last year raised 1,800 acres of corn, with 1,500 days work of manual labor. In the mellow land of the prairie the weeds are all destroyed by thorough cultivation, and it is not necessary to hoe the corn there.

Some of your correspondents do not appear to understand the significance of the term, so common in the West, to "lay-by" corn. It is a Virginia and Kentucky term, and means to plow or cultivate corn for the third or last time. It is very much more work to harvest the corn than to raise it, as we have, as yet, no practical machine for cutting and shocking. It is a good day's work for one man to cut and put in the shock one acre of Illinois corn, and it takes a good hand to pick and put into the crib from fifty to seventy bushels, the usual yield of an acre.

But very little of the corn put in the shock is ever husked. It is drawn from the field each day during the winter, and scattered in the "feed lot," where the cattle, or sheep, or mules, or young horses, or hogs, husk and shell it for themselves. [Rural New Yorker.]

Sheds for Sheep.

Many who are keeping sheep, says the Mo. Valley Farmer, do not know how to shelter them properly. Thousands and thousands are lost by improper shelter annually; but many more are lost in the West by having no shelter at all. Indeed, shelter is much more needed here than at the North. The sheep, with its warm fleece, can stand a great deal of cold without suffering. At the North it is cold, but dry during winter. It is true that snow falls there; but snow is not near as bad for sheep as rain. Here we have scarcely any snow, but a deal of rain. It falls, and the fleece becomes saturated with it, thus chilling the whole system. Any one who has fallen into water in the winter, so as to get a thorough ducking, can appreciate how a sheep feels with its fleece saturated with water. Is it any wonder that sheep should die thus exposed? It takes a long time for a fleece to dry out, when once wet, and all this time the sheep must suffer, and perhaps perish.

All the shelter that is necessary for sheep is a good roof. Posts can be put in the ground, and the roof can be started within three or four feet of the ground, and no siding will be required. A span roof is best, and the building can be extended as far as you please. This plan for shelter admits a free circulation of air from every quarter, which the sheep needs. It is very injurious to build up all around the shed. The sheep inhale the same air over and over again, after the oxygen is exhausted—and disease and death are the result. Give sheep plenty of air, and keep them dry, and if fed well, they will thrive accordingly.

Make your shelter on knolls or high ground, where it will be sure to be dry; for sheep like dry beds. They always select the highest, driest grounds to sleep.

We hope our readers will see that their sheep are favored with good protection from the rain. It is cruel to leave them exposed to it.

If shingles cannot be had for the roof, plank will do—making a steep pitch to carry off the rain.

Castrating Animals.

PERHAPS you think there has been enough said on castrating; but I will give my style, in a very few words, and as it will not cost anything but the reading, you cannot complain much, if you think enough has been said upon the matter.

Lambs should be castrated from one to two weeks old. My style is to cut the end of the bag off, remove the thin film from the testicles, and follow the cord as low as can well be before it is cut off, for it is the cord only that will swell when cut off long. I use only cold water on the wound. I think S. Edwards Todd gave a preference to castrating by cutting.

One word on cording, as I prefer it, in castrating old bucks. Tie a strong cord around the neck of the scrotum as tight as can well be drawn; in twenty-four hours repeat the operation to be sure that all circulation is stopped; then in twenty-four hours more cut the bag off about one inch from the cord, and the work is done. If the work is well done, you will have no trouble about their being stiff and poor. I think April the best time to do it.

Calves should be castrated from three to four weeks old, the same as the lamb, without cutting off the end of the bag. The bag can be cut on the opposite side, about 1 1/2 inches long; let the gash come about down to the end, and there will be no trouble about the gash closing up too quick. I think all who like to see all parts of the noble ox perfect in form, will object to the method as practiced by your correspondent from Newport, N. H., in cutting off the end of the bag of the calf. —[N. H. Jour. of Ag.]

APPLE PIE—Nice apple pie can be made without sweetening if you select pleasant apples, slice them thin, lay in your crust, grate a little dry orange peel over them, add a little salt or butter, put on the upper crust and smooth it down closely to exclude the air. Do not make holes in the upper crust and the steam will cook the fruit much better. If you have sweet apples, two-thirds sweet apples can be laid in the bottom of the crust and tart apples placed over them. This makes a good Hard Times Pie.

Stewed sweet apples can be strained with pumpkin for pies, instead of other sweetening, and for eggs, half a cracker to a pie pounded and added to the mixture, with good milk, make good pies—at least, people who eat them say so. Farmer's wives cannot tell any substitute for milk—that must be learned of milk dealers.

BAKED EGGS—Butter your tin, drop in your eggs and bake them three minutes in a hot oven. They are much more healthy than fried in pork.

DIPHTHERIA—We have received a recipe for the cure of diphtheria, from a physician who says that of 1,000 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, 2 drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, 1 drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup which half fill with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply 1 oz. each of spirits turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia mixed, every four to the whole of the throat and to the breast-bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

Remedies for Sick Cows.

Our best cow was recently ill, and for the benefit of our readers we give a diagnosis of her case, and the remedies recommended and used, and the result. The first indications of any difficulty was an almost total cessation of flow of milk. Upon examination, the horns and extremities were cold. Rumination had ceased, and appearance of bloated was apparent, eyes dull and heavy. Upon moving about, signs of extreme weakness were manifest. A few hours after, she was found to be curled up and shivering, as in mid-winter.

Three remedies were recommended, by as many different men. One was, half a pint of soft-soap mixed with two quarts of cider. Another was, a quart of a pound of salutaris dissolved in a quart of skimmed milk. Another, a tablespoonful of saltpetre, and a quart of a pound of ginger, mixed in warm water. As the soap and cider was first recommended, we gave that the preference, and administered it. A few hours later the medicine operated as a cathartic and tonic, and relief was indicated by the general appearance of the animal. She soon began to eat, and as soon as we considered it safe, she was furnished with a generous supply of succulent food for the purpose of restoring her milk functions to a healthy condition. The treatment, generally, has been successful, though her milk has not as yet been fully restored.

NEW WAY TO KILL THE COTTON MAGGOT.—The season of planting onions in California is at hand; we commend the following advice: Levi Bartlett writes to the Country Gentleman, that Gardner Davis, of Warner, has succeeded in raising a good crop of onions for the past six years, by killing the maggots with hot water. Speaking of his present crop, he says: "His seed this year was sown on the 7th of May: soon after they came up they were beset with legions of the small fly, which eat off the tops of the young plant. He soon, however, put a stop to their ravages by scattering over the bed nearly a barrel of unleached ashes. A few weeks after the maggots commenced operations. He gave these their quietus by scalding them with hot water. The way he does it is this: he removes the sprinkler of a large watering pot, inserting in the nozzle a stopper of wood, having a hole through it about the size of a pipe-stem; the hot water is poured through the hole in the plug, along the drills near the roots of the plants, which kills the maggots, but does not injure the growing onions. In this way he has been over the bed four times this season, having used between thirty and forty pails of 'boiling-hot water.' This is the seventh year he has practiced this hot water system with success."

A BIG HAUL.—Jas. L. Majors, of Santa Cruz, in order to drain his meadows, a few days since removed the bar or entrance to the Laguna la Palos. On visiting the spot the next morning, he found the Laguna literally alive with trout, and from which he took 618, of an average weight of three-quarters of a pound. So says the Pejaro Times.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

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MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Taolonne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in this line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

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Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SPEC a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, in an endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED, LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, Tulips, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peony-root, Iris, and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.



Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS, Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of local imposture, in case their Orders should be filled at some IMPROPER ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also qualified to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

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SEED WAREHOUSE,

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THE "GOLDEN HARP"

... AND ...

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

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The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pau - Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.

Man and the Soil.

Man, property, or capital, may procure a man all the advantages of wealth; but property in land gives him much more than this. It gives him a place in the domain of the world; it gives him a life with the life that animates all creation. Money is an instrument by which man can procure the satisfaction of his wants and his desires. Landed property is the establishment of man as the sovereign in the midst of nature. It satisfies not only his wants and his desires, but tastes deeply implanted in his nature. For his family it creates that domestic country, called home, with all the living sympathies, and all the future hopes and projects which people it. And whilst property in land is more consonant than any other to the nature of man, it affords a field of activity the most favorable to his moral development, the most suited to inspire a just sentiment of his nature and his powers. In almost all the other trades or professions, whether commercial or scientific, success appears to depend solely upon vigilance. In agricultural life man is constantly in the presence of God, and of His power. Activity, talent, prudence, and vigilance, are as necessary here as elsewhere, to the success of his labors—but they are not less insufficient than they are necessary. It is God who rules the seasons and the temperature, the sun, and the rain, and all those phenomena of nature which determine the success or failure of the labors of man on the soil which he cultivates. There is no pride which can resist this dependence, no address which can escape it. Nor is it only a sentiment of humanity as to his power over his own destiny which is thus inculcated upon man; he learns also tranquillity and patience. He cannot flatter himself that the most ingenious invention, or the most restless activity will insure his success—when he has done all that depends upon him for the cultivation and fertilization of the soil, he must wait with resignation. The more profoundly we examine the situation in which man is placed by the possession and cultivation of the soil, the more do we discover how rich it is in salutary lessons to his reason, and benign influence on his character. Men do not analyze these facts, but they have an instinctive sentiment of them, which powerfully contributes to that peculiar respect in which they hold property in land, and to the preponderance which that kind of property enjoys over every other. This preponderance is a natural, legitimate, and salutary fact, which, especially in a great country, society at large has a strong interest in recognizing and respecting.

WHISKY DRINKING IN THE ARMY.—"Dunn Browne," a demoralized clergyman, turned army correspondent of the Springfield Republican, thus discourses of the use of whisky in the army: "An army is a big thing, and it takes a great many eatables, and not a few drinkables to carry it along. Have you any idea how many barrels of 'commissary' (that's gentle euphemism for whisky), it takes a week to run the machine? I don't know exactly, but I do know that it would be better to Uncle Sam than 100,000 volunteers to his army. If he would shut off entirely and absolutely the supply of intoxicating liquors from officers and men, from surgeons, hospitals, and everything and everybody connected with the army. On what ground is the present vast supply of whisky furnished? Is it that an occasional ration may be issued to the soldiers when returning from picket, or after an exhausted march? Why, there hasn't been a whisky ration issued to a single regiment, to my knowledge, for many a month, and I am certainly within the truth, when I say that not ten a year are issued to the troops on an average. It is as good as a total abstinence society to be a private in the army. Cause why? The use of liquor has so increased among the officers, that none is now left over to be issued to the men! Three gallons a week are about the present usual allowance of a brigadier general, and inferior officers in proportion. A major general, who is liberal and reasonably hospitable, is expected to spend at least his pay in various liquors. Every time a general or staff officer calls upon a comrade, the bottle is expected to be produced. Every time an officer is to be promoted, he is expected to 'wet his commission.' Every occasion of a sword or horse presentation is improved for a big drunk all round. It is not considered yet quite reputable for an officer to be helplessly or crazily drunk, when actually engaged on some special duty, such as an officer of the picket, or judge advocate of a court-martial, but at other times it is nothing against him, and even if caught in such a case it is rather his misfortune than his fault, poor fellow."

EVERY ONE TO THEIR TASTE.—EPICUREAN DISHES. Ants are eaten in many countries. In Brazil the largest species are prepared with a sauce of resin. In Africa they stew them with butter. In the East Indies they are caught in pits, carefully roasted like coffee, and eaten by mouthfuls afterward. Mr. Swathman says: "I have eaten them several times, dressed in this way, and think them delicate, nourishing, and wholesome. They are something sweeter, though not so fat and clogging as the caterpillar or maggot of the palm-tree snout-beetle, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures, particularly the French, as the greatest dainty of the western world." A curry of ants' eggs is a very costly luxury in Siam. And in Mexico, the people have, from time immemorial, eaten the eggs of a water insect, which prevails in the lagoons of that city. The Ceylonese, ungrateful wretches! eat the bees, after robbing them of their honey. The African bushmen eat all the caterpillars they find. A bushman would be a valuable acquisition for a market-gardener's cabbage-field. The Australians are notorious as maggot-eaters; and the Chibchas, who waste nothing, eat the chrysalis of the silk-worm after they have wound the silk from its cocoon. It is said that the North American Indians used to eat locusts. [They are a "high dilly" among our California Diggers.] The African bushmen, and the savages of New Caledonia, are

very fond of spiders roasted. This singular taste is not unknown even in Europe. Beaumont tells of a young lady who, when walking in her garden used to eat all the spiders she could catch. Lande, the French astronomer, was equally fond of them; and a German immortalized by Rosel, used to spread them on bread instead of butter. [International Magazine.]

A Secret for Farmers.

It is worth knowing, that every keeper of cows may cause them to calve during the day-time, instead of night or day, as it may happen, causing much watching and want of sleep. The simple method is this: When the cow is in calf, and the milk beginning to fail, till she is about "yelled," let no milk be taken from her during the day, or at night, but milk her any time in the morning, and let none be taken but in the morning; and when her time to calve has come, she will drop her young in the daytime. Two of our friends have tried this simple method, and have found it correct in every case. One who has eighteen cows has tried it these two years, and now they never think of sitting up at night.—[Fife Jour.]

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS, STAINED GLASS, ETC.

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY, Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizing varying from 24x48 to 12x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

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PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Galckalvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoices just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories, GREEN-HOUSES, and GARDEN BUILDINGS.

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

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Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all others now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we warrant the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers, General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Market SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Wool or Hides: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 to \$1000, 2 per cent. And on Stock: Hay, Fruit, Produce, Hides, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc. amounts under \$3000, 5 per cent; over \$3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advanced on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

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Have on hand and for sale

SUGAR PANS, 100 to 140 Gallons.

CAULDRON KETTLES, 10 to 300 Gallons.

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PORTABLE FORGES, All Sizes for Camp-work, Etc.

Pressed Russia Mining Pans—Seamless. PE ORATED RUSSIA IRON, For Quartz Screens.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe Lead, Iron Tubing, Rubber Hose, Brass Goods, Stoves, Etc., Etc. ...ALSO... Manufacturers of the

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"MONITOR" COOKING-STOVES, ...OR... RANGES,

Of All Sizes, for Hotels, Steamers and Mining Companies. MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC, ...AND... JAPANESE GOODS.

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THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT, COOKING-STOVE

...FOR... Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850, With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-Back Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority: 1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1820.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front door, open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back doors. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, EXHAUSTION OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BROILING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by CALLED M. SICKLER, 423 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

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Pianoforte Manufactory, 418 MARKET STREET, Between Sansome and Battery streets.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-octave over-strung, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

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The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

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Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

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LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLACONS,

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Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purposes.

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Music Books, Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

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THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT DIRECT from the Manufacturers of a superior lot of GENUINE

PITT'S, and C. M. RUSSELL & Co's CELEBRATED

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE THRASHERS and SEPARATORS,

BOTH BELT AND GEARED.

These Machines are of the latest and most improved Manufacture, and acknowledged to be the best Machines ever offered to the Public.

...ALSO... 4, 6, 10, and 12-Horse

16 and 22-foot Stackers.

FARMERS are especially requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DE WITT, KITTLE & CO.,

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PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

Constantly in Store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

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HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS: "The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Esperadito*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal*.

\$225.--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$225; do., with carved legs, \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

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Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to \$300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from \$200 to \$500.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work; besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children come," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair trees," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular B. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we miss beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, send us," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside a still water," etc. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; \$15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, \$20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 35 cents, \$30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of songs for rich and poor soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come along to me of Heaven," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Price—paper covers, 10 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Hail Freedom's March," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 120 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Price—paper covers, 20 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100.

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Price—single copies, bound, 65 cents, \$5 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, \$65 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., 481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by ALLEN & SPIER, SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1863.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of this year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, and the fact that our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that California is indeed the garden of the world. To all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leices, and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask you the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a table full of yet unanswered letters, and much manuscript to decipher, read and arrange. The end of the year draws nigh. Christmas and New Year is upon us with its increasing duties and demand for time, for a little leisure and social enjoyment.

We have letters from M. A. S., from G. F. W., and from R. E. W., these are known and will be attended to. A. B. C. must send his genuine name; let us here remind correspondents that no attention can possibly be given to any communication on Social Life, or any important matter, that does not come from responsible sources and with genuine names.

"Childhood," by M. J. U., will appear. J. M. P., San Jose, will be attended to. S. & J., of Oroville, will receive our careful attention.

Ode to Christmas, by our well known correspondent, we were happy to receive, hope to hear often from the same source. R. W., on "Home Interests," interests us, and we think it will others.

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.—We received a card of invitation from Miss Lamond, the Principal of this well-known Seminary, and regret that previous engagements prevented our attendance at their festival concert, given on the eve of the 22d, the Pilgrim Father's Day. We are pleased to learn of the success attending this institution under the new administration. On the right education of females in California, will depend much of its future glory, and the permanence and purity of the social fabric. Unless the homes of our State shall have wisely educated wives and mothers, all the wealth of the country is of little value.

FINE GRAPES VINES.—Those who desire to plant vineyards would do well to read the new advertisement of Dr. Miller, of "Rattlesnake Bay." Dr. M. is well skilled in Vineyard Science, has been very successful in selecting the very best kinds of grapes, and we can assure our readers that they will be sure to be satisfied with what they order from this Nursery. Order early, plant early, and an early return will be the return will be the harvest.

RAIS.—We have been visited during Monday and Wednesday, of this week, with good soaking rains, which will greatly benefit farmers, miners and all others in the producing line. Thursday morning the weather cleared up sufficiently to indicate a pleasant Christmas Eve.

THE END OF THE YEAR.—We hope those who are indebted to the office will bear in mind how much they can help us in our new year's enterprise by a prompt remittance of what is due this office. We soon commence our Eleventh Year and what is now sent will be remembered and written in red letters.

The severest earthquake shock, experienced in this city for several years, occurred last Saturday afternoon, at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock. At first there was a quick jarring like a heavy weight falling on the floor of a building, with a rumbling noise; then a vibrating motion from east to west.

Christmas Day.

We greet our patrons and friends to-day with the customary salutations of the season. Our publication day this year has fallen upon many a festival day; we greet it as a happy omen of the future. Both Christmas and New Year's festival days are ours, and could our wishes but be fulfilled for all who are dear to us in memory, and were our purse as long as the list of names we would inscribe upon treasured mementoes, we could employ a host of carriers, and spend a little fortune, to make many hearts happy. But as every garment is cut according to the cloth, so our wishes can only be gratified according to the extent of our purse; but there is one thing we can do sincerely, we can offer a true heartfelt prayer for the happiness of others, and wish that all may enjoy in "happy homes" the richest of blessings, surrounded by kind loving parents, kindred, and friends.

To those patrons, whom we have often greeted on the return of this blessed day, we can only reiterate our earnest wishes for their true happiness.

In our city, although the sky above us has been overcast, and the clouds have dropped their tears, the sky of human hearts, by thousands, have been bright, as they sped from place to place in our thronged streets, gathering up treasures for "the loved ones of home," preparatory to Christmas morn, when good old Santa Claus should come down the chimney, and fill the stockings of hopeful ones.

Oh, what a blessed happy day this is to myriads of young and innocent hearts; and happy too is that heart that has made the greatest number the happiest. To-day children, parents, and Christians, all unite, on the birthday of our blessed Lord and Master, and while we renew our wishes to all, that this day may indeed be a happy one, we cannot close with any better expression of our views, than in the beautiful words we have selected from the "Lays of a Lifetime," as it sweetly speaks typically of this day:

THE CHRISTMAS GREEN.

"And the glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my Sanctuary."—ISAIAH, lvi, 13.

From the leafless wood we have gathered the pine, And the hark back to the forest and the wild vine, And the laurel hath sprung from its frozen sod, To wreath in beauty the House of God.

For this, the fir-tree and box shall wave A leafy wing o'er the holy place; Round the sainted altar the wreath shall fall, And the holy cross on the hallowed wall.

For this, the cedar its leaf unfolds, And hangs in shade o'er an icy world; And we crown thy path, O Saviour! now, With the living green and deathless bough.

"Thine Hosanna! a voiceless prayer, Feeling, the language can never share; To the silent worship of heart to Thee, And this is its bright orthodox prayer."

Death touched our home, and the spirit grieves, Its loved have passed with the summer leaves; Yet, brighter thoughts crest the verge of woe, Worked white from the turbid depth below.

A thought of Heaven! a trust in God! The faith that springs from its darkness and; A winter vine, that the storm hath tried; God's autograph on a blighted waste!

For this the fir tree and pine shall wave A leafy wing o'er the holy place; Round the sainted altar the wreath shall fall, And the holy cross on the hallowed wall.

Pilgrim Fathers' Day.

DECEMBER 22d, 1863, has passed away again. Who, among our half a million people even gave a thought to the "May Flower," the "Pilgrim Rock," and that band of noble God-trusting men landing in bleak December's day in their new homes? Who among our half million souls could spare a brief hour to think of what that glorious band of martyrs suffered for freedom's sake? We hope every reader of this brief notice, will at least send up a silent prayer to God, that the Liberty for which they aimed to achieve, may still be long perpetuated, and on this blessed festival day, the birth of our Saviour, the Pilgrim Fathers may also be remembered.

Down on GREENBACKS.—The "Democratic Press," (copperhead organ) of this city, comes out in a crushing leader, against adoption of the National Currency. The rebel government, on the recommendation of Jeff. Davis, did the same thing, by making it penal to "receive or circulate Legal Tenders of the United States Government." This accounts for the determined efforts of copperheads and secession sympathizers to maintain the gold monopoly. The friends of the so-called Southern Confederacy, while attempting to "fire the Southern heart," could not have done a worse act for their cause than to have permitted the Press to oppose the circulation of "Government Legal Tender Notes." The independent and pretended Union "Associated Press," who favor the money monopoly as well as telegraph, must be proud of the company they are in.

The Legislature has voted to adjourn from the 23d to Jan. 5th. Vote in Senate 23 to 15. The House killed the bill to transfer \$65,000, in greenbacks, to the Legislative Fund. Ayes, 54; noes, 18. In the Senate, Gaskill's bill, transferring \$150,000, due the Swamp Land Fund, by the State, to the Legislative Fund, was ordered engrossed. Myers' amendment leaving \$76,045 12, to the Swamp Land Fund prevailed. Leonard moved to amend, by providing that \$5,000 of said Legislative Fund shall be paid to the State Printer for printing; adopted. Various other amendments were lost, as also the motion to suspend the rules and to put the bill on its passage. On the 23d, the Senate passed the bill, by vote of 22 to 14, but the House refused to act on the bill. The bill to transfer the \$65,000 in greenbacks, to pay the Legislators at a discount of 25 per cent, was defeated. Hittell's course favored the depreciation of the currency.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The shipment of treasure, per steamer St. Louis, on Wednesday, was as follows: To England \$1,251,598 66; to New York \$334,935 93; to Panama \$10,000; to Havana \$9,902 75; total \$1,606,431 24; total since January 1, 1863, \$45,749,785 34; excess this year over corresponding period of 1862, \$3,170,024 30. The steamer took for Panama in transit for New York, 149 bales Wool, 136 bales Whalebone, 4516 Hides, 14 sks Silver Ore, and 11 pkgs per effects, valued at \$41,640 70. Also to Manzanillo and Acapulco, 10 bales Quicksilver, 100 grs-aks Flour, 7 bales Clothing, etc, valued at \$3,036 50.

Christ Came to Save Sinners.

What voice more fitting for such a day, than this voice from the prison house? Christ came to save lost souls. What Christian, what friend of suffering humanity, can read the following appeal, and not resolve to do something to aid those who are now incarcerated in the felon's cell. "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me." Let all who read this fervent appeal, of one who is now a prisoner, awake to duty. Let even criminals have a chance to reform, and let the Gospel be preached, and philanthropists' labor till those who are ready to perish, shall all be saved. We trust our Legislators will give attention to this strong appeal. One thing is certain, if our State make no effort to reform criminals, it fails in its duty, and brings disgrace and dishonor upon all in authority. In all the New England States, and nearly all other States, reform of criminals is the main effort. Shall California only aim to punish? The very tone of this suppliant for mercy, and for help to reform, is united with despair. His faith in man and man's humanity is gone. Heaven alone can reach his soul. We can only hope such a letter from the prison may awake a proper feeling over our State among Christians. We would say to this poor unfortunate, hear the beautiful words of Mrs. Sigourney, they will help you:

"O ye, whose hearts in secret bleed, O'er transient hope, like morning dew, O'er friendship faithless in your need, Or love to all its vows untrue, Who shrink from persecution's rod, Or slander's fang, or treachery's tone, Look meekly to the son of God, And in his grief forget your own."

"Forsaken are ye? So was He; Rejected? yet checked the 'vengeful word'; Rejected? Should the servant be Exalted o'er his suffering Lord? Nor deem that Heaven's omniscient eye Is e'er regardless of your lot. Deluded man from God may fly, But when was man by God forgot?"

A VOICE FROM THE PRISON.

It is so seldom that I hear the words of charity, or see them written, that when I do, I feel as though I could fall upon my knees and kiss the feet of those from whose pen or lips they emanated, but it seems to me all preach and no practice; charity like friendship, is but a name; there is no such thing in reality; those benevolent feelings are crushed, smothered by the overwhelming preponderance of human selfishness, the poor creature who is forced into the clutches of the law by some unhappy occurrence, or force of unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances, is crammed into a prison or drove to the lunatic asylum, and thence to the tomb. For proof of this it may be well remembered, the comment of a learned gentleman that visited the abode of the unfortunates some few months ago, pronouncing through the daily columns of the press that God might forgive them but man never would, thus forgetting Christ's blessed Commandment that "ye must forgive one another, and that he that ruleth the Universe is greater than great wicked men, and that Heaven is higher than the highest places of nations," thus placing man greater than his Maker, and at the same time forgetting that every eminent place of state, is not a sphere of light, and that there are but few, if any, of her rulers that retain and hold that purity of heart which God gave to them; is it not to be remembered that if a Harp be broken Art may repair it, or if a light be quenched that flame may enkindle it, and that the heart of youth is a wide prairie, and o'er it hangs the clouds of Heaven to water it in its most shriveled condition. And how seldom do we hear that soul-saving, charitable Word, pronounced in those days, "Thy sins be forgiven thee, go and sin no more." No, no, God is more merciful than man; man is implacable in his persecutions towards his fallen brother; one false step or misfortune, and down the victim goes; his supposed friends who warmed around him, in his days of prosperity, then quit him, as the sparks fly from the blacksmith's hammer. No hand of charity, is extended, with kind words, saying "come brother, stand up, be a man—go and sin no more." No, no, it is not so! if his sin can be brought under the head of crime, no matter whether he be young or old, healthy or feeble, crush him into the feld slave-pens of San Quentin, or drive him into the mad-house; it matters not where, so his course be downward; crush him out of human shape, body and soul; down with him, down with him no matter if to hell. It must be allowed that charity is awake from her slumbers by the cry of distress, she gazes and gazes around with dreamy eyes, inquires what is the matter? utters a few exclamations of pity and sympathy, for some one, or some thing that has passed forever out of the limits of human assistance. Perchance it may be some poor creature drove to desperation and crime for want of the common necessities of life, and that, too, in the land of wealth and extravagance. Charity mostly comes in too late to render any aid, the case is soon forgotten and charity relapses into her former state of dormancy, only to be again awake, too late, to some scene of human misery; perhaps to look upon the lifeless form of some poor erring member of the human family, who has been chased to the tomb by this implacable, obdurate, but not unpeachable generation; the murmuring wind whispers in her ear, too late, again! Charity, too late, return to thy slumbers again. Do I hear any one inquiring where objects of charity are at present suffering? Permit me to tell you where there are some suffering unnecessarily, some undeservedly, and to no purpose whatever; but do not curl your lip in scorn when I tell you. No, no, scorn not the vilest, they once were pure as you; and mercy would reclaim some of those men, when implacable punishment will drive to despair and finally to hell. Would it not be a work of Charity to endeavor to save some of those souls; remember, there is more rejoicing over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just men. Surely it would be a good work to help to save a soul, to cause rejoicing in heaven.

I allude to some of the inmates of San Quentin Prison; the stranger and the friendless can be found there, with no friend or relation within thousands of miles, no popular or influential politician to make intercession for them. Yes! yes! there is work there for the Christian and philanthropist, a field there for the exercise of charity, "the harvest is plenty, but the laborers are few."

I tell you, reader, if you could hear the poor young man, who by the evil associations of this land, has been led from the path of rectitude, exclaim in the anguish of his heart, "O, that I was back with my dear parents, who are now mourning me lost, I would be a good man, and sin no more," you could not help but pity, and feel that something ought to be done for him. And the father as he dreams of his weeping wife, and the partner of his young and happy days, with her little ones clinging to her and crying for food, exclaims, as the clammy exudation of mental agony oozes from his throbbing temples, "O God, help my poor wife and children! If I were but permitted to return to them, I would, by the help of God, walk in the path of rectitude and virtue." O, you philanthropist, remember the words of Christ, "If thy brother offend thee and repent, forgive him." You may ask, how are we to know that he has repented? And I will ask, has any one ever tried to find out? O, no! he may shed tears of blood, and mourn his misdeeds in sackcloth and ashes, but who hears him? No one! Your ears are deaf to his cries; your hearts are hardened against him. It is often to be read in the columns of the valuable press, articles breathing forth love and charity for the unfortunate, the human family. Why are those beautiful, those human sentiments not put in practice; because it is easier to preach than to practice. Therefore I hope, Mr. Editor, your pen is ever ready in a good cause, and the pen is mightier than the sword. Then let me beg of you to wield it in behalf of the unfortunate and friendless, and the penitent. Plead to those who have it in their power, for the love of God, to weed out the unfortunate and penitent. Why not liberate the man whose misfortune and punishment, has brought him to a knowledge of his duty to God and his fellow being? Again, I say, for God's sake, weed him out, you who have the power, from amongst the incorrigible. Give him a chance to recover himself. Take your heel from off his neck, and suffer him to breathe once more the breath of freedom; by so doing, you can save bodies to society, and souls to God; therefore remembering those who do good works shall come to the resurrection of eternal life. A man may give all his substance, but if he hath not charity it availeth him nothing. Then for the love of God, and suffering humanity, wake from thy slumbers charity, ere it is too late. Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work. Yours very humbly, a victim of misfortune. STOCKTON.

Happy Homes.

A merry Christmas for Henry! We received the following pleasant replies for Henry, and hope they will add to his appetite for a Christmas dinner:

TO HENRY:

So you like my sentiments, and are not a soldier! But why? Are you too much given to raising wheat and rye? I fear this cruel war is not so near over, that many hard fought battles must be won before peace and prosperity smiles again upon our distracted land. The patriots of old

"Left the ploughshare in the mold, The rocks and herds without a fold; The sickle in the unharvested grain, The corn half garnered on the plain, And mustered in their simple dress, For wrong to seek a stern redress; To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe, To perish—or overcome the foe."

Not thinking of distinction or waiting to learn to drill. Beware lest your patriotic sentiments be corroded with rust, while your country's flag is trampled in the dust! CHERRIE.

TO HENRY:

Now I conclude you think you have done a smart thing, to write me in that curt way. Very well, Mr. Henry, we have not done with each other yet. Now I wish my two eyes were hazel switches, I would certainly give them to you severely. Such a high-spirited fellow must have felt them at times from his mamma. No, I do not read the Prices Current—never considered in my line—supposed that portion of the paper to be read by the gentlemen-farmers, and merchants, and strong-minded women, that do business to support their better halves. Now, I never supposed I would like to do any such thing; therefore I never felt any interest whether wheat, oats, or barley, is woefully "up or down." I know one thing, there must be ups and downs in all business, farming not excepted. I truly hope the Giver of all good will give you strength and a cheerful heart to bear all losses, and a noble generous heart, to appreciate prosperity. Wish you a merry Christmas. MARY.

I wonder if Henry has sown his wild oats yet.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

It is with much pleasure that I take my pen to let you know that I am well, and hope you are enjoying the same good blessing, so that you can the quicker perform the little favor for me that I am about to ask at your hands. I have just received the last Number [18] of the FARMER, with "Drolla!" address to Carrie, Maria, and Cherrie; names now as familiar to my mind as household words; and it has disturbed the usual equanimity of my mind somewhat; for I didn't think the fellows were going to jump at that nice bait so quick. But it seems several of them are already nibbling, and I am afraid my chance is forever lost, but if you will issue a paper as soon as you receive this, and send it up to the dear ladies immediately, all may yet be well. I am no poet; if I fall in love may be I shall be; and must tell my wishes in real prose. For fifteen years (I am now twenty-five) have been looking for the "right one," and have not found her yet; but judging from the "earnest" expression of the girls' wishes, I made up my mind that there were about two good chances. Think I could meet the requirements of Carrie, and Cherrie, but the "merchant" and "blue eyes" are minus; so the chance for Maria is whittled down to a very small point, so far as I am concerned.

Now that Carrie and Cherrie may judge, in respect to my ideas of what a wife must be, in order to receive the pure love that is locked up in my nature, and only awaiting some worthy object on which to be bestowed, I will state them, with the utmost sincerity and earnestness.

First, then, she must be beautiful; but for fear my ideas of what constitutes beauty are somewhat different from those commonly associated with that term, I will define, according to my notion,

The word beautiful, when applied to a woman, means that she has a well-balanced mind, a genial, kind, gentle, loving nature; any face illumined with these lights is real beauty itself, and he who is not able to distinguish it, is not worthy to be the recipient of smiles from such a countenance.

Secondly; she must be beautiful, and, thirdly, lastly, all the time, she must be beautiful in the true and real meaning of that word; that is, noble, generous, good.

Now, Mr. Editor, I guess this is enough for a starter, and if you will do your whole duty, and nothing but your duty, so help you—girls, and push this matter along to a focus, an invitation to the wedding and a piece of cake awaits you, besides the eternal good wishes and kind regards of him who wants some one to love, R. W.

Christmas Gifts.

We fully appreciate the kind words from our fair correspondents, the "trio band," and we are sorely repaid for any pleasurable hopes we may have given our kind wishers in the truly pleasant affair of "Happy Homes." It was begun with sincere wish to draw out thoughts on a social subject, and we are happy in knowing we attain that point. We return the kind wishes of Carrie, Maria, and Cherrie. May the coming festival day be indeed merry and happy ones for them all.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

We wish you a merry Christmas—that is Carrie, Marie, and Cherrie, and hope Santa Claus has brought you lots of pretty things, which we know you richly deserve. For in looking through the past year, your mind must dwell with pleasure on the relief you have given to poor unhappy humanity. Rest assured the kind interest you have taken in we "poor lonely girls" will never be forgotten, for you have given us a hope which you know is the anchor of the soul. It cheers us on earth, and points us to heaven. Heaven's blessing rest upon thee. Your friends, CARRIE, MARIE, CHERRIE.

HAD THEM THERE.—The La Porte Messenger relates that the enrolling officer in a town above there fell in with a number of persons who, though active politicians, many of them having exercised the right of suffrage, claimed exemption from the enrollment on the ground that they are subjects of another government. He enrolled them, however, and carried their names to the collector of foreign miners' licenses, who proceeded to these individuals and demanded their mining licenses. They had not paid it, but had to "come out." The Messenger says: "It is time that these villains were made to respect the Government under which they live, or induced to seek a home under the flag whose protection they claim. A very small portion of our foreign born population are mean enough to demand more privileges than belong to the native and adopted citizens. They do this when, in the exercise of all a citizen's protection and rights of property and person, they demand exemption from the citizen's obligation to sustain the National honor and the laws under which liberty is guaranteed, and property acquired and protected."

Christmas Cakes! Christmas Bon Bons! and Christmas sweet things!—Now we hope everybody will be rich enough to gratify their heart's best desires in the bestowal of Christmas offerings. Oh, how happy it makes one to buy and bestow a Christmas offering—and as we know little folks love sweet things, we know of a real "good" place to buy them. Yes, it is in fact a "Christian Good" place to buy them, where all the sweet and pretty things are to be found, not only for little folks but big folks too. Messrs. Good & Co., are successors of the "Job Confectioner's" stand, head of the Plaza on Washington street, where we advise our readers to go with pockets full of money, and try to make as many little and big hearts merry and happy as possible. Now, this will be one of the "sweetest" duties you have to perform on Christmas.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of three Chief Engineers, who made careful experiments for five months, showing the practicability of using petroleum, or other hydro-carbon oils, for the purpose of generating steam, has been issued and proved satisfactory. It is said, by those who have seen it, that the results show a great saving, not only for merchant steamers, but that naval steamers can be kept at sea under steam three times as long with less labor and greater economy, as compared with coal, equal weights of each being considered. This indicates a complete revolution in the mode of generating steam.

GOOD SHOT.—B. F. Davenport, who resides some five miles below Marysville, on the Feather river, says the Appal, while out hunting ducks a day or two since, killed twenty-five mallard and teal ducks at one shot. Mr. D. offers a reward of a new hat to the hunter who will beat this shot.

The Stockton Independent says that Sanders's Shylock bill of last winter was fugled through the Legislature by Cohen, once of Adams & Co's Express, and Carpenter, of the Overland Telegraph, and somewhat distinguished for his operations in real estate in Oakland in years past.

THERE was a total of \$815,168 44 in the State Treasury December 19th, and warrants payable as follows: On General Fund to No. 1,184, Nov. 6, 1863; on Capitol Fund to No. 1,648, and Military Fund to No. 1,278, will be paid on presentation—and 20 per cent in silver on all payments.

The Oroville Union says: "The California Northern Railroad is now completed some distance this side of Rose's Station, and we presume it will be completed yet this winter, if storms should not retard the work."

SACRAMENTO may well be called the Levee City. The "Menken" leaved \$8,000 on the citizens, and denuded them out of it, in gold.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

From the recently published report of the Secretary of the Interior we copy the following: At the time of the discovery of the great mineral wealth of portions of the public domain, the nation was in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and unrivaled prosperity, and could well afford to throw open her rich mines of precious metals to the unrestricted enterprise of the world; but having now been forced into war for the preservation of our national existence, as unexampled in expense as in magnitude, the question as to whether we can, in justice to other branches of industry and enterprise, longer exempt this immense source of individual revenue from its equitable share of public burden, becomes of much importance. A small portion of the profits on gold mines would largely increase the means of the Treasury, and as no good reason seems to exist why the nation should not, in its hour of need, derive some direct assistance from its extensive fields of gold and silver mines, I earnestly press the consideration of the subject with a view to that end.

The attention of Congress is also called to the necessity of providing a law for the appointment of a Surveyor-General and the re-establishment of a District Land Office in the Territory of Idaho. Particular attention is invited to the condition of Indian Affairs in California. That State has hitherto been divided into two Districts (the Northern and the Southern), each under the charge of a superintending agent. There is no good reason for continuing this arrangement, and as the score of economy alone it ought to be abolished, and our Indian relations throughout the State placed under the control of a single Superintendent. The good of the service and the future welfare of the Indians imperatively demand the establishment of two Reservations in the northern part of the State. The necessity for these different reservations arises from the great dissimilarity of habits and customs of the several tribes for whom they are intended.

On the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Secretary says that the extent and unsurpassed richness of the gold fields recently discovered in Arizona, together with our previous knowledge of the vast mineral wealth of New Mexico, is well calculated to impress all who reflect upon the subject, with the necessity of a branch road from the Union Pacific Railroad to Santa Fe, and such other points in the Territory of New Mexico as may be necessary for the development of the mineral wealth and trade of that country; and though Congress may be unwilling to lend pecuniary aid or credit to such enterprise, it is believed that a liberal grant of land, both arable and mineral, of comparatively little present value to the Government, to companies now organized, or to one to be chartered by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, will insure its speedy construction.

The amended Constitution abolishes or dispenses with all Courts of Sessions throughout the State. After the 1st of January all criminal business heretofore tried in this Court will be disposed of by the County Court.

Christmas and New Years GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-known

CONFECTIONERY STORE OF CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

CONFECTIONS, BON BONS, WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS, KEEPSAKES, TOYS, Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can always be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

WASHINGTON-STREET STORE, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,

Christian Good & Co.

Valuable Seed—Agricultural Books.

SUGAR-BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received from the Farmer Office, for sale low. As a list of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.



KOHLER'S

New Singing Book. "VOICE OF PRAISE," 10,000 SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER, Sole Dealer, San Francisco.

Courtesy of Opposition Line of Steamers.—We tender our thanks to I. K. Roberts, Esq., manager of the line, for the courteous and liberal act of sending a large case of California specimens and curiosities from our office to the Society of Natural History of Philadelphia, free of charge. We are indebted also to the kindness of Mr. R. E. Buford, the attentive baggage master, for the special charge of the same.

THREE PREMIUMS For Best Variety Foreign Grapes.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y. I offer for sale this season, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings: Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings: True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira, Winesap, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Pareley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large; French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

...ALSO...

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc.; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co. or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's Mountain Vineyard, "SOLLAH," Rattlemake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co. January 1, 1864.

The Great Want supplied.



Tears the Pulp Without Crushing the Seed. Adapted to Wine Plants. Occupies less than 2 feet square, and is easily worked by one man.

Simple, Durable, and Cleanly.

The MILL and PRESS, with a Pamphlet containing full directions to make Wine and Cider in the best manner, will be sent on receipt of Price, \$18. Weight 160 pounds.

J. B. BROWN & CO., Peekskill, N. Y., Manufacturers of the Celebrated Peekskill PLOWS, Best Iron-beam Plows, Feed-Cutters, Land-Rollers, Water-Drawers, and other Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Circular.

Benicia Law School

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of January, 1864. The school will continue under the direction of and continue twenty-one weeks.

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Who will give his exclusive attention to his interests. A new class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term. For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.

Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863.

Geo. B. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

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ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

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DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. B. HARRISON, Apiarist, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarist, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE First Fall Importation...OF...NEW DRY GOODS!

...TO... SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

...BY... KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7, Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets and Collars

of the latest patterns to be worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

An endless variety, suitable for the San Francisco and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen,

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID CLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1 25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

20-10

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

FIRST PREMIUM NURSERY!

Great Sale ...OF... FRUIT TREES,

For the Season of 1864.

C. W. REED,

Proprietor of the

Washington Nursery,

Opposite the city of Sacramento,

WOULD OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE PRESENT year, one of the

Largest stocks of Trees,

yet offered in California.

The collection will embrace—

MORE THAN 300,000 TREES,

CONSISTING OF

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK,

To an almost unlimited amount, and of a character of stock that we know will give satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock of—

Evergreens, Garden Roses,

and other Ornamental Stock, will be such as to supply all orders.

WE would particularly call the attention of buyers of TREES and VINES to the fact, that, owing to the floods of 1862, and the general derangement of that year in gardening, the planting of trees was generally dispensed with all over the State, and but little was done last season; consequently, this business must be greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behooves buyers to make their selections early and thus secure GOOD TREES, as the demand for them must be very large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred, that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable stocks, and buyers should purchase of only well known establishments. It will be our aim to send out such Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reflect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees, etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing Trees, but they will be delivered to the steamers and wharves, free of charge.

Catalogue of Varieties and Prices.

Can be obtained of us, at the Nursery, and at the office on J street, Sacramento; also, at all our Agencies, where every facility will be given to expedite purchasers in making their selections.

We would especially invite large purchasers to call at our Nursery and see the excellent condition of all the trees as they stand in the Nursery rows. Those who buy largely should surely do this, as in that case they can select their own trees and have them packed immediately. By such a course purchase a will be enabled to make their selections of greater varieties of Fruits, and such as are adapted to all seasons, and also secure fresh lifted trees and thereby insure a greater success in planting.

We invite all buyers to call on us before making their purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

In order to meet the wants of all parts of the State, we have appointed the following Agents, where trees can be had, and where catalogues can be found:

GRAVES & WILLIAMS.....San Francisco. H. S. TAYLOR.....Marysville. O. L. REED.....Folsom. S. N. CALVIN.....Howa Hill. O. E. REED.....Knight's Landing. S. M. JAMISON.....Yankee Jim's. Da. S. R. MILLER.....Fiddletown. W. S. EMERY.....Woodland. W. MARKHAM.....Tehama County.

Our principal office will be

44 J street, Sacramento,

JAMES CONDON,

Agent.

NURSERIES AND GARDENS

Washington, opposite Sacramento.

C. W. Reed,

PROPRIETOR.

20-19

PREMIUMS ...AT THE... WORLD'S FAIR. MEDAL AWARDED TO THE

...AT THE... INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TRICKING,

FELLING,

...AND... GATHERING,

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

20-20

Home Miscellany.

NOTHING TO DO.

Miss Molina McMorgan was hearty and hale, but wished to be slender, and languid and pale, so defrauded her stomach of half of its due, and cheated her muscles of exercise, too. She dipped in a goblet her fingers so fair, and wiped just the tips with a delicate air, and laid her white hands on her indolent lap, too vacant for converse—too vain for a nap; for still 'twas her aim in attracting the view, to convince all beholders she'd nothing to do.

Miss Celestia Fitz Mackerel will flatter the day, over worsted and crochets, o'er novel or play, she sorts out her shades with an accurate eye, but her mother's pale features unnoticed go by, who, half worn to death with her family care, never gets any help from Celestia, the fair, for the getting of dinners, the toll and the stir, of such vulgar pursuits is disgusting to her; and thus to her nondescript creed she is true—her mother may toil, but she's nothing to do.

O youths yet unmarried, ye dream, with delight, of a home of your own that no evil can blight, decked in roses of Eden, from fading exempt, of an Eve that no contraband apple can tempt, where all in good order and concert will move, and babies well trained bring an ocean of love, and pride hid in smiles of affection shall glow, and wealth hand in hand with Economy go; let me give you a warning and bid you beware, of quicksands beneath, though the surface is fair, avoid, like the Ups with poisonous dew, those exquisite ladies who've nothing to do.

STORY ABOUT A GOOSE.
A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It was a clear frosty Christmas Eve. Need I mention the date, when I say that Father Christmas came upon us with a deep gloom over his usually cheerful features; that he wore a mourning wreath instead of his holly and mistletoe; and that the nation was borne down by a grief so deep and so universal, that it was rather a time of national sorrow than of our great festival? The wound is yet too deep to necessitate reminding my reader of the troubled times through which we have just passed.

Still it was Christmas, and a merry one, too, with many, though the bright eye that sparkled with joy at the greeting of dear long-absent friends, sparkled also with tear-drops for the loss of the good departed ones. It was a strange admixture of festivity and sorrow.

So much for the date of my story: now, for the scene. I shall have little trouble in making this familiar to my readers. They are all doubtless acquainted with the little Gothic edifice called "Woodbine Villa," in the pleasant suburb of — adjoining the thriving town of —. Of course, they also know that it is a snug, comfortable, elegant, little crib; and, knowing all this, there is not the least pretence in the world for the elaborate description of the place which I had originally intended giving.

But, being an old acquaintance of Mr. Sharpthorne's, I probably know more about the inmates of Woodbine Villa than most persons. I am a privileged party there, and have played my cards so well that I am the family confidant. I go there sometimes to be amused, and they all rush to amuse me. If I am in trouble, little Lucy lays aside her work, and soothes me with words of kindness, that always fall sweetly from her pretty lips. If I am ill-tempered, which is often the case, she tells me comic little stories of her mad-cap tricks since we last parted; and, however uncouth I may be, she is sure to gain her end, and I laugh heartily at her drollery. Then she sings me her pretty songs, and after my ill-humor is thoroughly evaporated, she confides to me her own troubles and crosses in her love affairs. Even old Sharpthorne himself relents when I appear upon his threshold, gives me as hearty a welcome as he is capable of giving, and tells me lively anecdotes of his queer clients—for Mr. Sharpthorne is a lawyer.

Lucy is in love with Ernest, and he with her. Sharpthorne does not seem to see it in the same light, and shakes his head ominously. They are an excellent pair, are Lucy and Ernest, and I long to see them settle down comfortably; but Sharpthorne knows the world, and has better prospects in view for both of them. Ernest is his nephew, and a young member of the profession.

All the requisite preparations had been made for Christmas, and Lucy had superintended them. I was invited to spend all my spare time with them, and had arrived on this beautiful Christmas Eve.

"It is strange you have not heard from your Aunt Straightlace, Lucy," said Sharpthorne; and as he spoke there was a knock at the door, and the servant announced a hamper.

We made an attack upon the package, and very soon a fine goose was dragged forth before the admiring gaze of the family circle.

Sharpthorne was deeply engaged in the perusal of a law magazine. I observed a comical expression as he turned his eyes towards me; he expressed an opinion that an unpleasant odor pervaded the atmosphere of the apartment, and he called upon us for an explanation.

Sharpthorne was right. There was no mistake about it. As soon as the hamper was opened, a most offensive odor made us recoil from the object we had been so ready to drag from its place of concealment.

Sharpthorne was brave, and he advanced towards the hamper, but he too was forced to retreat with his handkerchief applied to that handsome Grecian nose of his, which was the most prominent feature of his knowing face.

As to the best course to pursue, we were none of us quite certain. We were unanimous in the opinion that the goose was too high for our eating; but how to dispose of it?

Gravesbrook was one of Sharpthorne's most dreaded rivals in the profession. A cunning man, and a shrewd; always alive to his own interest, with little respect for that of others.

Scarcely had the goose been dispatched when a little three-cornered note, addressed to Lucy, was brought to light from the debris of the package. It was strange we had not searched for it before. The note ran thus:

Dear Lucy:—I have sent you as a Christmas present "a goose with golden eggs." You will find secreted in it a cheque on my bankers for £300, which little sum you and Ernest may find useful when you commence housekeeping.

EUPHEMIA STRAIGHTLACE.

We were thunderstruck. If we had been puzzled in trying to find a way to dispose of the treasure, we were doubly perplexed in endeavoring to ascertain a means of getting it back.

"That I should have sent it to Gravesbrook of all other men!" said Sharpthorne, in the agony of despair; "he would be the last to give up the money."

"Then what a goose you were to send it!" said I, trying to be merry; but Sharpthorne heeded me not, doubtless thinking the matter too serious to be laughed at.

"I have it!" said Sharpthorne, suddenly starting from a reverie, and throwing out his arms with a melo-dramatic air; "I have it!" and without waiting to explain what he had, he seized his hat and was gone; while the sound of his sharp voice was still ringing in our ears.

I and Lucy sat down by the cosy fireside, and talked about this little comedy and its probable denouement. Then Lucy told me how much she loved her incomparable Ernest; and how terribly, terribly, she feared that her hard-hearted sire would never relent; and how she more than half thought he would force her to accept the addresses of that old fogey, Fieccem, "the horrid old thing," who had no pretensions whatever to the honor, except his long and well-filled purse. In this way an hour glided by pleasantly.

There was a hurried step in the passage, the door flew suddenly open, and Sharpthorne entered—hot, excited, and in tatters, but still with a triumphant smile upon his usually calm face; and with—yes, we all saw it at a glance—with the lost goose under his arm!

We dissected it. It was a very disagreeable operation, now that I come to reflect upon it; especially so, as it was unsuccessful; still we set about the task cheerfully, and accomplished it with the most minute care. But the cheque was not to be found.

"He is a deep old file, that Gravesbrook," said Sharpthorne, as we sat at the supper-table the same evening; "but I will be a match for him yet." And thus consoling himself, Sharpthorne relapsed into silence.

It was a beautiful Christmas Day, and we were up early. I and Lucy had a pleasant walk before breakfast.

We returned, and found a letter had arrived for Lucy. When we saw the handwriting, we were most anxious to know its contents; and, supposing the readers to be equally interested, I will not keep them long in suspense.

The letter was to this effect:

Dear Lucy:—When I sent you my Christmas offering of a goose, a fortnight since, I told you I had placed in it a cheque for £300. I intended doing so, but on reflection thought it would not be safe, and have delayed sending it until now, that you might receive it on Christmas Day.

Your affectionate aunt,
EUPHEMIA STRAIGHTLACE.

So then we were all sold on the evening before, and our excitement had been about nothing.

Sharpthorne was in a lively temper all day, and gave us a vivid description of his visit to Gravesbrook after he had left us so precipitately, in search of the goose.

His first act was to procure a fresh goose—the fattest, the plumpest, and the tenderest that was to be obtained. This he took to Gravesbrook, apologized for his blunder in sending the other, and proposed an exchange. To this proposal Gravesbrook shook his head suspiciously.

"I tell you," said the first man of law, "the goose is mine. Why do you refuse to give it up?"

"Because," said his confrère, "you are so anxious to get possession of it. There is more in the goose than you would have me think!"

Each watched the other keenly. Both made a rush at the goose, and a terrible struggle ensued—which ended, as the reader will have guessed, in Sharpthorne's getting the best of it.

Little more remains to be told. It is rumored that the wealthy Fieccem has made some unlucky speculations of late. This may or may not be true; at any rate, I have observed that Sharpthorne does not appear so anxious that Lucy should favor his suit, and have some authority for saying that Ernest's star of good luck is in the ascendant.

A citizen of Manchester suggests that water-power may be used in houses to drive sewing-machines, the bellows of organs, and for all other purposes where motion is required. In a house in that city, a turbine, or horizontal water wheel, only 14 inches in diameter, is set in motion by a 3-inch pipe, and works the bellows of a drawing-room organ. This notion opens up a wide field of inquiry as to the saving of coal, and the largely increased revenues of water companies, especially if the method appears to be applicable to large as well as small machinery.

GREAT CRIMINAL.—Wilkins, who was hung at Los Angeles on Thursday week, was a notorious criminal. He made a full confession of his crimes. He was an English Mormon, and his parents reside in Salt Lake City. He was engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre, killed two men in Yreka, was sentenced to the State Prison from San Luis Obispo for grand larceny, and made his escape some time since. By his own confession he has murdered nine men, John Sanford being the ninth.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remembering that whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

1864. - - 1864.
American Seed Store
208 J STREET,
Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY
Isthmus Express from the best Eastern
Seed Growers—
A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
**CARDEN,
FLOWER,
FRUIT,
TREE,
SHRUB, and**

Agricultural Seeds,

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—
White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;
Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;
Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;
Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;

Rye Grass;
And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.
Also—Every variety of
Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBIOUS ROOTS, such as
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, URUCUS, NARCISSES,
JONQUILS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXLIS,
BUTACONUMS, &c., &c., &c.

Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the Lowest Rates.
Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG,
15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE
Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe.
For sale by
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
Marysville

16

EDWARD FAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Green and Dried Fruits,
NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.
—ALSO—

**Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and
Orchard Seeds.**

Particular attention paid to Orders from the country.
He has enlarged his Store, opening now on both streets, so as to accommodate his increasing trade.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Etc.,
Put up particularly for Family use.

Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon, and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL COUNTRIES always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, &c., &c.

Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled.
Stores—No. 123 Second street,
between D and Maiden Lane;
and 55 D street,
MARYSVILLE.

16-m1

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS
of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,

6 YORK, Pennsylvania.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

**FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,**

**CLOCKS, MIRRORS,
Plated and Britannia Ware,**

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

10 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY
God made Bone, and Bone made Money;
Man and Money, and Money made Bone;
There are apocryphal kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey, Come to Washington Market with your Money, In all shapes you'll get it if you call, At HOWARD & KELLER'S HONEY STALL.

'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix. But it is always pure at 75. Now when your friends to market you bring, Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v19-20

BOWEN BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared, SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,
Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—
BOWEN BROTHER,
Corner California and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE---Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000!!

**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK:**

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York. Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

**CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:**

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give a note for one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN:**

ASSETS, \$1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS.

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, \$2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

\$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Washington Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.

Security Fire Insurance Co.
Park Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.

Park Fire Insurance Co.

Board of References:

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of Dewitt, Kittle & Co. San Francisco.

**BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,
AGENTS.**

Denn & Manrow's Combined Power WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO THE Grape Growers of this State as a California Invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country. The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work. The quality pressed is ONE MAN can do all the work. The quality pressed is ONE MAN can do all the work. The quality pressed is ONE MAN can do all the work.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.
We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work and our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!!
The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble facade and the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

PHOTOGRAPHS —AND— AMBROTYPES

AT....

**JOHNSON'S
First Premium Gallery**

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

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The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets. Dec. 23.

We are without any material changes to note in our Grain and Produce Market. Wheat is firm, and choice parcels of good wheat, in round lots, are in demand for export, at prices showing an advance, caused, in a measure, as we remarked in our last, by the China demand, which has created a competition. Barley and Oats are without change. Hay is less active, and prices are easier for the buyer. Potatoes and Beans are in large supply at low figures. There is but little Rye on the market. This grain has thus far received so little attention, and the quality of much that has been raised being so inferior, an impression has arisen that it cannot be successfully produced. The demand for Rye and Rye Flour is principally among our German population. The demand is on the increase, and to those who can produce a good article, the prospect is indeed favorable for a remunerative price.

We note an additional Grain Charter, the ship *Rescue* for Liverpool. Of late, ship arrivals have been numerous, and the probability is, that tonnage will be in good supply. It is to be hoped that exporters will have no further trouble, and that charters may be effected at favorable rates, so that an additional price can afford to be paid by exporters. The prices thus far of Wheat, have been very unsatisfactory to the producer.

Our clearance for the past week, of Breadstuffs and California produce, have been: The ship *Lawrence*, for Liverpool, with 24,335 sacks Wheat, 40 bales Wool, 935 casks Flour, and 63 casks Tallow; and the ship, *S. C. Grant*, for Liverpool, 29,247 sacks Wheat, 57 casks Tallow, and 117 bales Copper ore.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 22,233 sacks, Flour 4932 sacks, Oats 364 sacks, Potatoes 2167 sacks, Flour 2477 sacks, Hay 302 tons, Beans 544 sacks, Wool 51 bales, Salt 900 sacks, Beans 189 sacks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2661 sacks, Barley 2380 sacks, Wool 50 bales, Potatoes 9772 sacks, Oats 2605 sacks, Beans 1195 sacks, Onions 135 sacks.

Wheat, 100 lbs. ————— Flour, 100 lbs. —————
Shipping .. 1.37 1/2 Superfine .. 5.00 5/8
Milling .. 1.40 1/2 Extra .. 5.00 5/8
Barley, brewing .. 1.37 1/2 Domestic .. 1.00 3/4 4.00
do feed .. 1.37 1/2 Hay .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Oats .. 1.40 1/2 Ground Feed .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Corn .. 1.40 1/2 Potatoes .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Rye .. 2.25 3/4 Beans .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Buckwheat .. 2.25 3/4 Onions .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Potatoes .. 1.16 1/2 Squash .. 1.16 1/2 4.00
Squash .. 1.16 1/2

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Etc.
Wool, Oregon, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
do Best Am. Fell, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
do Medium, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
do Heavy, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
do Extra, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
Tallow, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
Hides, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4

Butter, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
do Eastern, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4
Eggs, 100 lbs. ————— 12 1/2 3/4

San Francisco Cattle Market, Dec. 23.

Extra fine beef for Christmas, is a good supply, and brings extra prices, some beef selling as high as 12c per lb, otherwise the market is without change. We quote—

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, 1st quality, 54c per lb.
Spanish, 1st do 54c per lb.
do 2d do 54c per lb.
do 3d do 54c per lb.
MUTTON—4c per lb. LAMB—5c per lb.
PORK—un-dressed, 54c per lb; dressed 54c per lb.
VEAL—54c per lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Dec. 23.

Hens .. 7 00 2 00 Turkey .. 7 00 2 00
Geese .. 6 00 2 00 Ducks .. 6 00 2 00
Pheasants .. 6 00 2 00 Quails .. 6 00 2 00
Turkeys .. 6 00 2 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Dec. 23.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit: Apples 1 50 @ \$2.00, and No. 1 50 @ \$4.00 per box. Pears for cooking 1 50 @ \$2.50 per box, and for table 8 @ 20c per lb. California Grapes 1 25 @ 25c. Dried Figs 25 @ 35c per lb. Lemons 12 @ 15c per box, retail 75c per doz. Oranges 14 @ 37c per 100, retail 75c per 100. Apples in variety are in very good supply and are the principal fruit now in market.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Dec. 23.

Please care all corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit, G. & Co. No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, etc., Howard & Kneller, No. 7; and Meats, C. & B. No. 55; Meats—G. & Co. No. 51; Fish—M. & M. No. 75; Poultry and Game—C. & Co. No. 48 and 49.

Apples .. 6 1/2 1/2 Oranges .. 6 1/2 1/2
Pears .. 6 1/2 1/2 Lemons .. 6 1/2 1/2
Grapes .. 6 1/2 1/2 Raisins .. 6 1/2 1/2
Currants .. 6 1/2 1/2 Strawberries .. 6 1/2 1/2
Raspberries .. 6 1/2 1/2 Blackberries .. 6 1/2 1/2
Cherries .. 6 1/2 1/2 Plums .. 6 1/2 1/2
Peaches .. 6 1/2 1/2 Apples .. 6 1/2 1/2
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The Proposed Fence Law.

Harvest appeals have been, and are being made, to the Legislature, in which we have joined, to change the laws in regard to fencing, which are believed to be unjust to a large portion of the farming community. We, however, copy the following from the Colusa Sun, to show the opinions entertained in some of the stock-raising sections. That paper says:

"The papers of the State are discussing the propriety of a law to make the owners of the stock fence them in, and let farmers raise grain without a fence. We are opposed to the law, so far as it relates to this county, and we hardly think it would be of any advantage to the others. Every farmer in this county has to have more or less stock, and those who have the least would find it much trouble to keep them up all the time as a would be to fence their crops. Such a law would be a death blow to the stock raising interest of the county, and the grass on the immense unsettled commons would go to waste. Then it would be disregarded in a great many places, and where a man would take up his neighbor's stock or running on his grain, it would create hard feelings. There is an old adage that 'good fences make good neighbors,' which we believe is better than all the laws they could make on the subject. If such a law as is advocated by some of the papers in the State was in force in this county, we know of neighborhoods where a man could 'squat' down and put in a few acres of grain, and make good bona fide settlers pay him unreasonable sums to get him away. We think there are not a dozen actual residents and settlers in this county that such a law would benefit. If there is a man in the county in favor of it, we would like to hear his reasons. It is the city papers generally, that favor this scheme, but we think they are not qualified to judge of the wants of the country in this particular. Such a law may do in old and thickly settled countries, but if it were passed it would be utterly disregarded in the agricultural portions of the State, and would only be used by evil disposed persons for blackmailing purposes. We don't want the law."

We think that if the objections of the Sun are good they only argue that the new law proposed may be undesirable in some portions of the State, which can be provided for, as we believe should be done, by leaving it optional with counties or districts to adopt it or not, according to their best interests. In some of the Eastern States, the matter is left discretionary with each township, to adopt rules in regard to stock, and the result is satisfactory. We may add, also, that the Sun is mistaken, if it means, as it implies, that only "city papers" call for the change. They but give expression to the views of agriculturists in the country, who are certainly competent to judge.

Tobacco of California.

The value of the tobacco used, in California, would astonish any one that would give time to make the estimate, and yet now that the cultivation of it has commenced the growers have great difficulty in inducing manufacturers to purchase our home-raised article. This is a very great error, and to show how the thing is brought about we quote from a grower's letter to us:— "I have raised three acres of tobacco this year and it has done well. I have some samples put up to bring down to you, but was not able to come last week; it is a good article, and fine as can be raised in the East. What is the reason the merchants will not buy anything raised in California, if they can help it? They ask 50c per lb for tobacco in the leaf, and it is black and musty, and some of it rotten at that, but California tobacco sent to New York and then shipped back is considered as a No. 1 article."

Now this short letter lets the "cat out of the bag" here the merchant or speculator combine to depress the value of native tobacco, then buy it up for shipping to New York, to be re-shipped to California, invoiced as "genuine Kentucky Leaf," "Maryland" or "Connecticut," and it sells readily at 50c per lb. Suppose large growers should try to experiment themselves? We think it would

(For the California Farmer.)
THE NEW YEAR.

Burn thy harp of broken strings, Jessie—
Sing for me wife—is thy voice weak,
And thy heart empty of music?
Look in mine eyes and sing for me;
Have the years laid their hands roughly
Upon our heads, stealing our youth?
Yes, but not our love, Jessie, wife;
Thine eyes are not old, but like mine,
Ripe with age, as full of sparkle
As when a younger arm than this
Enveloped thee, and thou wert young,
Too, in thy stately freshness.

What!
Tears, Jessie! Our children, ah! yes—
True we are alone. 'Tis bitter
Thus to think of them. But Jessie
We loved, and left father and mother
To cling together—should not they
Do likewise? Come sing for me wife!
To-morrow is the New Year's dawn,
And the days of the years of life
Are almost run—sing for me wife!
Lest my heart break—at thy dead voice
And thy harp with its broken chords.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.
SAN FRANCISCO, December 30th, 1863.

THE DYING YEAR.

AUTUMN'S fierce and chilling blast,
Autumn's dead leaves falling fast,
Tell us that the year is dying;
That its moments, speeding, dying,
Hurry us with force resistless,
Toward that dreary, dread, uncertain
Realm, beyond Time's sable curtain—
Realm mysterious.

Autumn's well-filled rick and store,
Garners full and teeming o'er,
Tell us that the season's mission,
Witnessed by Hope's full fruition,
Hath been well performed;
Neither frost, drought, or mildew,
Or other ill which earth is heir to,
Hath its course deformed.

When life's Autumn comes to meet us,
May its last hours, as they greet us,
Bring to all the blessed assurance,
That through patience, faith, endurance,
All our precious treasures—
Where no moth or rust corrupteth,
Where no evil one can robeth,
Are securely stored.

AGNES.

HORN VALLEY RANCH, Dec. 8, 1863.

Good Farming Lands to Sell or Lease.

HAVING constant inquiries from abroad as well as at home for land on rent or shares and for sale, we have taken particular pains to collect information of the great Antelope Ranch, on the Upper Sacramento River, of 27,000 acres, and give it, herewith, from the facts collected. We esteem this a fine opportunity for those who desire to rent farms as the proprietors desire to secure good, honest, industrious settlers only.

In reply to letters and inquiries constantly made us of this ranch, we would say that the Antelope Ranch and Mill Company can rent very excellent tracts and shares, as follows: The renter providing stock, and all things needful for the proper cultivation and harvesting of crops, and to have two-thirds—owners lending the seed; or can rent at \$3 per acre.

The advantages are vastly in favor of these terms, over many other sections of the State. We suggest the following among other of the advantages:

The Farms are close to the Head of Navigation (Red Bluffs), the freight up the Sacramento River is \$20 per ton, on an average; this operates as a protective tariff and prevents competition, or gives that advantage over produce from Sacramento, and proportionately from Ranches along the river.

They are at the head of the Pacific agricultural lands, and buyers from the more northern sections will find this place first, and most convenient to them.

The produce can be sold on the Farms, and the prices are extraordinarily remunerative, making the business very profitable as may be learned from all the Producers there.

There is a large demand, throughout the year, for flour, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and produce generally, for the immediate vicinity, and Red Bluff, Tehama, the whole north, including Humboldt and Washoe Districts, for each in its season. The hilly mining and grazing lands, north, west, and east, are fairly populated with consumers with comparatively few farmers.

The decline or steepness of the river is so great that the waters pass down rapidly and do not overflow as they do on either side of the river below. It is a great convenience to have the road and routes in every direction available, while lands below are cut off by miles of water, from the river lands.

This grant has a frontage on the Sacramento river of eight miles, and the great convenience and value, to the farmers, of the Red Bluff and Sacramento steamer, passing up and down four times a week and stopping at these landings, where they have freight and passengers to land or receive, is obvious, and this ability to avail of the steamer can never be cut off by overflow. The boats run all summer and in winter, we are informed, make their trips up in thirty-six hours, and some in quicker time.

If an export demand, or other cause should raise the price of flour, or other produce at Sacramento or San Francisco, those markets can be

availed of. We are informed that freight is only \$5 per ton to Sacramento city and \$6 per ton to San Francisco (about 4c per lb). These are sure markets for an accidental surplus, and if more bushels to the acre can be raised above and of better quality, we can raise crops and ship down cheaper than they can be produced below; considering the losses and late planting, from overflows.

The wonderful productiveness of the soil, we are told that as high as seventy bushels to the acre of wheat has been raised, and an average of thirty to forty bushels, may be anticipated with good cultivation.

The many abundant streams of water that flow all the year from the north-east down the gentle slope of the whole ranch to the lower, or south end, furnishing easy means of irrigating every acre of the large prairie, if necessary, and making it fit for gardens.

The well-known Antelope Creek, of great volume, in summer as well as winter, flows ten miles over the lands of this grant.

The advantage of a superior Flour Mill close by (belonging to the Proprietors of the ranch) that purchase wheat, or grind cheap, putting the crop into saleable shape for the quick market.

The facilities that will be offered when the large warehouse is finished and of making cash advances at low rates of interest, to the farmer on the tract will be another advantage.

There is a schoolhouse near the center of the Ranch, and a large one (used also as a meeting-house), just across the north line.

The aim of the proprietors is to make arrangements only with good honest men, and agreeable neighbors, so that when the tract is entirely settled, as it will be ere long, there will be a neighborhood of happy homes, mutual confidence, mutual aid and general prosperity.

The Antelope Ranch is 300 miles, by river, from San Francisco (only 150 in a straight line), and 200 from Sacramento, requiring about 48 hours time from San Francisco. The route is, steamer to Sacramento, railroad to Lincoln, stage thence to Marysville, railroad to Oroville, thence stage to Chico, and Red Bluffs, Antelope Ranch being only two miles below Red Bluffs. This tract has some 17,000 acres unsold; the location is beautiful and soil rich. Grain is raised in enormous crops; vineyards and fruits as well as tobacco have been grown successfully. Also hops and other produce.

The mountains and Pitt river mines form the background for a line of eight miles, and the ranch is eight miles on the river, and six miles on the east and west. A large track of red gravelly soil suitable for vineyards, can be brought into immediate use. Some 2,000 acres have been recently leased by the proprietors. There are 13 dwellings, besides schools, mills, factories, workshops, etc. Streams of pure water flow in every direction over the land; 1,600 vines were planted last year, and a large amount will be planted this year. A new wagon road from Red Bluffs to the Humboldt Mines (N. T.), is just finished by way of Tehama county, under an Act of the Legislature, passing within three miles of the Antelope Ranch. The mining demand for produce is constantly increasing, and this will secure a home demand for these farms at high prices.

We give these facts believing them to be of value to many who wish to buy or lease and secure a home. We have much other information we can give, if purchasers and settlers will call on us. By reference to the card of Antelope Ranch the descriptions will be found.

Killing Fowls for Table Use.

A LATE number of the London Poultry Chronicle has an article on this subject, from which we extract the following suggestions, some of which are entirely new to us, and appear to be of value:

"If the fowls are to be eaten on Thursday, let them be caught on Monday evening, and shut up in a basket absolutely without food or water until the next morning. Being quite empty, they must be killed, not by cutting the throat, but by breaking their necks. Take hold of the tips of the end or flight feathers of the wings, and the lower part of the thighs and knees with the left hand. Take hold of the head of the fowl in the right hand, turn it (the head), upward in the hand, but simultaneously pull up with the left hand, and press down with the right hand until there is a trifling jerk—it is the dislocation of the neck. Death ensues in a few minutes. If there is any doubt it can be easily solved by feeling the back of the bird's head—there will be found an 'ugly gap' between the head and the neck. When a fowl is bled to death it is very white, but it is often dry; when it is killed by dislocation of the neck it is juicy. As soon as the bird is dead—indeed I should say directly it is dead—it should be plucked. The large feathers of the wings and tail should be plucked first. The reason why they should be plucked is that the fowl then gets immediately cold; it is for the same cause, essentially, that they should be killed early in the morning or late in the evening; the latter is preferable. Even in hot weather the fowl is spoiled nine times out of ten by the fermentation of the food, or the decomposition of the water that was in the body at the time of death. The bird, lashed and killed as we have described, may be drawn and trussed for the spit some hours before it is wanted, and in spite of hot weather it will be sweet, tender and juicy."

This fowl should not be classed among the living. They are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

On the Management of Agricultural Societies.

We have not unfrequently met with the remark that our agricultural societies in this country, and especially the county societies, are declining in interest and importance: that their exhibitions are not as well sustained as formerly, and that they are likely at no distant day to be abandoned. We think the case thus put is overstated, but there is unquestionably some foundation for the opinion so frequently expressed, and we propose to look a little into the causes which, if they are not producing, may produce such results.

In examining this question, we may appropriately revert to the experiences in the State of New York, at a former period in the history of her agriculture, and to the result which then befell the associations organized for its improvement. Under the law, passed somewhere about 1819 (we do not remember the precise date), agricultural associations were organized in most of the counties in the State, and for a time were very popular and successful. They began to decline, however, a few years later, and, we think, but a single one (in Jefferson county) survived until the enactment of the law of 1841, for the promotion of agriculture, and which was substantially the same now in existence. The withdrawal by the State of its appropriation, or rather the failure to renew it after a few years, doubtless caused the winding up of many of the old county associations; but they were already in a declining condition, and the public confidence in their usefulness was so much weakened, that the Legislature could not be induced, until a considerable period had elapsed, to continue the required aid from the treasury.

In looking about us at the present time for the causes of any apparent decline in these associations, the same difficulty is observable which was alleged as the previous cause of failure, viz: the selfishness of competitors for premiums, and the tendency to favoritism and partiality in making the awards. To maintain an association at the highest point of excellence, we must suppose all the members to be governed by honorable motives, and ready to accede to honorable rules of competition, not for any personal benefits which may accrue, but for the purpose of producing the greatest public benefit by an honest comparison of views and methods of farm management. The judges must be honest men, in whom all parties have confidence; the officers must be willing to devote sufficient attention to their duties, and must rigidly and conscientiously enforce the rules for the government of the society.

There are many methods by which a society of this character may be injured, and some at least by which its usefulness may be most effectively destroyed. Were we to furnish directions for accomplishing such a result in the speediest and most effective manner, they would read something like the following:

1. Let the prominent and best qualified men for the management of such associations neglect them altogether, and leave the meetings to be controlled by the sharp, selfish schemers who, by hook or by crook, expect to make their exhibitions pay in dollars and cents—at least all expenses, if not a profit.
2. Let the exhibitors, or those who expect to become such, be on hand at the appointment of judges, prepared, by a combination with others in the secret, to get their friends, or the friends of their particular kinds of stock who can be relied on to make the desired awards, appointed for judges.
3. Let all fair-minded conscientious men become disgusted with the first appearance of wrong management, and, instead of taking active measures for correcting the abuses, withdraw forever from the society.
4. Let the lovers of fast horses take an active interest in converting the annual exhibitions, as far as possible, into horse-racing performances, and make this the principal feature of the show.
5. Let the officers be selected from poorly qualified or inefficient members, who like the position, but who lack either the ability or the capacity to perform their duties in a proper manner.
6. Finally, let the public, when they see their association going down hill, give it kicks, and curses, and denunciations, instead of interposing to arrest its downward course, and restore it to usefulness.

By following these concise directions, carefully adhering to the plan of fault-finding and pointing out the errors in management, rather than endeavoring to prevent and correct them, we think almost any agricultural society may be practically ruined in a few years, the exact period depending on the degree of perseverance which is brought upon the undertaking.

Having briefly described the best method of destroying the usefulness of agricultural societies, perhaps we ought to present some suggestions on the best mode of sustaining and restoring them to their highest point of usefulness. We have not space for such an undertaking this week, but we will endeavor to revert to the subject next week, or at least at an early day, when we hope to suggest some considerations which are worthy of the attention of all who would make associated effort available for improving our agriculture throughout all the States.—[N. Y. World.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER NINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

At Wallack's—The Opera—Music at Churches, and at Home—Prints and Pictures—California Steamers and Vanderbilt's Monopoly.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

You are so busy with the realities of life that I expect you are a stranger to the pleasures one derives from the perusal of a modern sensational novel, but if you had ever read one, you could understand what I mean by saying that reading a play at Wallack's is like reading one of these books. The audience, for three hours, is completely fascinated. Every actor and actress is perfect; each movement is studied, and the effect produced is, not only of consummate acting, but the most splendid scenery, and the most carefully selected music. No wonder that Irving used to speak of an evening at Wallack's as one of the pleasures of a week in New York.

The superiority of the opera here consists in the attention that is paid to the minutest particulars of a representation. The Bianchis are equal to the leading artists of the Maretti, or Grau troupe, but an opera like Don Giovanni is produced with first-class singers in every part, and even the choruses are led by distinguished vocalists. The orchestra is no better than the one directed by Herold, but it is very much superior in numbers and is carefully trained in every particular. The crowds of people who nightly flock to Wallack's and the Academy of Music, however, warrants the expense. I expect that equally liberal patronage would induce Maguire to make corresponding exertions.

The same care is bestowed upon the music at the principal churches. When you hear a Te Deum at Grace Church, a choral at Trinity, a mass at St. Vincent de Paul, or vespers at the Church of the Messiah, the music is by the first masters and the execution is nearly perfect. Boston owns the greatest organ in the United States, but you can hear, here, the greatest organist. I think the musical taste of the masses is not as cultivated as in San Francisco, but the opportunities for education are infinitely greater. You will find pianos in almost every house, but the teacher is employed more for fashion's sake than from a genuine love of music.

Goupil's gallery of prints and pictures is one of the most enjoyable in the city. I would advise any lover of art to visit it and he will find it difficult to keep his greenbacks in his pocket.

Have I told you what a pleasure it is to go to the wharf of the departing Cal. steamers? One is sure to meet lots of friends. I find that I came on the boat of Vanderbilt's steamers, and I can now understand why there should be such a strong indignation against the great monopolist. The New York Herald has published letters describing the dangers of a passage in such a "floating coffin," as the Champion is termed. If you have friends coming on, advise them to time their departure to meet the Ocean Queen, or the North Star, and by all means to provide themselves with portable chairs—the traveler will be more than compensated by the comfort. M. A. S.

LIME ON HAY.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends the use of air-slacked lime in curing hay. He throws about two quarts over each load as it is moved away. Says it seems to absorb the moisture, prevents any molding, and the cattle and horses eat it with great relish. He thinks that the lime helps the making of bone, and thus strengthens the frame of the animal. If his conclusions are correct, lime must be very valuable for the purpose for which he recommends it. He further adds: "I have abandoned the old custom of sprinkling salt on hay as it is being stored away. Salt moistens, whilst lime drives out all excessive moisture."

The turnip taste in milk can be effectually and easily cured. This is said to have been fully proved the present season. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the information, which is worth more than the cost of this paper a whole year. It not only cures the evil in milk, but also in the butter. No taste of turnips can be detected. And this is the remedy: Pour a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of niter (nitrate of potassa—common saltpeter), and when thoroughly dissolved and cool, put it in a bottle ready for daily use, where it will keep cool. When you take the pail to milk, pour a tablespoonful of this solution into it, which is enough for an ordinary sized pailful of milk, and it does the work effectually. It is said that it also helps to sink the bad flavor given to milk by other food which cows eat. It is worth knowing and should be remembered.

The State Department has been informed that the French will blockade Acapulco and San Blas. The Panama steamers will be allowed to coal at Acapulco, but not leave or receive passengers or merchandise. The pirates of the Chesapeake are all in the city of Halifax and warrants were issued for their arrest; but to this the police and people are bitterly opposed, and the pirates are not likely to be molested.

General Rules for Plowing.

EXPERIMENT IN SUBSOILING HEATH LAND.
An example of success in the application of the subsoil to heath land, which is within my knowledge, is so remarkable, that I will give it to my readers at large. The gentleman to whom I shall refer, Sir Edward Stracey, is himself the inventor of a subsoil plow, known as the Rackbeath plow, after the name of the property which he occupies, and which is much lighter of draught than the Deaneaton plow.

"On my coming to reside on my estate at Rackbeath, about six years since, I found 500 acres of heath land, composing two farms without tenants, the gorse, heather and fern shooting up in all parts. In short, the land was in such a condition that the crops did not return the seed sown. The soil was a loose, foamy soil, and had been broken up by the plow to a depth not exceeding four inches, beneath which was a substratum (properly called an iron-pan) so hard, that with difficulty could a pickaxe be made to enter in many places; and my bailiff, who had looked after the lands for 35 years, told me that the lands were not worth cultivating; that all the neighboring farmers said the same thing; and that there was but one thing to be done, viz., to plant with fir and forest-trees. To this I paid little attention, as I had the year preceding allotted some parcels of ground, taken out of the adjoining lands, to some cottagers, to each cottage about one-third of an acre. The crops on all these allotments looked fine, healthy, and good, producing excellent wheat, carrots, peas, cabbages, and other vegetables, in abundance. The question then was, How was this to be done? On the outside of the cottage allotments, all was barren. It could not be by the manure that had been laid on, for the cottagers had none but that which they had scraped from the roads. The magic of all this I could ascribe to nothing else but the spade; they had broken up the land eighteen inches deep. As to digging up 500 acres with the spade, to the depth of eighteen inches, at an expense of £6 an acre, I would not attempt it. I considered that a plow might be constructed so as to loosen the soil to the depth of 18 inches, keeping the best soil to the depth of four inches, and near the surface, thus admitting air and moisture to the roots of the plants, and enabling them to extend their spongy roots in search of food—for air, moisture, and extent of pasture, are as necessary to the thriving and increase of vegetables as of animals. In this attempt I succeeded, as the result will show. I have now broken up all these 500 acres eighteen inches deep. This process was by sending a common plow drawn by two horses to precede, which turned over the ground to the depth of four inches. My subsoil-plow immediately followed in the furrow made, drawn by four horses, stirring and breaking the soil twelve or fourteen inches deeper, but not turning it over. Sometimes the iron-pan was so hard that the horses were set fast, and it became necessary to use the pick-axe, to release them, before they could proceed. After the first year, the land produced double the former crops, many of the carrots being 16 inches in length, and of proportionate thickness. This amendment could have arisen only from the deep plowing. Manure I had scarcely any, and the land not producing then stover (fodder) sufficient to keep any stock worth mentioning, and it was not possible to procure sufficient quantity from the town. The plow tore up by the roots all the old gorse, heather, and fern; so that the land lost all the distinctive character of heath land, the first year after the deep plowing, which it had retained notwithstanding the plowing with the common plows for thirty-five years. Immediately after this subsoil-plowing, the crop of wheat was strong and long in the straw, and the grain close-bosomed and heavy, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel, the quantity, as might be expected, not large (about 26 bushels to the acre), but great in comparison to what it produced before. The millers were desirous of purchasing it, and could scarcely believe it was grown upon the heath land, as in former years it was difficult to get a miller to look at a sample. Let this be borne in mind, that this land then had had no manure for years, was run out, and could only have been meliorated by the admission of air and moisture, from deep plowing. This year the wheat on this land has looked most promising; the ears large and heavy, the straw long, and I expect the produce will be from 34 to 36 bushels per acre. My Swedish turnips on this land this year are very good; my pudding and sugar-loaf turnips falling in many parts, sharing the fate of those of my neighbors, having been greatly injured by the torrents of rain which fell after they had shown themselves above the ground. Turnips must have a deep and well-pulverized soil, in order to enable them to swell, and the tap-roots to penetrate in search of food. The tap-root of a Swedish turnip has been known to penetrate 39 inches into the ground. I will add only two or three general observations.

"1st. The work done by the plow far exceeds trenching with the spade, as the plow only breaks and loosens the land all around, without turning the soil to the top, which in some cases (where the subsoil is bad) would be injurious to the early and tender plants; and if the subsoil is good, it would be rendered more fit for vegetation after the air and moisture had been permitted to enter. The plowing is also far preferable to trenching by the spade, even for planting (i. e. trees), as it may be done at one-fourth the expense.

"2d. It was very preferable, if possible, to work the horses abreast, pair and pair; but, in using this plow, the horses must work in a line, for, if abreast, the horse on the inside plowed would soon be fatigued, by sinking up to his hocks; and, to render the draught more easy, the second horse from the plow should not be fastened to the chains of the horse next the plow; but the chains of the second horse should be made long enough to be hooked about two feet behind the back-band of the chains of the horse next the plow, so that the second horse will draw at an angle of about 33 degrees; otherwise, were the chains of the second

horse hooked in front of the back-band, he would pull the whole weight of his draught, together with that of the horses preceding him, on the back of the horse next the plow; and the strength of the horse would be lost in the draught, as his whole powers would be exerted in his endeavors to prevent being brought down upon his knees. By so arranging the chains, the power of three horses would be equal to that of four."

Such were the favorable results of this bold experiment. In many other cases, however, the result has not been so successful; and when the state or character of the land is such as to retain the water, as (to use the expression of one highly intelligent farmer, who subsoiled his land without first draining it) "it sometimes does like a sponge," the subsoiling is as likely, and perhaps more likely, to be injurious than beneficial. The Deaneaton system, as it is here called, of subsoil-plowing and furrow-draining will presently be fully stated to my readers.

SUBSOIL-PLOW.
The same gentleman last referred to, Sir Edward Stracey, is the inventor of what is called a subsoil-plow, which is fitted for use in lands where it is desirable to stir the soil beneath without breaking the turf. It does not differ much from the subsoil-plow; and, being once inserted into the ground, breaks it up to the depth of about ten inches, leaving no other marks of its operation than the lines cut in the turf, which very soon, by the natural growth of the grass, become obliterated. The lines are at the distance of about fourteen inches from one another. It loosens the soil underneath, admits the air and rain, and permits the roots to spread themselves. He says, "after a trial of it, that the quantity of the after-math, and the thickness of the bottom, have been the subject of general admiration. Another advantage from this subsoil-plowing is that, before that took place, water was lying stagnant on many parts (after heavy rains), especially in the lower grounds, to a great depth; now, no water is to be seen lying on any part, the whole being absorbed by the earth." This supposes that the lower strata, below where the plow has reached, are porous, and easily transmit the water, or, otherwise, it might be liable to the objections to which I have referred above.

Great Britain and America—The War—The Currency—Speech of Mr. Evans of London.
Our attentive New York correspondent forwards us a slip containing the speech of Mr. William Evans, of London, made (we presume) in Cleveland, on the 18th of Oct., at the celebration of the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. We give below the speech in full, which was made, at the dinner, and was in response to the toast "The alliance between Great Britain and America, the best security for the peace of the world."

Mr. Evans is an Englishman of position and influence, who has taken a deep interest in the affairs of this country. He is President of the Emancipation Society, and exerted himself earnestly for the stoppage of the rebel rams in the Mersey by the English government. Mr. Evans said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The sentiment now proposed from the Chair, expressive of the anxious desire of the people here for the maintenance of the most friendly relations between Great Britain and America, has my hearty concurrence, for I conceive no calamity so fraught with evil to the civilized world as a rupture between two nations that have in their sacred keeping much of the world's freedom. War between them would but be the jubilee for despots throughout the world.

Your cordial and enthusiastic reception of that toast is to me, who take a deep interest in the condition of your country, especially gratifying, for there have been occasions, and those not very distant, when this event, which we should all deplore, was within the range of possibility. A large and influential portion of the upper classes of England, many of whom, in all frankness be it said, look with much disfavor on the growing greatness of your country, others from ignorance, but most actuated by political considerations, have pressed upon the British Legislature the recognition of the revolted States—a step which would probably have been followed by a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive.

The party to whom I allude, always apprehensive of the danger of giving increased power to the people, and resisting every attempt to extend to them greater political privileges, have ever looked with disfavor to the rapid development of a country based on popular government. They do not like to see your rapidly augmenting wealth and power, under institutions that give the utmost freedom to those who enjoy them. They hate Republics and Republican Governments. They dread Democracy as an evil that might spread, and therefore would not regret to see the break-up of the United States, and would gladly encourage its partition as a means of weakening its collective strength.

But there is a large class among us, and those who constitute the bone and sinew, yes, the very spine of the English people, who have not contemplated with these feelings the great struggle in which you are engaged.

They, true to their instincts, true to the antecedents of their country, true to the great question of Slavery which lies at the root of this fearful war, true to the great principles of justice, humanity, and the best interests of the human race, have heart and soul sympathized with you, have rejoiced in your success, have read with anxiety of your reverses, but have faithfully, earnestly, and devotedly, looked to the triumph of your cause.

There was still a more recent time when there was ground for apprehension that difficulties might arise between us in the hesitation which appeared to exist in the British government in arresting the construction of those pirate ships whose object and avowed intention was to prey upon the peaceful commerce of the world—"to sink, burn, and destroy."

Had these vessels been allowed to leave our shores—a proceeding worthy only of the most barbarous nations—it would not only have been a lasting disgrace and humiliation to England, but it would, I fear, have resulted in the disruption of friendly relations between our country and yours. Happily, those dangers have passed, and you have had recent proofs of a more kindly feeling manifested, not only by the British people, but by the British government.

Let not the idea, therefore, be prevalent in the mind of America, that the English people are opposed to you. It is not so. The heart of the great mass of the people are with you to the very core.

And let me not omit to name that large class—the people of Lancashire and Cheshire, the workers of cotton—to whom cotton is as necessary as food, for it is by means of cotton that they obtain the necessities of life, who, in the stoppage of the supply of that material have suffered privations of which you can form no conception—bearing their sufferings with fortitude worthy of all praise. When goaded by those opposed to you to urge upon the British government to take part with the South as the best means of obtaining that cotton which was their great need, resolutely and consistently opposed their entreaties, expressed their confidence in the North and in the great principles of Union and emancipation. [The company here rose, and gave rounds of cheering.]

I regret to say, however, that much misapprehension exists in England as to the real condition of this country. And I confess to you when a month or two ago I came out here, I did expect from what I heard that there was considerable gloom among you—that you were rapidly increasing your debt, and that there was much alarm and discontent existing—but I have never seen so many signs of prosperity as now, solid proofs of which have presented themselves at every turn. But when I represented this to my friends on the other side, their answer was, "Oh! they are in a paper paradise! I don't believe in their apparent prosperity, it is all hollow, for their country is on the verge of ruin."

Being somewhat largely interested in this matter, I have felt it to be my duty to go into this whole question, and if you will bear with me, I will tell you the result of my inquiries. [Loud cries of "Go on! go on!"]

I am fully alive, as all men must be of experience, to the dangers attendant upon a paper currency, and for this among other reasons, that it gives to the Executive the power of seriously affecting the property of every individual in the nation.

By altering the measure of value it disturbs the money relations of commerce—alters the nature of contracts—affects prices, and has had often the effect of producing incalculable mischief. The rate of labor is enhanced, but with no benefit to the laborer, for he has to pay an increase for every article which enters into his daily consumption—his coal, his rent, his clothing, all are higher in price. No man knows what he is about, for a contract made in the time of cheap currency might be a disastrous one if paid for in a dear one. It is therefore of the highest importance that the measure of value should be nearly as possible remain the same, and whatever fluctuations there may be in prices should be resulting from supply and demand, from abundance and scarcity, and not from the creation by the Minister of sums of money which, by a breath, he can command to be turned off by millions on a machine.

The day must always be contemplated when a return to a sound state of things must come; when the government resuming the payment of its notes in specie might fulfill the prediction of wide spread ruin. Unhappily, the emergency of this great war has caused you, as it has caused England and other nations, to resort to the system of paper money. But this great principle should always be acted upon, that if your necessities compel you to issue paper money, it should be under such control that its fluctuations should, if possible, be only such as would take place if the currency were entirely metallic. To the honor of your minister, Mr. Chase, I may say, that in my humble judgment he has acted upon this principle, for money, at this moment, is as scarce in New York, as it ever was when your currency was based on gold and silver.

I have said that England during our great war, like you, had to issue paper, and in 1797 the Bank of England stopped the payment of its notes in gold. The inevitable consequences followed. The issues of paper increased, gold became higher in price, and with it rose the prices of all the necessities of life. Those who are conversant with English money will understand me when I say that the English guinea sold for twenty-seven shillings, and even thirty shillings, though it did not maintain that price. Gold, therefore, was approaching to a premium somewhat akin to that which now bears in your country. There were people at that time who believed we never should be able to resume payment in specie, and I remember that a popular writer of great repute stated that if that event took place he would consent to be roasted alive upon a gridiron, and to remind his readers constantly of his prophecy, he placed a vignette of a gridiron at the top of every article he wrote on the subject.

But the war came to an end, and after the lapse of time a finance minister, who lives in the grateful memory of his country and of mankind, the late Sir Robert Peel, had the courage and firmness to restore the currency to its proper and sound condition. We resumed our payments in gold and the prosperity of the country has been greater ever since. The measure was not, however, without its difficulties; but the popular writer to whom I have alluded did not offer to be roasted.

I trust that when the time comes, that you, too, have a man fully alive to the responsibilities of his high position, who will have the manliness to take the same course—but it will be for the people also to do their duty in this great regard, always to bear it in view. But, say our European detractors, they are overladen with debt, and are rushing headlong into ruin. I have made it my business therefore to look into this with some care, for I do not like the idea of placing any of my little money where such a statement could accurately be made.

Your debt I understand to be somewhat to this extent; that at the commencement of the present war it stood at about sixty millions. This has been called the old debt. You then created in 73-10ths and in 1861 (the former being convertible into the latter) bonds to the extent of one hundred and ninety millions more, making together two hundred and fifty millions, at 6 per cent interest. You have subsequently created the 5-20s, also at 6 per cent, being five hundred millions more, making your aggregate gold-bearing debt when the whole amount is taken up, which it shortly will be, seven hundred and fifty millions at 6 per cent interest, or forty-five millions per annum. Now, this is all the gold-bearing debt you can have at the end of the present year. Well, I don't think that will break you, for the receipts from your customs alone is, for the current year, seventy-two millions in gold; for, bear in mind that if you have a gold-bearing debt, you have at the same time, to some important extent, a gold-bearing revenue. The whole of your gold-bearing debt, I repeat, when all the 5-20s are issued, requires but forty-five millions, and you have from customs alone seventy-two millions to pay it with.

I say nothing of your internal revenue, but that must be large. The receipts for the present year bring at least 40 to 45 millions.

Well, now, let us take the whole debt due by your government as it will be at the close of the present year. I believe I am not wrong in estimating it at 1,500 millions, but as a large portion of it does not need interest (the celebrated greenbacks, for instance, to the extent of 395 millions) we may, without entering into details respecting interest-bearing notes, a kind of security analogous to our exchequer bills and other matters, assume that your liabilities will be 1,500 millions, which, at 5 and a fraction per cent, would amount to somewhere near 75 millions to pay the interest upon. Why, you are in clover! As far as the present year is concerned you are not liable to break. [Much

laughter.] Now let us go to the future. Assuming your expenditure to be double what it is up to this time, and that the interest, which is not probable, time, and that your interest on that accumulated debt amounts instead of 75 millions to 150 millions, you have ample resources to meet both, and even you have ample resources for doing my visit here I have made diligent inquiries, and I have never heard one instance of objection to the taxes—they seem to be cheerfully and willingly paid.

The money is required for a national war, undertaken and carried on by the people, who are determined to carry it on to its close. No acrimony, no unkindly expression to the South, no bitter words employed, but all parties, to my surprise, though differing on so many subjects, united on that one point, that this war must, whether it be long or short, be carried on until it is successfully terminated. (Cheers.) Permit me, in relation to the 5-20 loan, to name a circumstance which, to me, is extremely interesting. (Cries of "Go on," "Go on.") I have stood at the counter of your principal agencies and watched the kind of people who, in swarms, sought that investment.

There was the domestic servant with care unfolding her fifty dollars to place in her scanty earnings; the thrifty mechanic, waiting for his turn; the sturdy farmer, with his one or two hundred dollars—and this class of men in number—the anxious widow, with her little bundle, probably all she had in the world; the well-to-do tradesman, the energetic merchant, the prosperous banker—all seeking to place in this great National fund their well-earned gains, with every confidence in its security, and with undeviating faith in the resources of their country; and they were right.

But it conveyed to me a deep impression that this loan, so taken and so held throughout the length and breadth of the land, formed a great savings bank institution of an important character. It makes every home, every domestic circle, a guarantee for the faithful maintenance of the obligation, and it conveys also the significant fact how deep an interest every class of the community takes in this great conflict.

And this will be my answer, in reply to the urgent question from our transatlantic friends, "But are they able to pay the interest?" [Much cheering.]

But if you will allow me, I will state another reason why I think so. [Cries of "Go on, go on,"]

Where are we now? At Cleveland, in the State of Ohio. Wishing to be informed, I looked at the public returns of your population. Why, before the year 1840 there are no records at all. Prior to 1788, this fair State of Ohio was an Indian territory, and the Indian reservation, through which this great railway passes, shows the condition then existing in Ohio. The wigwam and the hunting spear—living by fishing and hunting—disdaining labor, despising regular occupation, bating education—addicted to intemperance—rejecting the fair portion of our kindred to drudgery and toil—such is the present state of that effete race, and was the condition of Ohio in the memory of living men. How little did they think at that time, that when the Indian threw furtively his blanket over the stream, and was enabled thereby, by wringing, to obtain from it a few gallons of oil, which was sold in the neighboring villages under the mysterious appellation of "Indian Oil," of rare properties, that at the present day, there should be a trade in that very article of 25,000,000 of gallons per annum—equal in value to that of the whole cotton crop of the South 25 years ago. (Cheers.) This trade is not owing to greenbacks nor to war.

In 1821, there was not a single state-coach in the whole State of Ohio. A kind and good friend of mine, now opulent, was then engaged in buying cattle to supply the city of New York. They were driven the whole way, ten weary miles a day, from the districts of Chillicothe, Scioto, and Columbus, in this very State. It was a weary journey, and it occupied 60 or 70 days. Now by means of such great railways as the Atlantic and Great Western, and others, these cattle can now be transported in a comparatively few hours. But if the people of New York had to depend for their supply upon cattle driven this great distance, they would soon be as short of beef as they are at Richmond! (Much laughter.) Cleveland itself, then unknown, commands a trade equal to most of the flourishing towns of Europe.

I will not fatigue you with statistics, or I should show you my impression of the rapidly increasing resources of your country. I am not talking of the history of States or countries, over whose history and career

"A thousand years their fleeting wings expand," but of those who have risen and prospered, and attained such greatness in the lifetime of living men.

This sad war—sad, mainly, for the loss of good and faithful men—evidences of which occasionally meet the eye and elicit the respectful consideration and sympathy of all around—has had some effect; it has caused you to know your strength, and it will give other nations a proof of your power.

You have raised an army, both North and South (I take them always as one country) which equals in power any army of the present day. You have built and equipped a navy, which for the purposes of defense, will bid defiance to that of any other nation. And this you have done from your own resources, without whining to Europe for money, and when the capitalists there, holding your securities, panic stricken, sending them over here for sale—complexed your finances and disturbed your exchange. But this war, like all other wars, and all other evils, must sooner or later be brought to a close.

The Southern States freed from a great incubus, the incubus of Slavery, which retarded its prosperity and impeded its progress—for I have visited a portion of Virginia, and witnessed its deplorable condition, its miserable houses, its wretched inhabitants, so different from the enterprise of the Northern States. When, I say, this war is over, and the nation North and South are able to devote themselves to the development of the vast resources of your country, what will you become? I can only hope, in conclusion, that you will then, as now, act on the injunction of the great classic:

"If hindrances obstruct thy way,
Thy magnanimity display,
And let thy strength be seen;
But, oh, if fortune fill thy sail
With more than a propitious gale,
Take half thy canvas in."

The speaker, who was listened to throughout with marked attention, took his seat amidst great cheering.

Geo. R. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

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and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to

**MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,**

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some Irresponsible Establishment.

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The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, a fellow of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

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THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

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THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES
Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

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The BAY STATE and other Stoves,
With a large assortment of
Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,
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Pao Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery
San Francisco.

THE BOY PATRIOT.

In the year 1776 Philadelphia was in the hands of Howe and his inhuman soldiery, while the field of Brandywine gave American people an evidence of British humanity. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Delaware were at the mercy of their foes. Bands of Hessian dragoons scouted the vicinity of Philadelphia for miles around, and committed acts which would disgrace a Vandal.

On the evening of a delightful autumn day, a group of boys, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen years, were gathered together on the steps of a tenanted storehouse in the little village of Newark, Delaware. The town seemed lonely, and with the exception of the youthful band referred to, not a human being met the eye. All the men capable of bearing arms, had left their homes to join the army of Washington on the Schuylkill. A youth of sixteen, mounted on a barrel, was giving an account of the disastrous battle of Brandywine. James Wilson, the orator, was a bold boy, enthusiastic in his love for the American cause, and possessed of no little intelligence. His bright blue eyes and flaxen hair gave him an effeminate appearance, but beneath that plain, homespun jacket, throbbed a heart that never shrank before any obstacle. His father was commander of the Delaware troops, and his mother was dead. The boy concluded his narrative and was deeply lamenting that he could not join the army. "I am not old enough," said he, "but had I a musket, I would not stand idle here, with my hands useless by my side."

"Are there no guns of any description in the village?" asked a listening youth.

"None. I have spent nearly a week trying to find one, but my efforts have been of no avail. I strongly suspect that the Tory, Livingston, has several in his house, but as he permits no one to trespass on his premises, I am unable to say positively."

"Why not take a party and search his dwelling?" asked Frank Howard; "he has no one there to assist him except his cowardly son George, and I can thrash him as easily as that," and the boy snatched his fingers to imply the readiness with which he could trounce old Livingston's son.

James Wilson's eyes sparkled with joy.

"If there are any three boys in this company who will help me, I will search old Livingston's house this night. All who are willing to go, just step forward three paces."

Every boy in the crowd stepped forward without a moment's hesitation. James' eye flashed like stars.

"Now, by the dead of Bunker Hill, I will search old Livingston's residence, though death stands in my path."

With a firm tread, and with the utmost silence, the young heroes took up their march for old Livingston's. Livingston had long been suspected of harboring British spies, and some of his former laborers had reported that he kept up a regular correspondence with the British commander. At all events, he was generally regarded by the Whigs as a dangerous man. His house was situated a short distance from White Clay Creek, on the side of a steep hill, surrounded on all sides by the trees. It was just such a place as one might suppose suitable for the plotting of treason.

At the time James Wilson and his little band left the deserted storehouse in the village of Newark, dusk had given place to the dark shades of night. Still, it was not dark; the new moon was shining brightly through the clouds, and every object was perfectly distinguishable. The boys walked firmly forward, maintaining solemn silence. At length they gained the bend of the creek, and slowly following the winding path, soon came to a little low bridge which crossed a shallow rivulet leading into White Clay, and James ordered them to halt.

"Let Frank Howard and myself reconnoiter the premises first, to see whether any danger may be apprehended. All the rest stand here till we return. Make no noise, and keep a constant watch."

James and Frank silently departed, and were soon lost in the thick woods through which the path ran. Scarcely had they gone from their companions, ere the quick ear of Wilson detected a noise. "His!" said he to Frank, as he pulled up behind a gigantic beech tree. Presently George Livingston came in sight. James Wilson darted from his covert, and tightly grasped the boy by the neck. The cowardly youth trembled like a reed.

"Speak one word," whispered his captor, "and I'll toss you into the creek."

The Tory's son, struck dumb with fright, found himself in the midst of the whole group of boy heroes, with the vice-like grasp of James and Frank on either arm.

"Now," said James, "answer me promptly and truly, or I'll make your position uncomfortable. Who are in your father's house at this moment?"

"I—I—can not tell," stammered the half dead boy.

"You shall, or—"

"Spare me, and I'll tell everything. When I left the house there was no one there but my family and Major Bradstone."

"Who is he?" asked James.

"I don't know—I don't indeed."

"Tell!" threatened Frank.

"He is Captain of the Yorkshire dragoons."

The blue eyes of James glistened with joy, and he soon gained from the Tory's son a revelation which stamped his father a traitor of the most appalling character. He discovered that old Livingston not only kept up a correspondence with the British commander, but that he had so plotted the old Tory was to receive as his compensation the lead whereon the village stood, and an annual pension from the British government.

But, stranger than all, the plot was to be consummated on the very night the Tory's son had been captured, while he was going on an errand to a neighbor about two miles distant. The little band of heroes learned, too, that the British

troops had secured their horses in Livingston's stable, and intended to descend the creek in a large boat. There were twenty of them besides their Captain.

Major Bradstone, the leader of the band, was in temper and heart a thorough demon, and scrupled not in his cruelty to destroy the slumbering infant or the sick wife. Not a few in that youthful band trembled for a widowed mother or a defenseless sister. Some were for departing immediately, but James Wilson, still retaining his grasp on the Tory's son, ordered them to be silent. The prisoner was bound hand and foot, and a thick handkerchief bound over his mouth to prevent him from calling for assistance, and a stout cord fastened to his breast and wound about a tree. All hope of escape forsook George Livingston. Wilson motioned to his little band to follow him, and in a few moments they stood on the summit of a high precipice which overhung White Clay Creek.

"Now boys," said Wilson, "the narrative which we have just heard is true, and as we have no muskets or ammunition, we must make the best of the occasion. The British band will pass this spot in their boat, and as we have an hour to work, let us busy ourselves in rolling some of those large rocks to the edge of the precipice, and when the red-coats pass below, let us sink them to the bottom."

Each boy immediately set to work, and in an incredible short space of time, nine huge rocks, each a half a ton in weight, were balanced upon the edge of the giant precipice. The creek at this point was not more than twenty feet wide and was directly overhung by the mass of rock on which our heroes stood. If the British descended the creek, they would certainly pass this spot; and if they passed it, then death was their certain fate. In about an hour the quick ear of Wilson detected the measured beat of muffled oars.

"They are coming," he whispered, "let no one drop his rock till I give the word, and then all at once."

Peeping cautiously over the cliffs, James Wilson saw the Tory boat slowly but surely approaching. An officer stood on the bows, guiding the oarsman by his orders, and the epaulets on his shoulders told that he was the identical Major Bradstone.

"Don't drop till I give the order," again whispered Wilson.

When the boat was about twelve feet from the rock, the boy leader fell securely behind his stout defense and shouted: "Who goes there?"

In a moment the oarsmen ceased rowing and gazed with astonishment around them. The impetus which the boat had acquired caused it to drift slowly beneath the rock, and just as it was fairly below, came forth the loud doomed words, "Cut loose in the name of liberty!"

Each boy pushed his rock at that instant, and as if with one impulse the gigantic stones fell. A loud shriek from the dark waters told how well the plan succeeded, and as the exultant boys again looked over the rocks, nothing was seen but a few pieces of wood. The boat was burst in pieces, and the occupants found a grave at the bottom of White Clay. A cry of victory burst from the joyful lips of the youthful patriots, and was echoed along in solemn grandeur.

"Now for our prisoner!" cried Frank Howard, bounding ahead; but what was the astonishment of the boys to find that in his efforts to get free, George Livingston had been caught by the fatal cord and choked to death. There was no time for repining; the traitor and his son had met the deserved doom, and there was no one to mourn their loss.

"Such be the end of America's foes for ever!" said Wilson.

Old Livingston's house was searched, and to the surprise of every one, not merely guns, but three brass field-pieces, several barrels of powder and balls, were concealed in the Tory's cellar. The military stores found here were given over to the American troops, and found a joyous welcome at headquarters. Had not the British party been so signally defeated along the banks of the White Clay, the town of Newark and the whole northern part of the State of Delaware would have been overrun by predatory bands of British soldiers.

James Wilson and Frank Howard both joined the army of Greene, and served with distinction in the Southern campaign. Frank fell in the memorable battle of Eutaw Springs, bewailed by all who knew him. James lost a leg at the siege of Yorktown, and retired to his native village, but mortification ensued, and he expired with the ever-to-be-remembered words on his lips—"Cut loose in the name of liberty!"

The village of Newark still stands and has become a town of some celebrity. The scene of the defeat of the British by the boy patriots is still pointed out, and is a sacred spot in the annals of Newark.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is ready for delivery, gratis, by Crane & Brigham, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section, has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations, as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you will take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when you get it.

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James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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VARNISHES,

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY.

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large Invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x36 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order. He has received the agency of

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PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample Invoices just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large Invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large Invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

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THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double-bottom Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st, DURABILITY—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1833.

2d, MANUFACTURE—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, CAPACITY—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the use of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTRAST OF HEAT—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BRUISING—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER RACK—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

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Pianoforte Manufactory,

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Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. 16 Pianos tuned and repaired.

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Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purposes.

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Music Books, Musical Instruments,

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Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

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MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

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And every description of Marble Work.

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NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

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Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled. Stores—No. 123 Second street, between D and Maiden Lane; and 55 D street, MARYSVILLE.

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Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminars, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Life's a Journey." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Aval Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 25,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100; bound 30 cents, \$25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, \$35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular of the series. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Abode," "Waiting Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary, etc." Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$25 per 100.

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is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Toussaint, God, hear me," "Sabbath Bells chiming on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$45 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, his glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He ledeth us beside still waters," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents; \$15 per 100; bound 25 cents, \$20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 35 cents, \$30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 50,000 copies. Just published by

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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scriptures. It is well adapted for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells in my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Glee," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, \$20 per 100. Mailed at retail price.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's Glee," "O'er the mountains," "O'er the mountains," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1893.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

As many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card: open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. Ten cents to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California has astonished our friends abroad, and could they but look upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought for on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicesters and Cotswold Sheep, American Bess and Loph-lashed and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

Reader, are you a farmer? If you are—do you take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER; they lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser?

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Death strikes right and left.—We deeply regret to learn of the affliction that has fallen upon the household of our accomplished writer, Agnes, in the death of a loved husband. The "Dying Year," which Agnes sends our readers, will be appropriate.

We also welcome the "New Year," from C. F. Richards, Esq., whose writings are always full of interest.

The "New Year of 1894," by St. Aubyn, our new writer, is welcome. We regret that the types omitted the signature.

The "Boy Patriot" will be found an interesting story.

The card of Jacob Zech, and the State Ag. Society, is a matter of some interest, and should be read by all who watch the true interests of our State.

"Cherry," we regret, came too late for this week. It will appear in our next. M. J. U. will also appear. La Paz and the Gold Seekers next week. Napa Agriculture is deferred till next issue. Ramble in the country will then be resumed, and continued regularly.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit an instructive one to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added. Rooms free to all.

Reflected Light—A New Year's Kaleidoscope.

What is Light? The effect upon the mental power is beauty a pleasure? and according as the taste and genius has been cultivated, so will light and its reflection be enjoyed. We were surprised and pleased when calling at Messrs. Stanford Brothers, to examine the splendid new Lamps and Chandeliers, just received. We found both book-keeper and salesmen busy at work manufacturing Kaleidoscopes, that simple yet wonderful magnifier of light and colors, reflected, and wondered what would lead to such an exhibition of talent in these young gentlemen. We concluded that they had been so long engaged amid the beautiful rays of light as exhibited, from this collection, that they had made an attempt to imitate them. But we think however changeable and beautiful the rays from these fine Kaleidoscopes, Stanford Brothers' Lamps will give a steadier and brighter light. So young gentlemen you are beat.

SADDLERS & HARNESSES.—We can with more than usual satisfaction call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. MAIN & WINCHESTER, Manufacturers and Importers of harnesses, saddles, and stock of every kind connected with such a house. We are confident that their establishment is one of the most complete and perfect of the kind in the United States, and any one that will visit it will find it as we state.

The New Year.

We greet our patrons one and all with "a Happy New Year."

Ten years this week since we sent forth to the breeze of public favor Number 1 of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Ten years have we labored in the field of the greatest, noblest and best of sciences, and looked for the coming harvest.

The Truths we have scattered along the pathway of many "Happy Homes," we know have been blessed to others by an abundant harvest. For ourselves we are truly grateful to Heaven for so many years of health and ability to labor in so noble a cause; we know we have not labored in vain, for the prosperous condition of agriculture in our State, answers for us.

We have not labored without hope and we have the consciousness of feeling we have done some good; the gainers of others are full; our own are to be yet filled, for we have the promise of Heaven that "we shall reap if we faint not."

Ten old year's gone, has closed the door, Its Page is full, the Volume sealed, While eighteen hundred and sixty-four, In shining letters stands revealed.

Could every trial, care and sorrow, Be laid aside, or quickly flee, As the Old to-day, the New to-morrow, How gladly to the new we'd fly.

Had we one wish for those we love, Could such a power to us be given, Could such a prayer be heard above, Could such a boon be sent from Heaven—

Around the hearth-fires everywhere, We'd scatter peace and joy to-day, Would quick make fly all toil and care, And every sorrow drive away.

And in their place awarding joy, On every face a beaming smile, Enduring happiness without alloy, Should every human soul beguile.

Kind Patrons, this our wish for all: To each may health and peace be given; Around each path rich blessings fall, The best of all, God's smiles from Heaven.

FARMERS THE PLOWS HAVE COME!—The great amount of land that was intended to be plowed this season, made the demand for plows of an extraordinary character, and all the principal dealers were sold out early, and it was almost impossible to purchase any number of plows in our city. Mr. Treadwell, the largest importer and seller of agricultural implements on this coast, has sold an immense number, yet by reason of the pirates, and the loss of one or two ships, a very large number of plows went down to "Davy Jones's Locker." This helped the scarcity. We are glad to inform our readers, and the public generally, that by the recent arrival of a number of ships Messrs. Treadwell & Co. are prepared now to answer any orders for plows of the very best kind. They have also received a splendid assortment of other agricultural implements suitable for the season.

The NAPA REPORTER.—"Let the gall'd jade wince!" The Napa Reporter, of December 26th, has an article somewhat *apocryphal*. We don't wonder at it, for anything that intimates that Napa has citizen soldiers that stand ready to mete out a proper doom to traitorous sentiments must ride them a little. We are proud to see them excited; it shows that the medicine of well-directed rifles operates. As to seeing double: The Farmer stated that there was a sum total of 250,000 sacks wheat in Napa. The Reporter would have it we said 440,000. Who sees double? Who speaks truth? We have some authentic information about Napa that might make some folks see double and more "in double-quick time!"

Good Bread.—Bread is the Staff of Life, and if it is good bread, then it is a good staff and will support us and nourish us too; but half the bread made is not fit to eat. Good flour is requisite to make good bread. But it is not always that good bread is made even from good flour, it is spilt in the making. The introduction of *Unfermented Bread* forms a new era in bread making and we think it will add to the lives of many that use it. The increased demand for unleavened bread is a proof that it is being rapidly appreciated and for this we are glad. The good book says that cleanliness is godliness, and we think that this kind of godliness can be found at the manufactory of the Unfermented Bread. Having visited the place and examined it, we can only say to those who desire bread or any articles from a Bakery that they would know is clean and free from uncleanness, if they will only go to this Bakery they will be satisfied. Besides the unfermented bread of which the six carts daily carry three thousand loaves, a new feature has been added to the factory: "Pork and Beans" and Brown Bread (good for New England), Pies, Cakes, Confectionaries of all kinds and of the very best, all neat and cleanly made, which will be sent to any part of the city to order. Mr. Norcross, the indefatigable Superintendent, is pressing on the success of the Bakery, and it is winning golden opinions and especially, for the new and happy feature of the New England dish of "Pork and Beans," with Brown Bread.

Music for the New Year.—We have been favored by Messrs. Kohler, from their Music Warehouse, on Washington street, with the following New Music and choice pieces: "Thou art so near,"—Gems of Song; "O Bonny Lady Moon,"—La Traviata; "Anna Lidel,"—Remember Me; "The Dew Drop Polka,"—The Carrol of the Mocking Bird;—a Schottische; "God Save the Queen;" "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood;"—a Sacred Piece; "Rocklawn Summer Wildwood;"—a Song or Quartette; "But Thou didst not Love;" Air from the "Messiah;" "The Silver Lake Varsouviana;" "Of What is the Old Man Thinking;" "Pretty Birds;" and "The Young Volunteer's Good Bye."

Kohler's Music and Toy Shops, both on Sansome and Washington streets were thronged on Christmas week, and will be until the Festival of New Year is over. Their sales have been the largest ever made, on this Coast, of a season of this kind. They have been prepared with a stock never before equalled and with the attentive salesmen it was a continual Holiday with them all.

Piano Premiums.

Response of the State Agricultural Society to Jacob Zech's Card.

We publish by request of I. N. Hoag, Esq., the Secretary of the State Ag. Society, the reply to Mr. Zech's card, relative to the premiums on Pianos. Of the merits of the case, we speak only of what we gather from the most reliable sources. The character, standing, and opinions of the committee, named in Mr. Hoag's card, are such as to command respect as men.

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There has been discovered recently in the Baltimore mine, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, by the miners, while blasting for coal, a remarkable petrification of an entire tree. The piece of the trunk taken out weighs five thousand pounds, and still there remain the roots and the top of the tree imbedded in the coal. There are also to be found in the same mine petrifications of the cactus and other plants peculiar to a tropical climate.

The number of firearms manufactured at Colt's armory in Hartford, Conn., during October, averaged one every minute through ten hours of each day in the week, Sundays excepted.

Opinion of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

Jacob Zech, Esq.:
Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,
R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAFFGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STORR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich in tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
CHRISTIAN STAFFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.
SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

Christmas

New Years GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-known

CONFECTIONERY STORE

OF
CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

CONFECTIONS, BON BONS,
WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS,
KEEPSAKES, TOYS,

Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can always be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

WASHINGTON-STREET STORE,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,

Christian Good & Co.

Valuable Seed—Agricultural Books.

SUPERIOR SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Said YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low.
An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

KOHLER'S

Should add acquaintance be forgot.
And never brought to mind.
Should add acquaintance be forgot.
And never brought to mind.
And days of happy days.

New Singing Book.

"VOICE OF PRAISE,"

10,000

SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Teachers, and Leaders of Choirs, send orders immediately to

A. KOHLER,

sole Dealer, San Francisco.

The Herald's special dispatch from Washington, dated Dec. 31, says: This morning E. C. Claybrook, of the 9th Virginia (rebel) cavalry, was granted an audience with the President, for the purpose of making an important communication of a secret character.

Letters received from officers of Gen. Bank's army, say that the cotton held by planters in Texas, which will soon be brought into market, is over 300,000 bales.

Measures will be at once adopted by our Government, which will compel the rebel authorities to recognize Gen. Butler as an officer of the United States army. Until that is done no propositions relative to exchanges, made by the rebels, will be recognized.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—10,000 lb "TOP ONIONS" WANTED.—Farmers having Top Onions, of best quality, can find a purchaser by communicating with the Editor of this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 31, by the Rev. Father Gallagher, DAVID SHORT to Miss MARGARET WILSON, both of this city.

Holloway's Pills.—Fever and Ague.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease." Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box. 121 HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT may be always obtained of Messrs. (RANE & BRIGHAM, cor. Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Those who suffer from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARRAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purgative the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

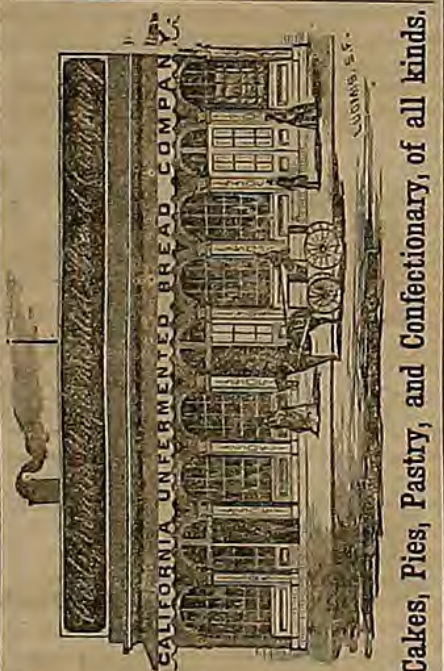
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21



Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.
FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines, and shipping purposes.
State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.
Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Bakery 578 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.
W. F. NORRIS, Sup't.

Benicia Law School

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of January, 1864, and continue twenty-one weeks.

The school will continue under the direction of
J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,
Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and Students intending to enter the school will find it for their advantage to be present at the commencement of the term.
For Circular containing full information, address J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia.
U. J. FLATT, For Trustees.
Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. HOTT ROBINSON
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apisarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apisarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

THE First Fall Importation

....OF....

NEW DRY GOODS!

....TO....

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

....BY....

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER
STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets
and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a
well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery street.

v20-10

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL.

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE,

TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

FIRST PREMIUM NURSERY!

Great Sale

....OF....

FRUIT TREES,

For the Season of 1864.



C. W. REED,

Proprietor of the

Washington Nursery,

Opposite the city of Sacramento,

WOULD OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE PRESENT
year, one of the

Largest stocks of Trees,

yet offered in California.

The collection will embrace—

MORE THAN 300,000 TREES.

CONSISTING OF

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Grape-vines,

Garden Shrubs,

Of all kinds; and every variety of article of

NURSERY STOCK,

To an almost unlimited amount, and of a character of
stock that we know will give satisfaction
to our patrons.

Our stock of—

Evergreens, Garden Roses,

and other Ornamental Stock, will be such as to supply
all orders.

WE would particularly call the attention of buyers of
TREES and VINES to the fact, that, owing to the
floods of 1862, and the general derangement of that
year in gardening, the planting of trees was generally
dispensed with all over the State, and but little was
done last season; consequently, this business must be
greatly augmented this season, and it therefore behoves
buyers to make their selections early and thus secure
GOOD TREES, as the demand for them must be very
large, and very pressing, and those that forward orders
early will be the first that will be served.

The condition of the Nursery Trade has been so disastrous of late years, so many losses have occurred, that there are now but very few Nurseries that have reliable
establishments. It will be our aim to send out such
Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, as shall not only reflect credit on us, but shall give satisfaction to those
patrons who send their orders to us.

Our Prices will be the very lowest for A No. 1 Trees,
etc. A moderate charge will be made for packing
Trees, but they will be delivered to the steamers and
wharfs, free of charge.

Catalogue of Varieties and Prices.

Can be obtained of us, at the Nursery, and at the office
on J street, Sacramento; also, at all our Agencies,
where every facility will be given to expedite purchases
in making their selections.

We would especially invite large purchasers to call
at our Nursery and see the excellent condition of all
the trees as they stand in the Nursery rows. Those who
buy largely should surely do this, as in that case they
can select their own trees and have them packed immediately. By such a course purchases will be enabled
to make their selections of greater varieties of Fruits,
and such as are adapted to all seasons, and also secure
fresh lifted trees and thereby insure a greater success
in planting.

We invite all buyers to call on us before making their
purchases or laying their plans, as we have special inducements to offer them.

In order to meet the wants of all parts of the State,
we have appointed the following Agents, where trees
can be had, and where catalogues can be found:

GRAVES & WILLIAMS.....San Francisco.
H. S. TAYLOR.....Marysville.
O. L. REED.....Folsom.
S. N. CALVIN.....Iowa Hill.
C. F. REED.....Knight's Landing.
S. M. JAMISON.....Yankee Jim's.
DR. S. R. MILLER.....Fiddletown.
WM. S. EMERY.....Woodland.
W. W. MARKHAM.....Tehama County.
Our principal office will be

44 J street, Sacramento,

JAMES CONDON,

Agent.

NURSERIES AND GARDENS,

Washington, opposite Sacramento.

C. W. Reed,

PROPRIETOR.

v20-19

PREMIUMS

....AT THE....

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



..AT THE..

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

....FOR....

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING.

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

....AND.... GATHERING,

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

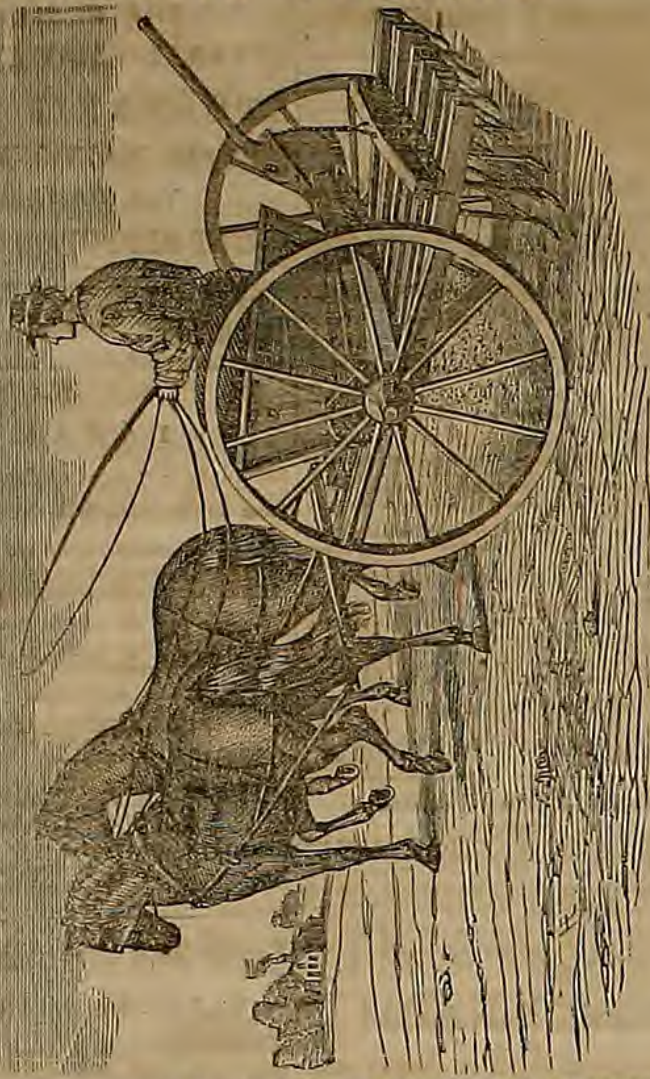
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT.

v20

Notice to Farmers!



PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.
For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in the adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety:

SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,
SIDE-HILL,
SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC.,
PLOWS,

HARROWS, HORSE-HOES,

CULTIVATORS, CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,

CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES, BARLEY-MILLS,

CANE-CRUSHERS, FLAX AND HEMP-DRESSERS,

COTTON-GINS, CHURNS,

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY-CUTTERS,

Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW-MILLS,

Bolting Cloth, Mill-Stones,

RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Leather and Rubber Hose;

Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash,

Tonguing, and Grooving Machinery,

Steam Engines

3 to 40-horse Power,

Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,

On wheels, made expressly for

THRASHING AND RANCH SE.

Hardware and Agricultural Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,

220-11-H San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

30-17

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS

a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to

make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and

pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious

Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged

accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always

be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-

fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated

Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention

to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be

provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad

Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the

Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE

expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the

Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

the public that he has opened the above named new and

commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is

now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-

nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof Stable where the

care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

N. BENEDICT.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHBRED BLACK SPAN-

ish Fowls for sale by

D. E. HUGH,

Oakland, Alameda Co.

J. & C. SCHREIBER,

DEALERS IN

BEDS, BEDDING,

....AND....

FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST

and largest stock of these goods.

The best Curled Hair Mattresses, and Spring Beds

and Bedding of every description. Also,

Knotted BED-SPRINGS, of every size;

CURLED HAIR;

MOSS; TOW;

BED-LACE;

LIVE-GESE FEATHERS;

Spring and Mattress TWINE;

....ALSO....

Ready-made BEDDINGS,

SHEETS, and

COMFORTERS.

of all sizes.

—

We have, also, constantly on hand,

PULU,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, at prices defying

competition, at

SCHREIBER'S

Pulu and Bedding Depot

No. 400 Sansome street,

near Sacramento street.

N. B.—SCHREIBER'S are never out of PULU. [53]

OAKLEY & JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment

on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFOR-

NIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M., to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK

IS

WARRANTED!

TERMS CASH

WHEN WORK IS

FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

Horner's First Premium

ANTI-FRICTION

DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PORCHALED OF—

E. BINK, Maryville.

H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third

street, San Francisco.

C. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.

R. F. COULTER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

I. D. ALEXANDER, Watsonville.

S. W. FIELD, San Jose.

MARSHALL & ROBINSON, Columbia.

D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cava Hotel, Eldorado County.

JOHN M. HORNER,

Mission San Jose, Cal.,

Inventor and Patentee.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH CORRUPT, DISORDERED OR VITIATED

Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in

Pimples, in Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely

keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you

cannot have good health while the blood is impure. Ayer's

Cathartic purges out these impurities and stimulates the

organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and

expelling disease. Hence it cures a variety of complaints

which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula

or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples,

Itches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rashes or Eruptions, Tet-

ter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Can-

cerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Reten-

tion, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, St. Vitius, Syphilis or

Venereal Disease, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS for Constipation, Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache,

Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short

for all purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Sold by Crane

& Ingram, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacra-

mento, and all dealers in medicine. 1302m

The British Reviews,

AND

Blackwood's Magazine,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.

For any of the four Reviews.....\$3 00

For any three of the four Reviews.....5 00

For any two of the four Reviews.....7 00

For Blackwood's Magazine.....8 00

For Blackwood and one Review.....5 00

For Blackwood and two Reviews.....7 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews.....9 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....10 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals

above named is \$31 per annum.

Republished by

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

24 Gold street, New York.

Literary Shrubbery.

The Betting Dandy.

A young gentleman—with a medium size light brown mustache, and a suit of clothes such as fashionable tailors sometimes furnish to their customers "on accommodating terms," that is, on the insecure credit system—came into a hotel on Race street, one afternoon, and after calling for a glass of Madeira, turned to the company and offered to bet with any man present, that the Susquehanna would not be successfully launched. The "banter" not being taken up, he proposed to wager five dollars that Dr. Webster would not be hung. This seemed to be a stumper, too, for nobody accepted the chance. The exquisite glanced around contemptuously and remarked—

"I want to make a bet of some kind; I don't care a fig what it is. I'll bet any man from a shilling's worth of cigars to five hundred dollars. Now's your time, gentlemen, what do you propose?"

Sipping a glass of beer in one corner of the bar-room, sat a plain old gentleman who looked as though he might be a farmer. He set down his glass and addressed the exquisite:

"Well, mister, I am not in the habit of making bets; but seeing you are anxious about it, I don't care if I gratify you. So I'll bet you a levy's worth of sixes that I can pour a quart of molasses into your hat and turn it out a solid lump of molasses-candy, in two minutes by the watch."

"Done!" said the exquisite, taking off his hat and handing it to the farmer.

It was a splendid article, that shone like black satin. The old gentleman took the hat and requested the bar-keeper to send for a quart of molasses—"the cheap sort, at six cents a quart; that is the kind I use in this experiment," said he, handing six cents to the bar-keeper.

The molasses was brought, and the old farmer, with a grave and mysterious countenance, poured it into the dandy's hat, while the exquisite took out his watch to note the time.

Giving the hat two or three shakes with a Signor Blitz-like adroitness, the experimenter placed it on the table, and stared into it and watched the wonderful process of consolidation.

"Time up," said the dandy.

The old farmer moved the hat. "Well I do believe it ain't hardened," said he, in a tone expressive of disappointment; "I missed it somehow or other that time, and I suppose I've lost the bet. Bar-keeper, let the gentleman have the cigars—twelve sixes, mind, and charge them in the bill."

"What of the cigars?" roared the exquisite, "you've spoilt my hat that cost me five dollars, and you must pay for it."

"That wasn't in the bargain," timidly answered the old gentleman. "But I'll let you keep the molasses—which is a little more than we agreed for."

Having drained the tenacious fluid from his beaver as best he could, into a spit-bob, the man of mustache rushed from the place—his fury not much abated by the sound of ill-suppressed laughter which followed his exit. He made his complaint at the police office, but, as it appeared that the experiment was tried with his own consent, no damages could be recovered.

A man asked another; "Which is the heaviest, a quart of gin or a quart of water?" "Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, when he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

Fast Life and Swift Decay.

THE ONLY COUNTERCHECK.—The times in which we live teem with wonders. Nothing seems impossible; for the impossibilities of one year become the commonplace events of the next. Lightning presses, instantaneous communication between the most distant points, and innumerable inventions for compressing vast amounts of business into small spaces of time, and for curtailing the processes of production and manufacture, are among the marvels of this marvelous era. Under such circumstances we may truly be said to lead a "fast life." But whether the whirl and rush by which we are borne along is really conducive to our happiness is another question.

Certain it is, that the average duration of human life is decreasing in the midst of this excitement. The modern phases of disease seem to puzzle and baffle the faculty, and with two remarkable exceptions, viz. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, no medicines appear to make the desired impression upon internal or external disorders. These two celebrated remedies are said, however, to be accomplishing the most wonderful cures throughout the length and breadth of our land. Liver complaint and diseases of the stomach and bowels, which in a majority of cases are produced by over-exertion and over-excitement in business, yield to the Pills when all the resources of the druggist and allopathy have failed, and eruptive and scrofulous complaints seem to be equally under the control of the Ointment. We congratulate Dr. H. on the signal success of his great medicines in this country. From what we know of the man, we have no doubt that the profits derived from that success will afford him far less satisfaction than the knowledge of the good his remedies have effected.—[N. Y. American.]

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm,

has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially

to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very low-

est Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano is

fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and

all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,

726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet,

fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets. Dec. 31.

The Grain and Produce Markets are dull and prices show a decline. The advance that was made on choice parcels of Wheat by shippers caused many holders to sell; the demand was fully met and soon supplied; the present offerings are in excess of requirements and shippers seem disposed to materially reduce their late prices, offering from 5 to 10 cts the 100 lbs less than they have paid. This decline many cannot or will not understand, and consequently there is no small amount of dissatisfaction. There is a China demand for low grades of Wheat, Coast and second qualities, such as Liverpool shippers do not want, and for these qualities offers are as low as last fall. We are aware of sales of very choice Extra Milling Wheat, within the last few days, at prices from \$1.50 to \$1.60, to millers at the latter, in new drill sacks—the quality of the Wheat and sacks being sufficient to warrant millers paying the price. These few isolated cases must not be understood as the ruling rates. There is no change to note in Feed-Grains: Barley and Oats remain firm; Hay is in demand at the decline we noted; Beans and Potatoes are in very large supply and dull sale, Potatoes in particular are a drag at buyers' prices.

We note the charter of two additional ships to load Breadstuffs for Liverpool, viz, the Winfield Scott, and Zouave.

Among the clearances we note the bark Vitalis, for Hong Kong, with 200 bbls and 3693 qrs Flour, 881 qrs Wheat. Other ships are rapidly loading.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 23,922 qrs, Barley 2288 qrs, Oats 236 qrs, Potatoes 801 qrs, Flour 750 qrs, Hay 195 tons, Beans 35 qrs, Corn 338 qrs, Rye 40 qrs, Bran 100 qrs.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 763 qrs, Beans 3,000 qrs, Oats 1843 qrs, Potatoes 488 qrs.

Wheat, #100 lb—	Barley, #100 lb—	Oats, #100 lb—	Flour, #100 lb—
Shipping .. 1.37 1/2	Shipping .. 1.37 1/2	Shipping .. 1.37 1/2	Shipping .. 1.37 1/2
Barley, #100 lb—	Barley, #100 lb—	Barley, #100 lb—	Barley, #100 lb—
do feed .. 1.37 1/2	do feed .. 1.37 1/2	do feed .. 1.37 1/2	do feed .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2
do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2	do .. 1.37 1/2

San Francisco Cattle Market, Dec. 31.

There has been some advance in the price of beef, otherwise the market is without change. We quote—

BEER—American, 1st quality, 7@8 cts lb.	BEER—Spanish, 1st do, 3@4 cts lb.
do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.	do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.
do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.	do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.
do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.	do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.
do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.	do .. 24 do 2@3 cts lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Dec. 31.

Hens .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts
Roosters .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts
Turkeys .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do 7 cts

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Dec. 31.

Prices are fully corrected to date by the following dealers: Vegetables and Fruit—Griffin & Co., No. 1; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Etc.—Howard & Kneller, No. 76; and Fish & Seafood—No. 58; Meats—Geo. M. Garwood, No. 84; Fruit & Meats—No. 74; Poultry and Game—Cook & Heywood, Nos. 45 and 47.

APPLES—	PEARS—	ORANGES—	LEMONS—
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts

POULTRY AND GAME—

Beef—tenderloin .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

MEATS—

Beef—tenderloin .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

FISH—

Salmon .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

POULTRY AND GAME—

Beef—tenderloin .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

MEATS—

Beef—tenderloin .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

FISH—

Salmon .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Dec. 31.

Messrs. Gould, Martin & Co., report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit:

Apples .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts
do .. 7 cts	do .. 7 cts	Time Game .. 7 cts	Do .. 7 cts

Apples per Pacific, from Oregon, sold from \$1.25 per box to 75c per lb.

Mr. J. B. Proctor, whose orchard is near the old Mission of San Jose, has sent to market about 50 pounds of Soft-shell Almonds, which are very superior.

BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

DATES TO DEC. 30.

December 27, General Joe Johnston, assumed the command of the rebel army of Tennessee. The Richmond papers are gloomy over Averill's raid. The Secretary of War telegraphs to the General of Missouri: A bounty of three hundred dollars will be paid to recruits who enlist before the 5th of January, in any new regiment authorized by the War Department.

Officers from the front say a small rebel cavalry force hold the north bank of the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. Our forces occupy Cedar Mountain. There was a little skirmishing on Saturday, occasioned, it is supposed, by our army extending its picket lines on our right. The rebel army has gone into winter quarters between Gordonsville and Orange Court House. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. Clark, Chief Commissary, of the Army of the Potomac, have been relieved. Maj. Wilson takes the place of the latter.

The exigencies of the service requires many more officers for the colored regiments, principally line officers. Gen. Casey's Board is hard at work examining candidates, but is unable to supply the demand. Sixty captains and lieutenants are wanted immediately; one hundred and fifty would be received in the next two weeks, if they could be obtained.

Of 800 horses sent to General Butler's department 700 were condemned as worthless. The investigations into the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria are still progressing, and the Old Capitol receives almost daily some of the parties implicated in the recent frauds, the contractors coming in for a full share of the penalties.

The expedition planned by Gen. Gilmore for attacking Savannah was abandoned, in consequence of the return of the rebel troops who had been sent to Bragg's assistance. Several expeditions are on foot, from which good results are anticipated. It is stated that Quartermaster General Meigs is to be reinstated in his office.

December 28, a flag of truce boat arrived from City Point with 5,000 Union prisoners in exchange for those sent up by Gen. Butler. The rebel Government refuses any further exchange unless all questions are given up about which our Government has been contending, and their laws in regard to officers and soldiers in negro regiments are recognized. They also refuse to receive flag of truce from Gen. Butler, or negotiate with him on the subject of exchange, because of Jeff Davis' proclamation outlawing Gen. Butler last year. It will be remembered that they were quite willing to receive from him, and to correspond with him, notwithstanding the proclamation they now make a pretext for discontinuing negotiation; and they have already exchanged 5,000 prisoners with General Butler.

A dispatch dated Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, says: The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers, who have recently come into our lines to accept the pardon offered by the President. They bring intelligence that a large number, like situated, intend to do likewise at the earliest opportunity.

The plan of leasing the abandoned plantations in Eastern North Carolina, adopted by David Heaton, Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, is proving a great success to the Department, and also a great benefit to the laboring classes of both colors, who are soon to present Mr. Heaton with a beautiful testimonial.

In the interior of West Tennessee, the rebel guerrillas are active in conspiring the inhabitants. Many good Union men have taken to the woods to avoid conscription.

Rebel telegrams report that Gilmore gave Charleston a Christmas greeting in the shape of shells, which caused the burning of a dozen buildings and "a few casualties." The shelling continued on the 26th and 27th. The delay in completing the new monitors caused by the strike in New York together with the winter storms, prevents the fleet from accomplishing any immediate or decisive results.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer says the official rebel loss at the battle of Chickamauga, is as follows: 2,399 killed; 4,780 dangerously wounded; 10,500 slightly, and 1,950 missing.

A dispatch from New York, December 26th, says: The rules regulating the new passport system have been extended to foreign vessels. This fact was communicated to the British Consul yesterday. The English bark Caucasasia was seized here yesterday under suspicious circumstances, and many arrests made.

The ram Dictator was successfully launched December 26th.

The Little Rock Democrat, of the 12th, says the city is improving in every respect. Business is rapidly increasing, and in the State the Union cause is gaining ground rapidly and steadily. Secessionists are laying down their arms and prejudices, hundreds of volunteers enrolling themselves in the ranks of the National defenders, and better spirits and a healthier tone prevails among the people.

Washington, Dec. 26. It is said the whole of General Kilpatrick's cavalry division has been re-enlisted for the war. Most of the New England Regiments have signified their intention to re-enlist. An agent of Gov. Morton, who returned from the army of the Potomac to-day, states that three out of four of the Indiana Regiments will re-enlist.

In his annual report Secretary Chase asked Congress to repeal the provision directing him to make loans for ten and forty years, and empower him whenever terms he may in his discretion deem best for the public interest. This authority will have power to issue three hundred millions of dollars more of the popular 5.20 loan. If subscriptions to this loan should continue to come in faster than needed by the Department, it is understood permission will be given to the agents to receive subscriptions, payable in installments, as the amount shall be required, 5 per cent only to be deposited as guaranty, thus saving the Government a large amount of interest. Since Congress has refused to pay an exorbitant bounty, the expected enlistment are much lessening, and hundreds are arriving daily. Those who were waiting for an increase of bounty are now coming forward, and in a few weeks, at the present rate, nearly all the Army of the Potomac will have been re-enlisted for the war.

Calpepper and vicinity are now occupied by a strong force of our infantry, with batteries.

The English Government employees who assisted in fitting out the Rappahannock for the rebels, have been discharged for violation of the neutrality laws. The names of persons serving on any rebel vessel, who belonged to the Naval Reserve, are ordered to be stricken from the list, to forfeit all privileges, and not be allowed to enter the service.

The steamer Vanderbilt returned to Capetown (Cape of Good Hope) and remained till October 22d; then visited Panguin Island, the rendezvous of the Confederates, where she seized the British barque Saxon in British waters, it is said, on the supposition that she was loaded with the cargo of the Federal ship Conrad. The Saxon was sent to New York with a prize crew. It is reported that the mate of the Saxon was shot by Federal officers.

President Lincoln's message and amnesty proclamation were generally considered as impracticable. The Liverpool Post says that Lord Lyons, in a message to Earl Russell, predicts the termination of the war in three months.

A New Orleans letter contains later intelligence from Mexico. A French division of troops had been outfitted after leaving the City of Mexico on an expedition, and were retreating back to the city.

The Enquirer claims that the food prospects in Virginia are as favorable as could be desired, and from a comparison with the consumption of the past two years, assumes that there will be in the counties of the State of Virginia, within the Confederate lines, 400,000 cattle, 500,000 hogs, and 500,000 sheep.

These resources are in the hands of the people, and they are urged to contribute liberally. Notwithstanding this boast of large resources, the Richmond market is—Bacon, \$3.75 per pound; Beans, 75 to 85c.

A private dispatch, dated New York, December 28, quotes gold at 162, and says the North Star had just arrived.

The news of Gen. Grant's victory is made the subject of various comments in the London journals. The Morning Star calls it the battle of Waterloo of the South. The Times styles Grant as the most active and successful commander whom the Federals possess; whose presence has turned the fortunes of the campaign. The Morning Herald, the most bitter enemy of the North, may not without hope that the disaster to Bragg may not prove irretrievable. The Examiner, which has been strongly secessionist, says the defeat of Bragg was not decisive, but nearer to being decisive than any reverse of the war that has yet occurred.

WM. B. READY & BRO.,

301 and 303 J street, between 10th and 11th, SACRAMENTO, MANUFACTURERS OF

Wagons and Carriages,

AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED

Challenge Gang-Plow.

We are the only firm in the State that make the Celebrated Challenge Gang-Plow, which we warrant to surpass all other plows now in use. Farmers purchasing these Plows and becoming dissatisfied, after giving a fair trial, can have their money refunded. Infringements of the Patent of the Gang-Plow will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Also an assortment of single Plows manufactured by ourselves for which we import the best material.

Steam Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 9-3m

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware, Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company) For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA. 16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT. 11 SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

No. 303 Battery street, near Sacramento street, MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES, AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Wood and Willow-ware,

....HAVE FOR SALE.... Baskets of all kinds, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, Pails, Clothes Lines, Cloth Pins, Rolling Pins, Clothes Horses, Pastry Boards, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Mouse and Rat Traps, Steamers Chairs, Children's Wiegons, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Whip Brooms, Paucets, Hand Bellows, Children's Gigs, Chopping Knives, Wicking, Skirt Boards, Churns, Mops, Butter Ladles and Moulds, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Hemp and Cotton Twine, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, And various other articles generally kept in the WOODENWARE line, which we will sell at low rates, and would call the attention of buyers to our assortment. [20-5 J]

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front Street.

Farmers and Immigrants.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ANTELOPE RANCH.

(FORMERLY JOB P. DYE'S) on the East side of the Sacramento River, embraces many very superior Farms of

100 to 500 Acres each; also Vineyards, Gardens and Orchards,

above all overflows, fenced, having Dwellings, Barns, etc., and throughout the year, large running streams, and irrigating ditches.

The soil is from 3 to 10 feet deep, very rich, and adapted to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Chinese Sugar-Cane, Fruits, etc.

The best market in the State is at Red Bluff, two miles above, at Tehama, three miles below the Ranch, and on the Ranch itself, for consumption in the northern portion of the State, Oregon, and the Humboldt Mines. The new Wagon Road from Red Bluff to the Humboldt Mines is within three miles of this Ranch.

Good Farmers (with families preferred) can hire these farms at low rates, or conduct them on shares, with privilege of purchase. Cash loans will be made, if desired, to assist in cultivating or holding crops, and every facility will be given.

Mowers, Headers, Thrashers, etc., are on the Ranch—"The Antelope Flour Mill," of large capacity, and high reputation, is on the Ranch, owned by the same proprietor.

The "Job Dyke Farm," of 250 acres—with Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, with irrigating water, large Adobe House, and numerous out-buildings—will be rented to a satisfactory tenant.

Apply to GEO. CHAMPLIN, Red Bluff, O., or on the Ranch, or to E. F. NORTHAM and R. B. WOODWARD, San Francisco. Dec. 17-192m

Home Farm Wanted.

A gentleman with a small family, wishes a neat and pleasant home of about 20 to 30 acres, under the best cultivation. It is desired there should be orchard, vineyard and garden of moderate size; a well furnished house, or one that could be furnished, and out-houses and surroundings. The main object is to buy a pleasant home, and one thing certain, a place free from that scourge of husbandry—"Chills and Fever." Any one having such a place to sell, will be sure to find a ready buyer by applying to the Editor of this paper.

Farms for Sale!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN SONOMA County, lying between Sonoma and Petaluma Creeks, and bounded on the south by the San Pablo Bay, known as the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., containing fourteen thousand acres of land, is offered for sale in Lots or Farms to suit purchasers.

Most of this tract of land is suitable for cultivation, and has soil of the best quality. It is accessible to market, being adjacent both to the Sonoma and Lakeville landings—is well watered, has an unexceptionable climate, and is not surpassed in any respect by any tract of the same size in the State.

No better opportunity, it is believed, will ever be offered for the purchase of desirable farms at a low price and upon easy terms.

There is a very large amount of fencing on the tract, the entire body of land being enclosed.

The Petaluma Road touches daily, each way, at the Lakeville landing, which is about a mile from the nearest point.

In addition to the regular Steamer landing places, there are numerous suitable landing places along the entire water front of the tract.

The Sonoma Embarkadero is at one side, thus furnishing a convenient access to the San Francisco market at all seasons.

Persons desiring to purchase farms of any required size may apply to the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson 522 Clay Street, San Francisco; or at the store of Mr. Paule, Sonoma.

WILLIAM BUEHLER.

A Fine House, Orchard and Vineyard

NEAR SACRAMENTO—FOR SALE. A FINE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, and 30 acres of Land in the highest state of cultivation, with good Orchard and Vineyard, in full bearing. The Gardens are fenced in the very best manner, and having new ditches of water for garden, stock, and house. The Fruit from this place commands the very highest price.

The place will be sold on easy terms: a long time to pay the most of the money, and interest only 7 percent per annum. A smart business manager can make the payments off the place every year. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

15

Fine House and Garden in Sacramento City

A LARGE, SPACIOUS, AND GENTLE HOUSE and other buildings, with fine Garden, all nicely located in the upper part of the city, and containing a full hall block—will be sold at a bargain and on liberal terms of payment, if applied for soon. Real estate is rapidly improving in Sacramento, and this is a rare chance. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 15

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE FARM IS SITUATED IN CONTRA COSTA County, being one of the most healthy portions of the State. It consists of 132 acres of land, with a never failing stream of good water running through the farm. The land is suitable for wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, etc.; fenced with a five-board fence and divided off into convenient lots, all hog-tight. A good house, with all conveniences, lathed and plastered. Barn and stable, corral, etc. 500 French and German grape vines, two years old, consisting of good varieties. Good garden, suitable for raising vegetables at all seasons of the year; two good wells of soft water. A Warranty Deed will be given as the title is perfect, being a Patent from the United States. There is a good landing for shipping grain near by, where boats of 50 tons burden land regularly. There is a school one and a quarter miles from the house. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of Col. Warren, editor of this paper. 18-3m

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive. ONE FARM capable of 300 acres from Stockton—valuable. ONE FARM capable of great improvement and valuable, in Contra Costa County, near Pacheco.

A GOOD RANCH in Santa Clara County—a good bargain. A FINE FARM AND VINEYARD in the region of Mt. Diablo can be made valuable.

Several FINE RANCHES in various parts of the State, from \$1,000 to \$2,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

North Point Dock Warehouse.

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Made on approved Merchandise. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

THE PEOPLE'S

OPPOSITION

STEAMSHIP LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

THE DOUBLE-ENGINE STEAMSHIP

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHENCommander

Will be dispatched for

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XX.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1864.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a copy of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Starvation of Stock.

The journals of the last month have made frequent statements of cattle perishing for want of food—"cattle perishing by thousands." We have ever believed that this cry of starvation arose more from want of proper care on the part of owners and other recklessness in relation to stock raising than from any other cause. If an owner undertakes to rear 3,000 head on pasture only sufficient for half that number, and without preparing other food, cattle must die as a natural consequence. There have been so many cases where our dairymen and other stock-raisers have lost stock from neglect to raise root crops or other feed, or to prepare food for a wet and stormy season, that we look upon the loss of stock as a mere retributive act of Providence. Abundance of fine land lies waste that would raise enormous root crops. Farmers "burn their straw," and neglect to provide for their stock. These and other unnatural causes, not Providence, is the cause of starvation.

We clip from the Germantown Telegraph the following, as very appropriate articles, on the value of straw and the system of feeding stock:

CONVERTING STRAW TO MANURE.

An address on this subject was lately read before the Agricultural Society of Boroughbridge, England, in which the speaker endeavored to furnish a satisfactory answer to the following questions, namely: What description of stock must be employed on our respective farms to convert the straw into good manure, and at the same time leave the best return for the food consumed and the capital employed? Secondly, what arrangements must be made so as to insure the good quality of the manure, and to preserve it from waste during preparation?

There is much in the extended replies presented to these questions, which is of as great value here, especially among grain farmers, as in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is their great object to dispose of their straw to the best advantage, whether as food or litter.

Feeding Qualities of the Different Kinds of Straw.

"By some," says the writer, "it is urged that whatever cereal is most suitable to the soil, there the straw of that cereal will be most valuable as food; by others, that cattle are themselves the best judges, and that therefore that straw which the stock seems to relish most should be retained exclusively for food, and the remainder condemned for litter. Pea straw, when well harvested, is undoubtedly more nutritious than any other straw, and should therefore be used as food, and is very valuable for ewes at the lambing season. Bean straw is decidedly inferior to any other kind of straw, except the pods, on which animals do well, if allowed to pick them off, and yet a great difference of opinion exists, some persons considering that bean stalks are almost equal to clover hay; and others think them fit only for litter. There is a great difference of opinion of the feeding value of wheat, barley or oat straw, and perhaps no very broad or permanent distinction exists. Dr. Voelcker (see also) that the composition of straw is materially influenced by the degree of maturity in which the corn is harvested—as for instance, it has been proved by analysis of oat straw (which is generally next in value to pea straw) that of sugar, gum, and other matter in food, not less than 16 per cent occurs in green straw, as against 3 per cent in over ripe straw, and 10½ per cent in the fairly ripe sample. It is interesting to learn that hard and dry straw appears to be, in consequence, among other nutritious matters, an appreciable quantity of a nice yellow sweet-tasting oil. In a sample of well-harvested wheat straw, neither under or over-ripe, there was at the rate of 39 pounds of oil in a ton of straw. The same remark applies to barley straw, which is more suitable for young stock, as it does not contain so much woody fiber, and is consequently easier of digestion. I may here remark that barley chaff, when mixed with boiling linseed, is much relished by horses, and I am quite satisfied that the whole of the article should be thus used for food."

Dr. Voelcker has remarked that some farmers are so much inclined to underrate the value of straw for feeding as others are to exaggerate it, and when the main anxiety of the first-named class seems to be how to tread into manure all the straw grown on the farm; that of the second is, how to stuff stock with all the straw at their disposal; the creed of the former being that neither cattle nor much will do their cattle any good, while the latter hold that any appropriation of it to the litter is an intolerable waste. Whether, however, the feeding value of straw, especially if combined with some concentrated or more readily di-

gestible food, be more or less, its value in the farmyard is essential—not so much that it is itself a manure of any importance, its own fertilizing value being quite insignificant, but as an absorbent of the most valuable portions of the excrementa of animals, and as the best fixer of the ammonia which is always generated when excrementous matters in contact with porous materials enter into the active fermentation. So, in feeding, when used alone its value becomes very small, as it does not contain all the material necessary to support the animal in a thriving state; but when associated with food containing flesh-forming matters, it is considered in England to be worth from \$7.50 to \$10 per ton (30s. to 40s. sterling), as a feeding material.

The Poultry Business.

Petaluma, Jan. 6th, 1864.

Complaint of the System of Selling Poultry and Eggs—Selling Diseased Fowls!—The Tricks Exploited—Information for City Consumers—The Remedy, Etc., Etc.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

As a subscriber and reader of your valuable paper, I thought I would call attention to one of the most crying evils of the day, as far as poultry is concerned. In California, almost everything is sold by the pound, potatoes, onions, corn, and grain of every kind, as it should be, and, by good fortune, so are turkeys, but not so with chickens. Now there is as much difference, or more, in poultry, than almost any other article. They are sold by the dozen, large or small, fat or poor, with but a small difference in price. Now, when a man or woman has a number of fowls, and they become diseased, and die freely, they are cooped up and sold for your market.

It is but a short time since that I was talking to a gentleman about poultry, when he made the remark that he "must send his chickens to market, for they were all getting sick, and in a short time he would have none, and that he could not afford to lose them—they were all small and poor." I asked him why he did not keep a better breed? He said, "the China fowls did not lay as well, and were longer coming to maturity, and, sir, I can get as much for my 3 and 4-pound hens as you can for yours that will weigh from 5 to 8 pounds dressed. If mine are all poor, it is no difference. Although I would not like to eat them, city folks know no difference." "Will not a fat hen bring more than a poor one?" "No, sir, as far as my experience goes, a hen is a hen; and look, sir, those eggs of yours will not sell for more than mine, but 3 of yours will average 5 or 6 of mine when I put in the Guinea hens' eggs with my bantams." I said, "it was not fair. It is a fact nevertheless, and, sir, it is all wrong, and it ought to be altered, for it is a premium, as things are, to furnish poor, small, sick, fowls." Said he to me, "you are not posted in the way dealers have to fatten poor fowls. They have a club and break their breast bones, and they puff up and look quite fat."

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not a burning shame? For I have found it about as he says. I offered mine, or a dozen of them, to the same man he did; he offered me the same price. I told him that mine were near double the size of his. I cannot do better, for they all make an average. Now can nothing be done to abate this wrong? I say, yes; sell by the pound, and my word for it, if like beef or mutton, fowls are governed by their condition, your market will soon be well supplied with good, healthy, fat fowls. Treat eggs the same, have a standard for their weight, then capons would come into market. I hope you will excuse the liberty I take, but I think that the sick that send to the market for a fowl, should not get a poor diseased one, with its breast bone smashed and puffed up to give it the appearance of a fat, plump fowl.

I do not know that it is generally known that toad-stools are the cause of a large amount of sickness in certain seasons. I have tried it, and found that toad-stools will kill invariably, and I have not yet discovered a remedy. Hoping you will take the matter in hand, and the nuisance abated, Yours, O. TOSIN.

FLAX STRAW.—The Prairie Farmer says: "The scarcity of cotton is making a demand for flax products where formerly only cotton was used. Every pound of straw in the country is wanted. The machine invented by S. A. Clements of Chicago, is in successful operation by Walworth, Hubbard & Co., a single machine turning out one and a half tons of low dry straw, using up some seven to eight tons of straw. This low is now in demand by eastern manufacturers as fast as it can be turned out. The use of such machinery as this of Mr. Clements must give a great impetus to flax growing, as no machine heretofore invented can break a fourth part of what this machine can. Those who have flax straw should see to it that it is well stacked and protected from the weather, and hold for a market."

Why cannot we have sufficient paper manufactured in California to supply the demand and stop importation; at the same time giving our farmers a market for their flax straw, which at present is comparatively worthless?

GERANIUM LEAVES.—It is not generally known that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised, and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1863.

To the Members of the S. J. V. Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting to your consideration my Fourth Annual Report, I am happy to state that our last Fair, in all particulars, exceeded the previous ones; exhibiting the fact that Agricultural Fairs are appreciated by the community, and continue to awaken new interest among our farmers, horticulturists, stock-raisers and mechanics, and profitably direct the public mind to the importance of these several interests.

The improved condition of animals, fruits, field culture, farm implements and mechanical arts, as exhibited at this Fair, is pleasing proof that the exertions of the Board of Managers have not been ill-spent, and are encouraged to greater exertions, that the Fifth Annual Fair shall excel all previous ones.

The officers and members of our Society may justly look back with pride and satisfaction that the four last annual exhibitions reflect credit upon our county, district, and our young, thriving State, and exhibit the fact that California has abundant resources other than her fabulous mineral wealth.

One pleasing fact, was observed by all, that gambling was wholly excluded from the Cattle Grounds and Race Track, and that order, harmony and good humor prevailed during the five days of the exhibition. Not a quarrel or a case of drunkenness took place, thus showing the deep interest taken in the show, and that a high moral feeling pervaded the whole.

The following statement exhibits the number of entries at the Pavilion and Cattle Grounds, and number of active members, etc:

Number of Members	593
Contributors at Pavilion	256
Entries at Pavilion	746
Articles, Varieties, Fruit, Collections	629
Contributors at Cattle Grounds	119
Horses and Cattle	156
Cattle	36
Swine	48
Poultry	19
Sheep	19
Total number of Contributors	375
Entries	999
Articles and Animals	5,831

Permit me to briefly make a few suggestions, which will bear action, or at least sound reflection. This State has established at home and abroad a high reputation for her State and District Agricultural Societies, with their annual Fairs, which is the first great step accomplished toward the perfecting of our agricultural system. The next most important step is the founding of a State Agricultural College and Model Farm.

The day has passed when a liberal education was deemed useless to a farmer. Agriculture has become a science as well as a laborious art, a comprehensive science too, and demands not only strong hands, and hard labor, but active cultivated intellect. It is a well established fact, that the most successful agriculturists of our country are men who have been educated in other pursuits, and have adopted agriculture from appreciation of its true character and principles. By business habits, and a knowledge of soils, and agricultural science they have converted sand-hills and swamps, into fertile and profitable farms.

This State should appropriate money and land for the establishment of an Agricultural College; and where, in all California, is there a better location, a more productive soil, a more perfect climate, for this College, than in San Joaquin county? Now is the time to commence the enterprise.

I would recommend to the farmers of this county and district, a pleasing, a sure and successful result, to form agricultural clubs in their respective neighborhoods, and offer a valuable premium, such as a thorough-bred Stallion or Bull; and for the second premium, a thoroughbred Ram or Boar of some popular breed, to be competed for at the annual District Fairs by a committee selected by the clubs, the successful club to keep the animal or prize for the benefit of its members, until some other club wins the prize. In this way, the progeny of the animal would, with little cost, be scattered over the country or district, and a pleasant competition would be produced.

This fourth exhibition produced about \$4,000 profit, thus placing the Society in a more prosperous condition, and the real estate owned by the Society is gradually advancing in value; by economy and judicious management in a few years the Society will be out of debt and be wealthy.

It is to be regretted that so little interest is manifested by the farmers in entering their farms to compete for premiums, as there are many farms in this district well worthy of public notice and premiums.

This Society has expended large sums yearly, in sending experienced persons to visit and report upon farms, and their production. This year the Board of Managers thought it best to save the expense, and visit only those farms, orchards and vineyards that were entered for premiums.

This Society, like all others similar in the State, has been guilty of one great fault by offering small premiums for farms, orchards and vineyards, and large ones for horses and speed. The premiums on animals should not be decreased; but on farms, orchards and vineyards, increased sufficiently large to induce the cultivator to enter for competition, as the product of the soil is the foundation of our exhibitions, and ought to receive all encouragement.

In the department of horses (165 in number), it was in all respects superior to the exhibit of the three previous Fairs, particularly the stallions, many of them imported as thoroughbreds—Black-Hawks, Morgans and Clydes, all of superior quality and speed.

The cattle (37 in number), were all of high grade

and thoroughbred, nine being Devon and ten Durham, eleven of which were selected specimens from well-known herds in the Eastern States and England.

But few sheep were on exhibition, although this district contains about one million head, and thousands being half-breeds, crossed upon the Mexican and other coarse breeds by French and Spanish Merinos and Southdowns. Mr. Patterson, of Alameda, the well-known importer of thoroughbred animals, exhibited eight superior Spanish and French Merinos.

Wool has become a great staple of this district; ranks best in the list of exports—300,000 pounds having been shipped the past year from Stockton. Three Cashmere goats, three-quarter blood, exhibited by Mr. Landrum, are worthy of special notice, being, to appearance, equal to the full-blood—the wool being worth \$5 per pound. Every farmer should raise these goats; the trouble and expense is but trifling, and the wool will always find a sure and profitable market.

The Hog Department has never been excelled in quality in this State, and seldom elsewhere. Forty-eight were on exhibition, thirty-five being thoroughbred Essex, Suffolk, Berkshire and Chester Whites.

The exhibition of poultry was meager; a few fine specimens of Black Spanish, Game, and Bantams comprising the exhibit. The raising of poultry is of great importance to the farmer, and well repays the slight inconvenience and outlay. The annual value of poultry and eggs produced in this State amounts to over \$100,000; hence the necessity of raising the best breeds, such as Black Spanish, Polands, and Bolton Grays. These are considered the best, and also are very ornamental to the farm-yard. If our farmers would, by a little expense, substitute these breeds for the poor dunghills, so common, and the Suffolk and Berkshire Swine, for the poor, long-nosed, tute-rooter, they would not only take pleasant interest in their stock, but quadruple their profits.

The extensive hall in the Agricultural Pavilion was crowded with the products of the soil, industry, and art, and excelled the three previous exhibitions, and would well compare with similar displays in any of the States. The exhibit of grapes, apples, and other fruits, has never been equaled in the State, and attracted the particular attention of all visitors. The great variety of needwork, and hundreds of specimens, the handiwork of the ladies, attracted the attention of all, for which the Board of Managers are very grateful.

Wheat and barley are the principal productions of this county (San Joaquin); 175,000 acres were cultivated last year to grains—60,000 of which to wheat, producing 500,000 bushels; and 70,000 to barley, producing 566,400 bushels, which has left a large surplus for exportation, and a small margin for profit to the producer; hence the good policy and necessity why the farmer should adopt the eastern mode of farming—raise mixed crops, such as have been the past season well tested, viz: tobacco, flax, grapes, apples, castor-oil bean, broom corn, sorghum, and wool. These articles can be raised here in unlimited quantities, and the world for a market.

Fruit culture is receiving increased attention, and will soon become an important and profitable revenue to the district, particularly the culture of the grape and wine-making. Hundreds of acres are yearly planted to a large variety of vines, and the manufacturing of wine on a large scale will be the result; our soil and climate being perfectly adapted to the pursuit. A wine-manufacturing association with ample means, should at once be established in this city, or near, where all surplus grapes raised by farmers and others, who do not understand, or do not wish the trouble of converting their grapes into wine, could readily find a cash market.

The trials of speed, each afternoon, on the race track, were highly satisfactory, and gratifying to hundreds of ladies and thousands of men.

Trials of speed for an Agricultural Society's premium, to many, or rather I should say, a few, is considered demoralizing and out of place, however well conducted. All people like and seek holidays and relaxation from every-day routine. Agricultural Fairs have added to the list of holidays, and thousands visit these displays, not wholly to see a mammoth squash, or an extra Gloria Mundi, but all the varieties, and the exhibition of horses particularly. Deprive societies of these exhibitions and trials of speed, and their bills and premiums will remain unpaid. The farmer and stock-raiser seek a profit, and horse-breeding is one of the interesting and prominent means; and the horses of the highest money value, are so because of their speed and bottom; and no better way for the diffusion of this kind of knowledge can be devised, than the exhibition of the finest specimens for speed and bottom, at agricultural Fairs. Here, at a glance, the spectator can see the best the country can boast of.

Liberal premiums have been offered for years past by the several agricultural societies in this State, for the growth of forest trees. So far, little attention has been paid to their culture, which is undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable agricultural enterprises of the time. In almost all parts of the world the cultivation of forest trees for timber and ornamental purposes, is a matter of necessity as well as profit. In no section of the States can trees be so easily, and at so little cost, raised as in California, and in no State are they sold to so large a profit and are so much needed. There is not a farmer in this district, that cannot spare an acre of land near his residence, and time to cultivate it to trees. The cost would be but a trifle, and the yearly profit much larger than that of any other production. The honey and black locust, the variety of elms, maple, walnut, ash, and all the varieties of evergreens, flourish well in all sections of the State. Will the farmers in this district investigate the subject, and make an experiment?

I take this opportunity to repeat what I have recommended in former reports, and I earnestly hope that some of the farmers of this district, if not all, will fulfill the request. By so doing, one of the leading and essential results of agricultural societies will be accomplished.

Let every farmer keep a record of every fact which will be of any importance to himself, his neighbor, and to those living in other sections of the State; the kind of soil and how cultivated; the time and mode of sowing; the number of

bushels to the acre; the kinds and qualities of fruit productions, and mode of growing and irrigation; the kinds and number of domestic animals; and the mode of breeding, feeding, and treatment; the largest amount of milk, butter, and cheese, produced from one cow, and her breed; in short, a complete record of the mode and manner of conducting the farm, and its resources, that the Board of Managers, or their appointed visiting committees, which shall travel over the district, may collect these facts and embody them in their reports. Then, and not until then, will agricultural reports be of any practical use to the farmer and the public interest.

E. S. HOLDEN.

The Blackberry.

The introduction of the New Rochelle Blackberry has given an impetus to the cultivation of different varieties of this fruit, and it may lead to the discovery of some better kinds. The New Rochelle is a strong and vigorous grower, and bears abundant crops, but it is inferior in quality to many of the wild kinds growing in the fields and hedges; it must be fully, or over-ripe to be passable. A search among the wild kinds in a good season like the present, would discover much better varieties. More than forty years ago, and before the cultivation of this fruit was thought of, my father, in gathering wild shrubs from the woods, brought home and planted half a dozen blackberry bushes. After they became established they bore abundant crops of the best fruit of that kind that I have ever tasted. The berry was hardly large round as the New Rochelle, but considerably longer. The plant was equally as strong a grower, and bore as profusely. The growth and productiveness, and the superior quality of the fruit, which was sweet and of the richest flavor, was considered by those who tasted it, to be the direct result of cultivation, and that any of the wild sorts, with the same treatment would be equal to it. It is hardly probable that this is the case. This is a chance variety of superior excellence, such as I hardly expect to see soon again. It would be a most valuable acquisition now, but the bushes have long since given place to a building, and the variety entirely lost. If a little effort was made by the curious in such matters, during the fruiting season, no doubt some superior varieties might be secured from the fields. [H. P. B. in N. Y. Practical Farmer.]

This reminds us of the experiment of an enterprising fruit-grower of Placerville, in this State, who remembered the luscious wild blackberries of his native hills "away down east" in Maine (we know they are luscious), and sent to his friends for some of the plants; they came, were propagated, and in our climate produced a quality of fruit equal if not superior to that of their native wilds, and (as we are informed) beating the celebrated Lawton, growing side by side, "out of sight." Well, we must say, that we have never seen blackberries, cultivated or wild, that for size or quality, came up to the blackberries of the "Pine-Tree" State.

New Way To Fatten Hogs.

FARMERS PLANT SWEET CORN.—During our visit at the East we were asked to look at some fatting hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Plaistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good we were told as the doctor usually raises. His system is this: for twenty years past he has planted one-fourth acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have good large, airy sty, with feeding trough so arranged that they cannot interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the will they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the balance of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fatting process finished with corn meal. During the whole twenty years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says properly fed it adds at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat the sweet corn stalks and all.—[Pontiac Jacksonian.]

A FLAX CROP.—The Prairie (Illinois) Transcript mentions the purchase of a flax-breaking machine by Mr. McKinstry, of Delaware Prairie and says he this year grew one hundred acres. His first attempt in this direction was made last year, when he put in twelve acres as an experiment. This netted him \$50 per acre from the seed, all of which he sold in his neighborhood. Of the one hundred acres of it sown this year, but seventy or eighty will do to break, and from this at the present prices he thinks he will realize about \$3,000.

In accordance with instructions received from the Emperor, the Russian Minister had an audience with the President this Tuesday, for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian Navy, and their officers and crew; also, for the assistance extended at San Francisco, to the Russian corvette Novik. The communication was cordially received, and courteously acknowledged by the President.

General Rules for Plowing.

(CONTINUED.)

PERFECTION OF ENGLISH PLOWING.

I HAVE spoken of the various modes of plowing, and the extraordinary exactness with which it is executed. It would be curious to trace the progress of this art, from its rudest stages, to the beautiful and facile manner which distinguishes its performance in the best cultivated districts of England and Scotland. I do not like to say that no further improvements can be made. No reflecting man, who has witnessed the extraordinary changes, and inventions, and improvements, of half a century, and seen the continually-shifting scenes, and the new actors presenting themselves on the stage, and bringing the treasures of their wisdom and skill to the vast accumulations which genius and science have already heaped up, will assert this of any human art; but it is safe for me to say, that I do not know how, in the best cases, the execution of the work can be improved. Under the direction of an experienced and well-skilled plowman, and an efficient and well-trained team, the implement itself moves like a thing of life, and performs its office with the precision of the highest intelligence.

This is not the effect of accident; it is the work of severe and careful training. Boys are early accustomed to stand behind the plow, and stimulated by the strongest motives which can be addressed to their cupidity, their love of approbation, or their ambition of excellence. Under the prevalent subdivision of labor, to which I have before alluded. The advantages arising from practice, and a fixed determination to the particular object, are obviously secured. The man who plows and does little else except plowing, is far more likely to execute his work thoroughly and well than the man whose attention is divided among a multitude and diversity of pursuits.

PLOWING MATCHES.

The plowing-matches, likewise, in which most intelligent and severe judges are appointed, the rules of competition are stringent and absolute, and the golden rewards most liberal, have contributed essentially to the improvement of this art.

We have witnessed the same results in the United States. I recollect the first plowing match at Brighton, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture. The gradual proficiency, from these early and comparatively rude trials, to the triumphant and beautiful results which, more than a quarter of a century afterwards, with honest pride, I have witnessed at Worcester, shows that there is no deficiency of talent and skill, and no lack of an honorable ambition of improvement, and that in the various departments of the arts, and in spheres of improvement and progress higher than those of the mechanical arts, all that is wanted among us, to the development of power and skill, is "a fair field and no favor."

The regulations of the English plowing-matches differ in some respects from those in the United States. The judges in the English plowing-matches never come on the field until the work is done and every team withdrawn. With us, they are present from the commencement to the close of the work. Our practice is, in my opinion to be preferred. In the former case, no party is known, and impartiality, therefore, may be said to be perfectly secured. So far it is well. The work is accurately surveyed and measured; the depth of the plowing, the width of the furrow-slice, the mode of laying it over, the straightness of the lines, the manner in which the first furrow-slices are brought together if it is plowed back to back, or the finishing of the last and middle furrow if the piece is plowed from the outside to the center, the freedom from balks and breaks, are all carefully considered in the verdict rendered. In the United States, every effort is made to secure impartiality, consistently with other arrangements, inasmuch as that no names, but only numbers, are given to the judges, and the different plots of ground to be plowed are drawn for by lot. Then the judges on the field observe the whole progress of the operation; measure the different portions, as the work goes on; and watch the temper and conduct of the plowman and the training of his team, the manner in which he treats his team, and the condition in which they come off from the work. These circumstances all deserve consideration, and should come in as elements on which a judgment is to be made up. In both cases, it is understood, as it should be, that no party having any personal or pecuniary interest in the result shall have a place on the bench. The English are exact and positive in prescribing the depth of the plowing, and the width of the furrow-slice even to a half-inch, and insist upon a uniform width throughout the whole. I have urged this same thing often upon committees, in my own country, on which I have had the honor of being placed, and have been met with the objection, that this was requiring too much, and would operate as a discouragement. In my opinion, you cannot require too much, provided you make your premiums in proportion liberal. Excellence is never attained by presenting an inferior or lower rated standard. Let your rewards be as liberal as possible; require the work to be done as well as possible; and make your rules reasonable, but as stringent as possible; and hold conformity absolute and inevitable. In every such competition, there are minds in which the superior value and splendor of a triumph under such circumstances will rouse a powerful and noble ambition; fire will be brought out of stone, and, as in some beautiful chemical experiments, you will see the blaze burning under the ice. But if you must have a scrub race, have it in another part of the field, and after the noble-spirited horses are withdrawn and the donkeys and the Rominas are brought forward. I have never known a case, in which this loose system of accommodation and indulgence prevailed, and where the rules were narrowed or expanded to fit the occasion, that the decision of the judges gave general satisfaction, or ought to give satisfaction.

It is very mortifying to fail in an object for which one has a hard struggle. Many a noble fellow, after having reached the upper limbs of the tree, as he was upon the point of putting his hand on the fruit, has found himself, with every effort and strain, not quite high enough to reach it, and perhaps has come tumbling down, with his clothes torn, and his face scratched, to the ground. Upon such a mind, the only effect was to rouse his ambition to a stronger pitch, to give new vigor to his muscles and new energy to his determination. This was as it should be.

I have been told of an Irishman, an Irishman he was, or course, for none but this clever people ever do such pleasant things,—that he called to demand of the agent the payment of the highest prize in the lottery, which he said he had drawn. Upon presenting his ticket, he was told that it was the number next above his to which the prize had fallen. He said "he knew that very well; but he did not suppose that such great folks would stand out for a single number." In all cases of competition, the prize should only be paid to the number which has actually drawn it. It may, in many cases, be expedient to give prizes for effort, and for partial excellence; but if the premium is announced for accomplishment, to accomplishment only should it be paid.

Orchard and Garden.

When the leaves have fallen, many will commence pruning. Properly summer is the proper time to commence pruning; the winter should be the time the job, commenced in summer, should finish. The object of pruning in the winter season is to impart vigor to the tree, or to cause branches to push next season strongly and vigorously in such parts as it may be desirable to have them. A tree which is already growing very vigorously, and is shapen according to our best wishes, can receive no advantage from pruning now. Any branches that cross each other, or that are otherwise misplaced, may, however, be cut out. Any trees that have arrived at maturity, and have some parts apparently weakened or decaying, should, on the other hand, have a thorough overhauling now. All scars made by the sawing off of any branches, should be painted over to keep out the damp, and to preserve it sound till the new bark shall grow completely over it. This is a very important matter. Many fine trees are prematurely lost through this neglect. The wood decays, water enters, and the tree soon becomes hollow and worthless. We always use paint, but others use gum-shellac dissolved in alcohol, a bottle of which they always keep on hand, ready for the purpose.

This is also a good time to cut away any trees that it may be desirable to take down. When a place is first planted, many common trees are set in with the choicer ones, with the design of taking them away as the better ones grow. These, when becoming thick, should be gradually thinned out.

In planting fruit trees, the Pear, Apple, and Cherry, invariably do better fall-planted, than when deferred till spring, north of Philadelphia. The Peach, Plum and Apricot should not be planted till spring, if not done before heavy frost. All fruit trees when set out should be vigorously shortened in. Trees should not be planted deep—no deeper than they grew before their removal. It is better to draw a mound of soil about them for the winter, to be removed early in the spring; it preserves from frost and throws off superabundant moisture. Dwarf Pears must be set below the Quince stock—and in selecting these, choose those that are budded near the ground—where a long-legged quince-stock has to be buried so deep, the tree makes but a poor growth for some seasons afterwards, and is in other respects injured. In severe climates, Cherries of very luxuriant growth are liable to be winter-killed. To obviate this, the weaker-growing kinds, as the Duke of Morelle, and the Mahaleb, are used for stocks to graft them on. This checks their vigor, and renders them hardier. It, however, always keeps them dwarf—and superior sized fruit is not so probable. Where danger of winter-killing exists, these strong growing kinds should not have a highly-manured soil, and where they yet grow very vigorous when young, they may be root-pruned, as already described. If they can get through the first ten years of their life, till they lose their youthful vigor, they will not suffer in severe winter afterwards.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries and Blackberries can generally be depended on, and near a large city are always a source of profit.

The three first named like a moist subsoil, and a situation not exposed to drying winds. The Strawberry and Blackberry will do in a drier soil, and warmer situation. The Blackberry has now become an important fruit, but should not be planted where its creeping roots will be an objection. There are always "old corners," where such plants become just the required thing to fill in with. The Strawberry, Blackberry and Raspberry should be protected in winter, north of Philadelphia; most kinds are hardy enough to stand without this care, but it is better to employ it nevertheless. Strawberries may have leaves or straw litter thrown over them, and a little soil thrown over to keep the wind from blowing them away. Raspberries and Blackberries should have their last season bearing shoots taken out, the young canes, pruned so that three or four of the strongest only are left, and then laid down and covered with soil. To do this without breaking them, dig out a spadeful of earth on one side of the hill, and with the beel press the stock over. The inclination will be sufficient to prevent the breakage.

Flower-beds should have attention at this season, so far as preparing them for flowers next season is concerned. A very rich soil is improper, as it encourages too much leaf growth; while in a poor soil they will not grow at all. Flower-beds generally do better with concentrated manure, such as guano, than with rank, unfertilized material. The very best soil for flower-beds is topsoil from an old pasture, which has been in a heap to rot for a season. Verbennas, especially, revel

in such a situation. There are few things that give greater interest to gardeners than rustic seats, arbors and vases. This is the proper season to collect materials for the work, which consists of the ugliest and crookedest pieces of wood that can be got.

Carpenters cannot do work of this kind properly. Gardeners, where they possess a taste this way, and most of them have the idea, always can give the best hints for these affairs. A good, handy man—handy with the saw, hatchet and knife—would soon make a paradise of the poorest looking garden with very little of the commonest material.—The Gardener's Monthly.

How is a Man to Learn Farming?

Just as he would acquire any other art or profession—by serving an apprenticeship to it. This is really the only safe answer to the question.

If agricultural education be not practical, neither is it profitable. Of course we do not call it useless—no addition to mental wealth is ever altogether useless—but it stops short of the point where, in ordinary language it can be turned to where. What do young men go to colleges of agriculture for? It is that they may there learn how to make a livelihood and income by farming. But if the education they receive be not practical, it will not enable them to reach this end. The student of agriculture may have acquired a knowledge of the general principles involved in his profession; but until he has learned the art, this knowledge cannot guide aright. And a graduate of either the Highland Society's examinations, or those of the Royal Agricultural College, who has not added practical knowledge to his sciences, will only bring his diploma to contempt. These, it may be said, are mere assertions; but examples in abundance of the insufficiency of mere general and scientific knowledge can be cited in illustration of their accuracy.

No one is less likely than the present writer to contend for a regard to agriculture exclusively as a money-making routine of operations. Let us admit it cordially and gratefully as "the art of all the sciences"—affording in its intelligent prosecution scope for the exercise and enjoyment of the whole nature of man. The farm is no mere field for dull routine—it is the platform on which the best minds of the day are successfully employing their highest energies. We must not, however, forget that agriculture is a routine of operations; and unless a man knows how each is to be performed he is not an agriculturist. Instruction in the details of farm practice is thus an essential part of agricultural education; and unless our agricultural colleges take jealous and especial care of this, the agricultural degrees which they confer upon their finished students will be agriculturally worthless.

Suppose the case, which is not impossible unless this care be taken, of a farmer writing "M. R. A. C." after his name, who cannot "make his rent." That would be an awkward thing for the Institution which had passed him. It would of course become the laughing stock of those whose respect it especially desires to gain. And what would be the effect on him?—where the pride with which his diploma was received?

"You professed," we imagine him addressing the authorities, "to have done all that your Institution could for me. I was competent in your judgment as an agriculturist. I had answered all your questions, and you made me a member of your body and sent me out with your diploma, prepared to take a farm, and expecting, as I believed you, to prosper on it. I found myself incompetent. Your chemistry and botany and your agricultural lectures were insufficient. I had not learned from you, how or when to give my orders, either in the field or in the homestead, nor did I know when they had been properly and sufficiently obeyed. Your diploma has been worthless to me. My confidence in it has resulted in all this loss and waste. My son shall seek his qualifications as an agriculturist at the hands of a working farmer. He shall never blame me for sending him where only the sciences are taught, where practical instruction is considered comparatively unimportant, or in any degree inferior in rank or value; where the result on every student's future farm at harvest time is not kept in view as the end and test of his instructions, by every teacher in the place." And this is not the language of angry disappointment. It is, we firmly believe, the language of true and sober judgment.

The man whose agricultural instructions we should seek must be first an energetic and successful farmer; and next he must have such a knowledge of the sciences as enables him to recognize in every fact he witnesses upon his farm the illustration of a general law. What a magnificent agency for agricultural education must that institution be where every phase and side of this man's professional ability and character is especially exhibited by a separate professor—where every item of the qualifications he possesses is represented by a teacher who has directed his long-life attention to just that particular point—and where over all these is the commanding harmonizing influence of the Christian gentleman. In such an institution agricultural students are sure in every way to prosper, and genuine agricultural education is certain to be given and received.

But this will never be unless here, as in the instance of our representative teacher, practical agriculture shall occupy the place, and successful farm management shall prove the efficiency of the practical instructions given.

If instruction in the sciences in such an institution be regarded as the end for which it was established—if proficiency in them alone gives rank, consideration and position—if sound practical intelligence and ability in the field (the leading qualification of our representative teacher), shall come to be regarded as conferring only second rate position and inferior rank—if the farm and farming shall ever come to occupy the second place in the estimation of the teachers and the pupils—if the place shall ever thus degenerate, as we should say, to be either a lounge or gymnasium, as it may happen, for mere students of the sci-

ences, then its agricultural influence and value will have gone; it will certainly and quickly fall. And in the interests of English agriculture, which will want something useful in its place, we confidently say—the sooner the better.—[London Agricultural Gazette.

Wheat—Look in Raising It.

THE following from a New Hampshire Exchange, by Z. B., is excellent, and our farmers can find useful lessons in it:

"There is real satisfaction, bordering upon pride, in sitting at table and having nice wheat bread set before one, made from the wheat of his own raising. One feels a little larger—he feels as though he was occupying a little more space in the world, when he can say to his friend, 'This is made from wheat of my own raising.' One always has an affection for his own. The products of his own labor are nearer and dearer to him than any other. They are part of him. He has worked himself into them. His thought and his muscle have been expended in their production. No matter upon what one labors with brain and hand—it becomes his own. It is the result of his effort. Let him scrub up the bushes and stumps upon an old bog; dig in mud and water and drain it; the time comes when he will go a little out of his way to walk over that ground and compare it with what it was before. He treads the firm ground under his feet with an earnest, proud step that others know nothing of. This is all right. He has pruned a native scrub and now he seeks the effect. He is getting his reward. His pocket feels it too, but the lover of improvement does not reap his reward entirely in dollars and cents. He has changed the future of nature from a forbidding, unproductive aspect, to a pleasant and productive one. In the contemplation of the change he has wrought, he gets a portion of his pay for labor expended.

"On the same principle, the man who eats the bread that is the product of the labor of his own mind and muscle, has a better appetite, and rises from his meals feeling more of a man than he does who eats the products of other men's toil. This kind of feeling might be experienced by many more farmers at the present time, did they but make a little exertion, and put their hands to the plow at the right time and in the right way. I well remember when the idea first began to prevail that wheat could not be raised in New England. Two or three failures decided the matter. Most farmers conducted themselves as does a boy when he gets into a hard spot of hoeing, he flings his hoe aside and says 'I can't!' But few attempted an investigation. But few sought a remedy. But few tried experiments, and the result was an almost entire dependence upon the West for flour. After a while many found by experience that it takes money to buy flour. This brought us to our senses. We began to think. We began to work. We took hold of the plow again, and now many of us have our courage up from past successes, and expect to raise our own wheat and some to spare."

Fall and Early Winter Care of Sheep.

THERE is no season of the year when sheep are more liable to lose nearly all they have gained, than during the fall and early winter; and if they do, there is an end to the hopes of a crop of wool. For the want of food has the effect of stopping the growth of the wool, and the moment the growth is stopped, the end of the fiber is completed, a change takes place. It becomes dead, in a manner analogous to the stem of ripe fruit, and a renewal of good feed after these months, and after the growth of the wool has been once stopped, only prepares the skin to send forth a new growth that pushes off the old fleece, and causes it to be lost before shearing time. The cases are not unfrequent, when we have been told by the owners of flocks of sheep, which were shown in a very tattered condition in the spring, that they did not know what had got into their sheep, they "had fed them grain ever since February, or perhaps since New Year's;" it could not be poor feed that had caused the loss of the fleece. But in fact, the harm was done perhaps before New Year's. The sheep had been allowed to lose their condition in November and December, the growth of the fleece had been arrested, and the interior works of the skin that produced the pile of wool had been stopped for want of supplies. When the works were again set in motion by sufficient supply of food, they produced a new crop, which did not connect with the old one. Nothing is more evident from this than that the economy of the wool-grower consists in keeping his sheep well fed during the early part of the winter, and also well protected from storms, for it is plain from the fact that wool begins to grow even on poorly kept sheep, as soon as the temperature of spring permits the animal economy to divert some of the supplies from being consumed in keeping up the mere vital organization, to the increase of the fleece, that heat has as much to do with the growth of wool as with the growth of plants. Hence we say, give sheep protection at an early date in the beginning of winter, if you desire to keep the fleece in full growth during the cold season.—[Michigan Farmer.

LAND WARRANTS.—The following is from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, and will be found of interest to purchasers and holders of land warrants: At the last session of Congress land warrants were granted to the States for the support of agricultural colleges. These warrants (all in 160-acre scrip) have been issued to the loyal States in proportion to representation in Congress, New York getting 900,000 acres, Vermont 150,000 acres, etc. Some of these warrants will be on the market this Winter. These warrants have this peculiarity—no more than one million of acres can be entered in any one State. For prompt entry they are as good as any other warrants, but to lay them aside for use a year or two hence would be risky.

A man of wit was asked in a train, "what was his errand to the city?" He replied, "I have been to procure an angel to do cooking."



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET, Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED since a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best sources—the most valuable growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seed raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be relied upon for a series of years, until more capital experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Tuberoses, Peonies, Gladioli, Iris, &c.

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS for SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some irresponsible establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

408 (old No. 110) California street, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"

THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES just received, to which attention of purchasers is respectfully called.

THE BAY STATE and other STOVES.

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFER-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay street, below Eddy, SAN FRANCISCO.

[For the California Farmer.]

More About "Happy Homes."

Letter from "Cherrie."

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four has at length dawned upon us; swift-winged time has again robbed us of another year (how I wish I could clip his wings), leaving us to look back to see many hopes blasted, many aspirations checked, many desires ungratified, and many resolves unfulfilled. Yet the future, like an ignis fatuus, draws us on and on, promising to give us happiness, and as if eluding our grasp. Thus "man never is, but always to be blessed."

So, Mr. R. W., you have been fifteen years seeking to be blessed? You must have begun very early or else you are terribly hard to suit. I begin to feel a little afraid of you; I was much pleased at your defining the word "beautiful," so beautifully; had it been otherwise my chance would have been like poor Marie's, "whittled down to the little end of nothing." "She must be beautiful? that is noble, generous and good." Now "Cherrie" is all that and more. As to poor me, they say—well, I guess I want tell you what they say, but I say I feel noble sometimes. Marie says I am good when I am not bad, and I know I am generous, for I spent all my money for Christmas gifts, therefore I must be beautiful. Now it puzzles me how Cherrie and I are going to settle it. Draw lots I suppose? No, I guess we will have to leave it to Mr. Editor. I wish you many Happy New Years.

[Well I leave it to the Editor, fair Cherrie, will you; if R. W.'s heart don't soften at this appeal and generous wish, he should be afflicted with the chills and fevers every time he sees a cherrie-tree. Leave it to the Editor? well, there is one thing the Editor will say, the man will be a very fortunate man that draws either, and his lot will be a happy one.]

The Beautiful Woman Theory.

Well, I rather admire your ideas too, so there seems to be a mutual admiration; that is pretty good to commence with. No, I do not believe I am carried away by a theory on this subject or any other, still I know finite minds are quite liable to be mistaken, so I will not say positively that my mind is not controlled by theory, but in order to make me believe it you must give some evidence; draw illustrations from real life for instance, and show, if possible, where persons married in compliance with such theories, if such they be, and found them to conflict with practice. I think it is possible to show more instances where beauty, or some similar motive, has been the ruling power, that the parties have found "theory and practice were two different things." I think it would be theory with a vengeance, to marry a woman because of her beauty, regardless of other qualifications, expecting to enjoy life and every day grow happier and wiser. Of course I use the word beauty in its common acceptance. I prefer to look for something that is longer lived, something that will cheer and make happy the days of age, days when we are supposed to look for better, nobler things than the frivolities of earth. I have always been gay and happy in this world, and ever expect to be; can laugh as loud, and play as heartily as any one, but hope I am not so blinded to the realities of the future as to suppose no change will come over me, and that which gives pleasure now will then be of no value. I think it is possible to look forward, unbiased by theory, and see what is and what is not for the best, if one only looks in the right way. True, "most men seek after beauty of person in seeking a wife," and it is equally true that most men don't find what they seek for beautiful women are scarce commodities. I would not dare to thus express myself publicly, for I am not very brave when broomsticks are likely to be swung carelessly about, but as I am *incoy* in these letters, free expression is the order. Most people go about to find life-partners, as if it were quite a different affair from what it really is; they start out as if they were upon a desperate expedition, instead of an upright one that all mankind are expected to take part in, and after skulking about trying to escape public opinion for a year or two, come boldly out and at the thing, thinking they have succeeded finely, when to their surprise, a year or two more discloses the fact to them, that they have studied other people more than each other, and now find out, to their sorrow, they had better have gone to work to more of a business-like manner, and dealt openly and frankly with each other and the world. Until we do this, unhappy unions will continue to be made, and our court calendars filled with divorce cases. If we would be happy, let us throw aside the minor considerations of beauty, money, convenience, and be guided and controlled solely by the law of attraction, the safest and surest guide to happiness. Of course the description I gave before was quite indefinite, as there are a thousand-and-one other things to be taken into consideration, but those are the most important, the general ones, the others are too numerous to be noticed in one little note. I have jumped from idea to idea in hopes to make this contain "much in little," and hope you may be able to get the general run of my ideas on the subject; if you are not, then just consider that I am as independent as man can be, perfectly willing to bide my time, and wait until I find one to whom I am attracted as naturally as the steel to the magnet, and vice versa; that one must certainly possess the qualities named, and if she happens to be beautiful, too, why, all right, it will be good while it lasts! If I never find such an one, set me down for a funny old bachelor that is bound to laugh, grow fat, and be happy, any how. R. W.

TAKE CARE OF THE CORN FODDER.—The short crop of hay should stimulate every farmer to take extra pains in securing his corn fodder in the best possible condition. Nothing will be devoured with a better relish by the cattle, but its value will depend very much upon the manner in which it is cured. We shall be pleased to hear from our correspondents upon this subject—especially from those who have practiced a particular method that has given satisfaction.

The Value of Country Customers to City Merchants. We are sometimes amused at the arguments used by certain classes of business men, against advertising in agricultural newspapers. Many of these shrewd people appear to imagine, that city people alone are purchasers of their goods. A trip to the country would do such folks good. Whatever may have been the value of country custom formerly, it now, undoubtedly, ranks as equal in value, to that of the cities and large towns. During the past ten years, greater changes have taken place in the character of articles purchased by farmers and farmers' wives, than in half a century previous. This is attributable to a variety of causes. Railroads have brought the most distant portion of the State within easy reach of the city. Farmers have learned to know that it is not only their privilege, but their duty also, to withdraw themselves occasionally from the labors of the farm, and with their wives, sons and daughters, spend a portion of each year with their friends in town. This friendly intercourse has resulted in the awakening of a new taste. Good libraries, superb pianos, fine carpets, handsome furniture, costly watches and jewelry, expensive clothing, and traveling equipage, are as plentiful in the country as in the city, and the shrewd business man should not lose sight of the fact. Without intending any disparagement of other channels of advertising, we contend, that as much benefit will be derived from giving publicity to a business through the columns of a well circulated agricultural journal, as any other; and for this reason, we ask the special attention of business men to our crowded advertising columns.

RAKE DOWN THE MOWS.—After the hay and straw have been put into the barn, let the face of the mows be pulled out and raked down, until they shall be as square as a brick. Nothing gives a better appearance to the barn, and every farmer who takes the least pride in having his premises look neat, should devote a portion of the first rainy day to this purpose. Aside from the looks of the thing, it is economy to clean up the floor, and not allow a single particle of fodder to lay around loose, to be trod upon and run over until it is spoiled. We wish farmers would reflect upon the sinful waste that is laid to their charge: burning straw, that will be needed as food for stock, or to be used as manure; tools laying about, and a hundred things that every farmer can think of and we need not name.

HOW TO CURE A SMOKY CHIMNEY.—"I have just succeeded," says Mr. C. Butler-O'logh, in the Mining Journal, "in curing an obstinate smoky chimney by the aid of a zinc covering outside a common earthenware chimney-pot, having two openings in the zinc, one east and the other west. There are also two partitions or stoppers, north and south, to prevent the draught from escaping by the opposite opening. By the aid of this contrivance an upward current of air is carried outside the flue to its top, on the windward side of the chimney. I have now had the plan in use for some time, and in the face of several most violent storms not a particle of smoke or soot has come down the flue. In other rooms, the soot was blown on the floor to a large extent."

FORTIFICATIONS AT VICKSBURG.—Work upon the fortifications in rear of and within the city, is rapidly progressing. Beside the white troops, there are also several regiments of colored soldiers engaged thereon. Splendid mansions, beautiful gardens, stores, churches and whatever lies in the path of these prodigious works, are rapidly disappearing, as a "military necessity." A description of the extent and immensity of these miles of frowning forts, with their terrible army of siege artillery—when it shall no longer be contraband news—will astonish the enemy and fill domestic and foreign foes alike with despair of ever regaining this stronghold, the key to the possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, and the navigation of the great Father of Waters.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Plant Fruit Trees.—We call attention to the new advertisement of C. W. Reed, of the Washington Nursery. It is important that those who plant trees should know where to purchase, and to purchase what shall yield good valuable fruit. We have visited Mr. Reed's nursery, and can in truth say, he has a splendid stock of trees, owning a space, more or less compact, of 100 acres. Mr. Reed's large collection of trees is such, that he can promptly and faithfully supply all orders sent to him. We can with pleasure recommend our readers to Mr. Reed.

Paint Your Buildings.—"A word to the wise is sufficient." Now is the time, before the rainy season sets in, to protect all wooden buildings from the effects of the storms of winter. A good coat of paint is not only economy, but it adds to the value of buildings as well as to the looks. Our neighbor, J. R. Dean, next door, has a good stock of paints and oils, and good workmen to put them on, and when this kind of work is done well, all the trouble of leaky houses in winter is over, for people are generally wise enough to repair buildings before they paint them, and these two important duties should be done before winter sets in.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC.

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,
Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.

Direct from Europe, of the

BEST WHITE QUALITY.

Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,

Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED, CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS, ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS.

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,

Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms.

By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART.

Fuel Saving and Comfort Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT,

COOKING-STOVE

...FOR...

Wood and Anthracite, or Bituminous Coal.

IMPROVED IN 1850,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the

Celebrated Patent Double-sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:—

1st, DURABILITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 30 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d, MANUFACTURE.—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d, ECONOMY.—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th, ECONOMY.—Saving the cost of the Stove in one year in the item of fuel.

5th, VENTILATION OF HEAT.—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven (protected by letters patent), securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of holes perforated in the doors and back flue. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th, ENTIRE CONTROL OF HEAT.—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th, THE DOUBLE-SHEET BOTTOM FLUE.—By which a compressed and inviolable action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th, BOILING.—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th, HOT WATER RESERVOIR AND WARMING CLOSET.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th, WATER TACK.—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath-room, equal to any range.

11th, Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. STEWART, and of the Manufacturers are on each stove. None other are genuine.

For sale by

CALEB M. SICKLER,

433 Kearny street, bet. California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,
418 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of several-octave over-strung, three-stringing Pianos, of my own manufacture, which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States. Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH.

A. KOHLER'S
NEW STORE.

620 & 622 Washington street,

Second Door above Maguire's Opera House.



OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The most magnificent Stock of TOYS and

PARISIAN GOODS

Ever seen in any Country, consisting of every conceivable variety of TOYS,

Rich Crystal and Porcelain Ware,

Elegant Work Boxes, Dressing Cases,

Toilet Cases, Cigar Cases,

PORTMONAIES AND ETUIS

Of new and beautiful Patterns

TOILET BOTTLES,

TORTOISE SHELL ARTICLES,

WATCH CHAINS, LADIES' BAGS, RETICULES,

IVORY BRUSHES, SHELL COMBS,

LIQUOR CASES, GIRAFFES, FLAcons,

And a host of other Rare and Beautiful Articles in a thousand varieties.

Selected by Mr. KOHLER

From the Best and Cheapest Collection in Europe, Especially for this Season.

REMEMBER TO BUY EARLY.

Variety and Prices Warranted to Suit all Purse.

N. B.—On hand, the Best Assortment of

CHOICE MUSIC,

Music Books, Musical Instruments,

Melodeons, Pianofortes, Etc., Etc.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Retail—620 & 622 Washington street,

Wholesale—124 Sansome street,
v20-12 SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE WORKS.

John Grant. P. J. Devine.

Grant & Devine,

Sutter street, bet. Montgomery and Sansome.

OFFER FOR SALE

MANTLES, GRAVE-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

TABLE-TOPS, GRATES, TILES,

And every description of Marble Work.

Sculpture, Carving, Lettering,

And all kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK will receive special attention.

Grant & Devine are constantly in receipt, from their quarries in Tuolumne County, of the finest and purest Marble, which they manufacture into the above. They respectfully solicit the patronage of persons requiring any articles in their line.

MARBLE sold by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in the slab and block.

GRANT & DEVINE,

20-13 Sutter street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

EDWARD FAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Green and Dried Fruits,

NUTS of all kinds; CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

...ALSO...

Fresh Garden Seeds, Field and Orchard Seeds.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the country.

He has enlarged his Store, opening now on both streets, so as to accommodate his increasing trade.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams, Etc.

Put up particularly for Family use.

Particular care is taken in selecting a full stock of FRESH FRUIT, from all sources in California and Oregon, and the best imported Fruits from TROPICAL COUNTRIES, always on hand; such as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, &c., &c.

Orders carefully attended to and promptly filled.

Stores—No. 123 Second street, between D and Maiden Lane; and 55 D street, MARYSVILLE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, New Number SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$5000, 5 per cent; over \$5000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will suit any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*.
"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*.
"The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal*.

\$225.—NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for \$225; do., with carved legs, \$240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$150, and \$160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided

Swiss. Prices from \$30 to \$500. ALEXANDER ORGANS

from \$200 to \$500.

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Agt., No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are may not be proscribed.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Ulele sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad." "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Aveil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 250,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 35 cents; bound gilt, 40 cents; 35 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound gilt, 50 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 70 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 35 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound gilt, 40 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seek me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 200,000 copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Sabbath Bells chime on," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 35 cents each, \$15 per 100; bound gilt, 40 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 60 cents; 35 cents each, \$35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "There is a Land of Love," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbus the Ring Leader," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, 35 cents, \$10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They work me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 128 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 50 cents, \$15 per 100; bound 55 cents, \$20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper cover single copies 10 cents, \$3 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, mission, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Stars," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Enter little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents; \$35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; \$45 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,

481 Broadway, New York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller; "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Le Min Polka," "West Point March," 25c each; "Omotepe Waltz," "L'Arnette Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grube, 50c each. "Shall we know each other there?" for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 30 easy arrangements for the piano, 10c by James Belak, and 10c by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1894.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER wish this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

Many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card, open the layers of the card, insert the coin, and thus inclosed it will come safe and promptly.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for any loss they have caused the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

The rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California, west of the mountains, and would they but too in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, adding their beautiful also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make them known on this coast by advertising liberally. They can make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisements to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leites, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

DO YOU TAKE THE FARMER?

READER, are you a farmer? If you are—you do take the FARMER? If you do, all right—if you do not, let us ask who is the greater loser, you or the publishers of the FARMER? They lose a drop only of gain, by your subscription, you lose many times the cost, by the loss of information truly valuable to every farmer and stockraiser in the land—the practical results of thousands of working men, all over our State and elsewhere. Therefore, we say, again—who is the greatest loser? a

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have Voice from the Prison, No. 2, further letters from M. J. U., B. C., and M. W., under consideration. Our accomplished correspondent M. A. S., came too late for this week. We ask notice of the Zech controversy; it is an important one for the true interests of our State. "Happy Homes" appear in this week—a very pleasant correspondence, and will lead to many pleasant friendships.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

NEW COMERS TO CALIFORNIA can always obtain all needed information about Land, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading-Room, 320 Clay street. j7if

FARMER'S READING-ROOM.

FARMERS and MECHANICS, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-Room and Museum at the FARMER OFFICE, No. 320 Clay street, up stairs. j7if

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit an instructive one to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added. Rooms free to all. if

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Dr. E. S. Holden, of Stockton, the able and efficient President of this successful Agricultural Society, has made his Annual Report. It appears in our columns this week, and is worthy a careful reading by all who wish well to our agricultural societies, and to the interests of our State. We heartily commend such reports; they will do good.

The Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.—No human invention has ever acquired so rapid a fame and so great a popularity as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Let those who desire the most complete labor-saving implement, for women, call and see the admirable new patterns now at work under the skillful hands of the accomplished ladies at Wheeler & Wilson's rooms, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets. J. H. Hayden, Esq., is now exhibiting them for sale with all the very latest improvements.

Gâteau de Roi, or King Cake.—We received one of these singular cakes from Messrs. Good & Co., the Confectioners near the plaza. They are the Festival cakes of the Catholics for their present holidays. The cakes are made in large circles or rings, of rich and sweet material like pie crust, in this ring is placed a bean, and when the cake is cut in pieces, the party to whom the bean falls pays a forfeit. The cakes are fine and the pleasure and surprise on cutting of the cake makes it a very pleasant affair. We learn that Messrs. Good & Co., will sell some 800 or 1000 pounds of these cakes during the Festivals.

"Honor Magistrates."

We believe it is one of the most important and essential elements of a good government that the "people" obey magistrates, and to do this they must "Honor Magistrates." Now we have a class of newspapers that are continually making efforts to dishonor them; continually raving against their decisions, bringing them up before the people in a false and disgraceful way. For a long time past some newspapers in our city have been continually harping upon the acts of Governor Stanford, as connected with the Pacific Railroad, and doing all they can to defeat this all-important measure for the best interests of our State.

It is a well-known fact that Governor Stanford, as a Chief Magistrate, often made himself and those connected with him in mercantile life liable in order to sustain and carry forward the important measures for the good of the State, and yet we have some journals that are continually throwing hindrances in the way of this good enterprise, and slandering Governor Stanford and those laboring with him because he works well and bravely to carry on the work, and he will do it, too, in spite of my lord, the Cardinal, or any prejudiced minds or mind that may labor to hinder him, or any press, be it hireling or no, that may strive to bring reproach upon the labors of Governor S. and his co-workers.

Again, Judge Crocker is attacked, spitefully and wickedly, and only because he has swept away the accumulated scum that has hardened our judicial tribunals and done an unparalleled amount of labor and duty, accomplished five, six or ten times as much work as has been done in years before.

These slurs upon Judge Crocker, but Governor Stanford; but those who hurl the arrow will find that it will return into their own breast.

California has long suffered by reason of SELF-SUFFICIENT men, who seeing a position they never can attain by merit, occupied by high-minded honorable men, they are like the dog in the manger, don't like to see others exalted. The best refutation, however, of the vile slanders that have been heaped upon Judge Crocker and Gov. Stanford, is that "THEIR WORKS PRAISE THEM." For never has there been a more prosperous gubernatorial Administration than that of Gov. Stanford, or an Era of greater judicial action than that of Judge Crocker, and such results destroy all the venom of the slanders.

Gen John A. Sutter.

"Thou shalt sit under thine own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid."

In the Pacific Fruit Market, at Messrs. Graves & Williams, can be seen a goodly number of boxes of luscious figs, grown, dried, and packed at "Hock Farm," and this was done, principally, by the personal labor and toil of the venerable old pioneer himself, assisted by the companion of his joys and sorrows, both now in years. And we learn such labor and daily toil is absolutely necessary, in order that they may enjoy the needed comforts of life.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashdod," that he, the venerable pioneer, and his family, need that ease and comfort that they have given to thousands and tens of thousands. We do not wonder that California is troubled with earthquakes. "Ingratitude is the blackest of all sins." Who that reads the fact that Gen. Sutter, the pioneer of our State, through whose instrumentality gold was discovered that has changed the whole business of a world almost, can realize that this State, or the people of this State, would permit him and his family to suffer?

Where are the wealthy men that have grown rich on his bounties? Where are all those who own broad acres of land, bestowed freely upon them when he was in his palmy days? Where is the honor of our State, the pride of our State, the gratitude and justice of our State? Our Legislature is now in session—are there no hearts there that can realize the debt this State and nation owe as a matter of simple justice to Gen. Sutter?

What has England done for the discoverer of gold in Australia? She at once settled a bounty for life of thousands of pounds on him. England always acts in such cases.

Who that remembers the early days of '49, and Sacramento, does not remember "Sutter's Fort"? Whoever went to that fort hungry and was not fed? Who thirsty, or naked, or sick, or in want of money, and was ever refused? The past record of Gen. Sutter's generosity to the early comers to California, is written in letters of living fire, legible on the illuminated scroll of heaven, and yet, to-day, the great public heart of gratitude and sympathy for the venerable and good pioneer, is almost without a pulsation. Can it be possible that such a sin can go long unscathed or unpunished by heaven?

California must act for her own honor—Congress should act. This is a case of necessity, and it will not do to delay it. A little while, and by reason of neglect and sorrow, the thread of life may snap and it will be too late.

Gold is the sinew of war. California gold has maintained the war, for California has annually sent to the East the total amount needed abroad, the "balance of trade," and if she had not furnished it, where would it have come from? And this gold originated at "Sutter's Mill"—to his mill, and to him, belongs the discovery, and shall such a man, one who has been instrumental in so mighty a work, shall he suffer in his old age? Forbid it Heaven!

If our Legislature will not do the noble deed, if Congress will not act, then there is one thing the citizens of San Francisco can do: They can rely upon God's promises for the fig-tree. Let the figs from Hock Farm be patented by every noble heart, and let such go at once to the Pacific Fruit Market, and purchase them, and let a record be made of every purchaser, and each one give a liberal price for every box he buys—stop not to ask the price. Give a noble price, five, ten, twenty or a hundred dollars for a box of figs from the Hock Farm, will be cheap, and bring back a heavenly blessing, for God pays the deed of noble hearts seven fold. Remember the figs of Hock Farm, and remember the pioneer, and the New Year is a fitting time for such deeds.

Napa City, and Her Agriculture.

On a recent visit to Napa City, to gather items (and subscribers too, as the Reporter says) and to meet patrons, of whom we have a goodly number of which we are proud, we learned much that proved to us that Napa, in the course of a few years, under a wise civil administration of its resources, must become one of the most flourishing and prosperous cities in the State. The varied resources of Napa are almost boundless: her soil unsurpassed in the world; her climate the most genial; her grainfields, orchards, vineyards, are among the largest and finest, giving harvests of fat things, till literally, her "grapes are full to the bursting," and her "wine-presses are bursting out with new wine."

We know of no valuable article of produce that is not successfully grown: wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, buckwheat, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton, oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, and all orchard and vineyard fruits in abundance, and all the varied articles in the vegetable kingdom. Napa hay and her clover fields, her horses and dairy stock, stand pre-eminently before the world. The stables of Nathan Coombs, Esq., with his splendid horses, the Oak-Knoll dairy stock of Ayrbairns and Durhams, and the noble horses of the Griggsbys, and others, all prove that Napa has vast resources in her agricultural catalogue.

Then, too, look at her wonderful natural riches; the sulphur and soda springs as places of healthful and pleasurable resort for our citizens; also, beyond Napa, the Callisto Springs, which will be the great place of resort next season, owned by Saml. Brannan, Esq., who is spending his wealth lavishly to make it, as he always does what he undertakes, very splendid. The Callisto Springs will be to Napa City and vicinity, what Saratoga, N. Y., is to the surrounding places, a great resort, as travelers to all these springs, and to the famed Geysers, must necessarily pass through Napa, being the best road and easiest route.

We learn, too, that the California Steam Navigation Company are to place new steamers on the Napa route, thus increasing the facilities of travel, and in a brief time, we have no doubt that a steamboat canal, with its locks and draws, like the famous plan of the Kentucky river, will be adopted. Then Napa cannot accommodate half the host that will flock to that beautiful valley.

The magnificent scenery of Napa, the rides and drives, are all pleasant and beautiful, and the richness of soil, by increased cultivation, will make it a perpetual garden. Napa has two fine hotels: the Revere House, by Mr. Gilmore, who has been so long and well known in Napa as to belong to Napa; this is the stage house, and offers every comfort and convenience to the traveler for a day, a week, or a month; being situated opposite the public square, Court House and other buildings, it has a commanding prospect, is admirably located; it has an excellent table, good rooms, and order everywhere. The pioneer hotel—the Napa Hotel—is now kept by John Hogan, who is familiar with his duties, and keeps a hotel on the European plan, the eating department being made to accommodate all, at any hour of the day or night, and everything in order and neatness. Napa has two good stables, where visitors can procure saddle-horses for ladies or gentlemen, or carriages of all kinds for the springs, or elsewhere: the Revere stables, and stage stables, near the Revere House, Napa stables, near the Napa Hotel, by Fred Mason, an old pioneer stabler, familiar with the business, where all is found that is wanted for a ride or drive. The warehouses of Napa, now holding, as we said, only a quarter of a million of sacks of grain, will be worthy a visit to all wish well to our State. There are, also, good stores, dry-goods, groceries, markets, etc., Wells, Fargo & Co's office, postoffice, Goodman & Co's bank, and all the et ceteras of a flourishing city living by its own wealth.

Agricultural College of California.

We rejoice to know that this all important subject has been again brought before the Legislature of our State. It is to be hoped that immediate action will be had to secure the benefaction of Congress and secure the 500,000 acres of land. The first appeal to Congress on the subject of Agricultural Colleges from California was made by this Journal. We prepared the memorial, and that memorial was printed in the first number of the Farmer, January 5, 1854. That memorial was placed in the hands of an able Committee of the Senate of the United States, approved unanimously, and referred for immediate action. For years we have labored for this great enterprise, and we look forward with hope for the glorious results. Let this donation be secured at once, and then let such action be had in the selection of location of the grounds and the plan of the College, as its great importance demand. The most important of all measures is to secure for the management of such an institution men whose hearts are in a work that redounds to the glory and honor of our State. All honor to those legislators who shall help on and perfect this work.

ART UNION OF CALIFORNIA.—Why should not the Artists of California have a "Hall of Art"? We have as fine painters, sculptors, photographers and other artists as any State can boast of, and why should Californians be required to become members of the New York Art Union or London Art Union when we can have one of our own. Where are Jewett, Nahl, Shaw and Wise, and Johnson, Bush, Shaw and other photographers. Why should not our Legislature with its usual spirit make a grant for an Art Union as well as a Mechanics' Institute. We have rich men that will be glad to aid it. Hon. Saml. Brannan, Woodward, Esq., and a host of men will give to aid such a cause. And now artists, this is your work. Spring to the enterprise, and it can be accomplished. "A word to the wise, &c."

COLD.—At half past twelve Monday morning the thermometer at Salt Lake was five degrees below zero; while at Fort Laramie it was reported thirteen degrees below zero.

Plan of Premiums Again.

REPLY FROM I. N. HOAG, SECRETARY.

Rooms of California State Agricultural Society, 7 Cor. of Sixth and M streets, Sacramento, January 8, 1893.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:—

In regard to this Zech affair—I wish to say that I have not nor will I enter into any controversy with any one in relation to the action of the Board of Agriculture, or any of the Committees of Award. But every one has a right to know the Transactions of a public institution, and hence I make the following statement:

1st. The only award offered for Pianos at the late Fair, was the following: "For Best Pianoforte—Framed Diploma," and under this offer F. Zech was awarded the premium.

2d. The Board also offered Special Premiums in the following words: "Liberal Special Premiums will be paid for all worthy articles exhibited, not mentioned in the Schedule." A "Grand Piano," not being mentioned in the Schedule, Jacob Zech was awarded a Special Premium of the same value as that of his brother, for his Grand Piano. The two were not in competition at all.

3d. There was no premium awarded to Ripley & Co., notwithstanding the recommendation of the Committee and the excellence of the exhibition, the object of the Board and the Society being to encourage home industry, and not foreign importation.

4th. This proposition is now made to Mr. Zech, and all others: We will offer premiums for all kinds of Pianos, at the next State Fair, and each exhibitor may nominate one judge and if they cannot agree the Judges shall call in another, and the Society will give the Premiums to the exhibitor who shall win the award.

Now bring on your Pianos (home made) and the Society will be glad to do justice to all.

Respectfully, I. N. Hoag, Secretary.

We received the above letter from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, which we publish in reply to Mr. Zech's statements, heretofore published in this journal.

We must confess our surprise at the reply of the Secretary, in regard to the premiums offered by the State Ag. Society.

The State Society offers a premium for the best pianoforte, and Mr. Zech places before the committee a "Grand Pianoforte," of superior excellence, splendid finish, and of great value, but the Society now say by Mr. Hoag, that there were "no premiums offered by the Society for a Grand Piano;" consequently Mr. Zech is ruled out. We now ask, in the name of science, how long it has been since a Grand Piano is not a pianoforte? And here we have the clear, plain answer to Mr. Zech's complaint. He did not have a hearing, and his noble instrument was not before the committee for award, by their admission. He has been debarred his rights, and there can be no alternative in justice, but for the Society to correct their error.

Again, Mr. Zech did exhibit a splendid square piano, of which no mention is made; and again, the committee did recommend a special premium for an imported instrument, which would have placed that on an equality with the splendid instrument of Jacob Zech. If a Grand Piano is not a Pianoforte, our professors and teachers of music must hereafter not say a Grand Piano is the very best kind of a Pianoforte.

Were such a principle to rule in a State institution for premiums, they might as well say that a racing stallion is not a race-horse. Mr. Zech will reply hereafter.

THAT KALEIDOSCOPE.—We spoke of a "New Year Kaleidoscope" in our last week's issue—one that was being prepared by parties at Messrs. Stanford & Brothers. As this splendid instrument was only in process of making, as a New Year gift, we could not then give the dimensions. Having had the pleasure of seeing the sights through this mammoth kaleidoscope, we can now give the size, as it is probably the largest ever made: the length is nearly two feet, and the diameter five inches, and is covered with gold paper. The mechanical and artistic finish is highly creditable to the inventor, W. E. Wood, Esq., the book-keeper, who, by the instrumentalities of this fine gift, can offer to the vision of his friends all the bright hues of the rainbow, and all the fairy castles, grottoes, palaces, etc., that Aladdin's lamp was wont to promise. Perhaps we might describe this instrument almost in the words of Burns and Carew:

"Here the architect
Did, with curious skill a temple build
Of carved marble, pearl and porphyry."

"Windows and doors in nameless sculpture dress,
With order, symmetry, and beauty bright;
Forms the brightest pictured by a dream,
That e'er the happiest heart's'er came."

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have received a copy of this Report containing a list of officers, managers, committees, extracts, etc., with names of members, etc. Their Tenth Anniversary was held September 22d, at Calvary Church. The exercises were of an excellent character; the conditions of the association is most prosperous, and it is an honor to the young men of our city and to the State.

EDITORS TURNED VINEGROWERS.—When in Sacramento, lately, we had a pleasant chat with L. Upson, Esq., the able editor of the Union, upon the pleasures he experienced in farming, gardening and vine-growing. Mr. Upson has 2,000 vines in his vineyard, and made last season 600 gallons of wine. Verily Mr. U. can sit under his own vines and enjoy his new wines with a gusto.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ROAD.—The Yolobites are making a fine turnpike from Washington west over the low land of the race-course and vicinity to the elevated land some three miles distant. There it will stop for the season, but next year the hope to continue the turnpike across the tales to what is known as the Tule House on the Puto Creek road. This improvement will be beneficial to Sacramento as well as to the farming population on the west.—[See.]

The Currency.

In an article on this subject the Sacramento Bee is inclined to doubt the expediency of any legislation to make the greenbacks the currency in this State, for the reason they will not be permanent, as they will be displaced ultimately by the National Bank Currency. It adds:

"But we do not depend on local legislation for the boon of a national currency. Even now steps have been and are now being taken toward the establishment of a national bank in San Francisco with a capital of ten million dollars. That will absorb just so many greenbacks, and as the proposition is to pay these notes in gold upon demand, they will be accepted as readily as, if not in preference to, gold. And capitalists will make as great profits by loaning this currency as they would on gold. They may and can loan it at a less percent than gold. For instance: For seventy cents in gold they will be enabled to issue a one-dollar bank note—they will receive from the Government six per cent upon the dollar loaned purchased by those seventy cents—they will receive, say ten per cent, the legal interest, upon the dollar, issued upon the basis of those seventy cents, making an annual per centage of over twenty-two and a half per cent upon their gold investment, which is more than they make now by loaning the gold itself. Thus the capital of the State will be increased over forty per cent, the legal tenders will be sought after and taken out of circulation, and all the blessings, and more, than the advocates of the greenback currency picture forth, will grow out of the national banking system, and be permanent. But these are not the only profits that capitalists will make who embark their means in national banks here. Every house burned, every town fired, every steamer blown up or lost at sea, every man who falls into a pit and whose body is never found, will be the means of destroying some of these national notes, and every one so lost is just so much profit to the bank. Indeed, it is safe to say that although a bank of this kind may loan at ten per cent per annum, its profits will be twenty-four or twenty-five per cent per annum on the gold capital invested—provided it can get greenbacks with which to purchase bonds at 68 to 70 cents. This is sufficient inducement to adopt Chase's system—the system which the Government desires adopted; the system will most benefit both the nation and the people."

The Legislative Correspondence of the Call, says the currency question has assumed some new phases of late, which, as they look very favorable to the success of Smith's bill to repeal the Specific Contract Act, may be here alluded to. The various reasons operating in favor of the repeal of that law, are: 1st. The corrupt means resorted to by the bankers to secure the passage of that law; 2d. The growing conviction in the mind of the interior people that as a financial proposition, it will be more to their interest to make greenbacks the currency and gold the commodity, as thus those who produce the gold would receive the benefit of the premiums; 3d. That duty to the Government requires us to accept its currency; 4th. That the Act of last year was an attempt to nullify an Act of Congress for the benefit of a few brokers and bankers. These reasons are beginning to tell with great force, and several well-supported the Specific Contract Act last year, will this year vote for its repeal. In the Assembly, today, Mr. Tukey gave notice of several bills on this subject; one to repeal the Act of last year; one declaring it against public policy, and making it a misdemeanor to make contracts to pay in anything else than the currency of the Nation; one making all taxes payable in greenbacks; one allowing all dues to the State to be paid in the legal currency of the United States; one closing the Courts of the State against attempts to enforce contracts for the delivery of specific quantities of gold or silver. Most of these bills will pass the Assembly, and two will be very apt to pass the Senate.

In the hurry of the moment I omitted in my letter yesterday to give one "powerful influence" which appears calculated to secure the repeal of the Specific Contract Law. In political circles it is generally conceded that either Lincoln or Chase, will be the Union candidate for the Presidency, and that whoever is the candidate will be elected. Both these gentlemen are anxious that California should fall into the line with her sister States on the currency question. Senator Conness stands A-1 in the books of both Lincoln and Chase, and will virtually control the Federal offices in this State for years to come. He, too, is desirous that California shall not stand alone in the matter of currency. No politician who arrais himself against the powers above mentioned, on so important a matter as the currency, can expect preferment, because the influence of Federal officers in this State can always prevent the nomination of such men here, and they can hope for no favor at Washington. Such being the facts as they exist, can there be much doubt as to the course of aspiring political gentlemen? To these influences will be brought the combined assistance of all the Federal employes in the State, and the railroad interests. Of the merits and demerits of the proposed legislation, I say nothing, my province being simply to point out the influences at work to secure it.

THE DEFALCATION.—The defalcation of Dr. Warren, late State Controller, has taken the public somewhat by surprise, and no little comment is occasioned thereby. The actual defalcation is about thirteen thousand dollars, and was occasioned by a failure to account for the sale of certain stamps. It is believed that his bondman are good for the amount. The Doctor was not a very good manager in his office, and lived pretty free outside of it; these peculiarities, rather than any dishonesty, it is believed, caused the defalcation.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral San Francisco, on Monday, and masses were said in all the churches for the late Archbishop of New York.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF IT.—Tom is a bright little boy, and very much attached to his mother. The other day his father came home in a bad humor, and was scolding and finding fault with things generally. Little Tom sat and listened until he thought it necessary to interfere in the behalf of his mother, when, looking up at his father, he said, in a very decided tone, "off you did not like her ways what did you marry her for?" We need scarcely add that the weather cleared up at once, and the storm was over.

The New Railroad Bridge.

Have the many improvements about Sacramento, the Bee, in connection with the Pacific Railroad, none is more imposing than the new bridge spanning the American. Constructed of the best materials, and by first-class mechanics, under the supervision of the engineer, it is said to be, and doubtless is, the best bridge in the State. The foundation upon which it stands is piles of Oregon pine, driven deep as they could be in the river bed, the spaces between filled with cobble-stones, and the piles cut off four feet below low water. These were then capped with timber, and cross-ties, and a table eighteen inches deep of timber laid thereon, upon which the present supports of the structure stand, but by and by this framework will give way to solid masonry, composed of granite blocks and cement. The trestle-work on either side of the bridge is the completest and most substantial job of the kind ever seen upon this coast, and is no where excelled. The engine, with its train of cars laden with material for the road, may daily pass over the bridge and give assurance to experts of its completeness. The lowest timbers of the bridge are six feet above the highest water known in the American, so that it is beyond the reach of floods and drift-wood. Baker & Hubbard were the sub-contractors under C. Crocker, the general contractor, and the work reflects credit both on the company and the contractors. But this is only a sample of the entire work upon the Central Pacific Railroad of California. Everything connected therewith is being done to last. Under the act of Congress it must be a first class road, and it is.

Molasses-Making.

Some days ago we received a note from Mr. Jacob Armitage of Abington, some six or seven miles north of Germantown, says the Telegraph, asking us to visit his molasses manufactory which was then in operation. We took occasion, the first leisure day, to drive over to his place, accompanied by our friend, Mr. George Blight, who has always taken a deep interest in the development of this new branch of agricultural industry. We found Mr. Armitage fully engaged in the matter which was the object of our visit, and we soon saw that he thoroughly understood his business. He was assisted only by a youth who fed the mill with cane, and attended the two horses which it required to drive it. The juice was conveyed from the press to the evaporator, some twenty or thirty feet off, in an inclined pipe, when, after going through the several stages of boiling, which requires constant and careful attention, it is let off, intermittently, by another conductor into the receiving box, where it is ready for bottling. From sixty to seventy-five gallons per day can be made with his present appliances. With steam-power the amount could be much heavier, unless the expense would be much heavier, unless the power could be used for other purposes. Mr. Armitage informed us that he would realize from the cane raised on his own premises between six and seven hundred gallons of molasses, for which seventy-five cents per gallon could be readily obtained, and which we believe is some five cents per gallon less than the foreign product, an inferior article, sells for. Only twenty cents per gallon is charged for manufacturing when the cane is supplied at the mill ready for expressing. Hence, every farmer can, from a quarter of an acre of cane, which is no more difficult to raise than so much Indian corn, provide the family supply of molasses for the whole year, at very small expense. This has become a consideration of some moment, since the heavy advance in sugar. Mr. Armitage has promised us the statistics of the season's operations—from which, we have no doubt, the general reader will be able to obtain all the needed information in regard to this new crop in the economy of agriculture. We may add, that a jug of the syrup prepared by Mr. A., proves to be an excellent article.

THE UNITED STATES HOMESTEAD LAW.—By a recent decision of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office, the homestead settler has not a complete legal right, but merely an inceptive title liable to be defeated, for non-performance of the conditions. He can therefore only use timber for fencing, and building, and repairs, under the bounty of Congress. He is permitted to acquire a homestead in the public domain for agricultural purposes, on condition of settlement and cultivation for five years. Until this condition is satisfied he cannot commit waste by felling timber for market, as it reverts to the United States on his failure to comply with the terms of the laws. As to any supposed purchase by a party from the homestead settler, no right can attach to a sale. The homestead settler has no power to sell, and hence the timber cut by him is liable to seizure.

Natives in England are in the habit of selling laden medallions, old ware, etc., which they represent as having been dug up while excavating for railways or other works. They are of course supplied to them by of manufacturers spurious antiquities, just as broken swords, pieces of helmets and such like are regularly planted on the field of Waterloo to be disinterred by curiosity-hunters.

A tree has been found in Dutchess county, N. Y., bearing seedless apples. There are no blossoms, the bud forms, and without any show of petals, the fruit sets and grows entirely destitute of seeds. In outward appearance the apples resemble the Rhode Island Greenings.

SANITARY.—The ladies of Napa gave a Christmas festival for the benefit of the National Sanitary Fund, and realized \$700. This Society—Sewing Circle—have, aside from this, sent \$140 to the Commission during the past year, together with five boxes of clothing.

The Golden Eagle Hotel.—This admirable Hotel is the popular one of the Levee City, and the ever active, Callahan, must enlarge to supply the demand on him for rooms. We speak of the Hotel as a good "House," and we are pleased to know our legislators, many of them, find it so.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (except in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space in any type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for every later insertion. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is offered for the use of the poor and best method of reaching the Agricultural community on the coast. Advertisers, the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and other articles.—All such who desire to send their business known over the entire State of California, and their business advertisements to us, and we can send the news for them.

LATEST-DATES TO JAN. 7.

In Congress—in the House, Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble setting forth that organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as outlaw; therefore, *Resolved*, That any proposition or negotiation with the rebels ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay. The resolution was adopted by 88 yeas to 24 nays. Mr. Rodgers offered a resolution declaring for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but at the same time asking for peace, conciliation and compromise, as far as consistent with honor, and most earnestly recommending the co-operation of the President and Senate in sending commissioners to Richmond, in order that the war may be brought to a close, which was tabled by 77 to 42.

In the Senate, the resolution that the Judiciary Committee consider the propriety of repealing the joint resolution of July 17th, 1862, which prohibits the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the offender, was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that the President call out one million of Volunteers for ninety days, to carry freedom to every captive in the rebel prisons; and that General Grant be assigned to the command of said troops, which was referred to the Military Committee, and ordered printed.

Archbishop Hughes died in New York, on Sunday night, and was buried Jan. 7, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, and Bishop McCloskey pronounced the funeral discourse. The Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity. A large number of Catholic Clergy was present from various cities. After the ceremonies, the remains were interred in a tomb under the Cathedral, with impressive religious exercises.

Private dispatches from New York, the 7th, quote gold at 151½.

An important decision was made Jan. 7, by the General Land Office, involving the title of the site of the city of Red Bluff, California, in which Granville Hall was claimant, and the citizens of Red Bluff contestants; the case being an appeal from the Register of that State. The decision is adverse to the claimant.

A Government officer just from Newbern, N. C., reports that the scheme for the occupation of the abandoned plantations works admirably. The rental already is producing quite a revenue, besides relieving Government of the support of thousands of people, white and colored.

Burrhead is to assume command of the Department of the Ohio, relieving Gen. Foster, who is reported to be in bad health.

On the 17th December, the steamer Roebuck captured the British schooner Kingdom off Swannee river, with a valuable cargo.

Official reports put the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing at Chancellorville at 28,000.

On the 29th December, the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, attacked a train and captured it for a few minutes; but the 4th Ohio and 20th Missouri mounted infantry came up and dispersed the whole rebel force, and recaptured the train, taking over 200 prisoners.

An overwhelming force under Sam Jones attacked our troops at Jonesville, Va., on Sunday, consisting of about 300 men. After a desperate resistance of our troops surrendered, losing 30 killed, 30 wounded, 1 gun and 2 small howitzers.

But \$60,000,000 of the 5-20 loan remains unsold. The loan will be kept open for the benefit of the people at large. The ten days' notice required by law before closing it won't be given by Mr. Chase. It has been a people's loan, and he has no disposition to withhold the small balance now remaining from them.

The New York dispatch announcing the death of Archbishop Hughes was premature. He was still alive at midnight Jan. 4, though very low, and was not expected to survive.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington dispatches say: The Sub Committee of the House on the Tax question are all ready to report on the re-assembly of Congress. The tax on whisky will be increased to 70 cents, that on tobacco and petroleum will be doubled. Licenses also will be increased considerably. Among others, \$100 will be imposed on each bank, insurance company and mercantile agency; \$5 on vessels of 50 tons burden, and \$5 on each additional 100 tons; \$50 on agents of foreign insurance companies; \$10 to \$20 on boarding houses, according to the rental; \$3 on hand-draysmen and cartmen; \$10 on conveyances, etc.

During the recess Senator Wilson has drawn up the amendments to the Conscription Bill, which are said to embody the views of the Government officially. These amendments strike out the second section of the present law, which allows exemptions to the only sons of widows, fathers of motherless children, etc.; in fact, under the new bill, none are exempt but the Vice-President, Governors and Judges of Federal and State Courts. It receives as substitutes, only those not liable to draft. Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of February. An officer of Averill's command writes that five millions of dollars will not cover the rebel loss by the late raid.

A bill was introduced in the Senate restoring the bounty of \$400 and \$300 until the 15th February, and a bounty not exceeding \$100 to persons of African descent residing in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

In the Senate, Howard, Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull and Sherman were appointed a Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Finance Committee of the Senate: Fessenden, Chairman; Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle and Conness.

The President has sent a message to Congress recommending that the joint resolution, approved Dec. 23, prohibiting, after 5th January, the payment of bounties to volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, to the extent of \$300 in each case, be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are—at least until the first of February. The President says the Executive approval was given to the resolution, but now, by closer attention and fuller knowledge of the fact, he feels constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

Farm Superintendent Wanted.

AN ACTIVE, PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO IS QUALIFIED to take charge of a large and valuable Farm—a man who, by education, is fitted for this duty. None need apply unless they have a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches, with a good education, manners, and morals, to fit them for a responsible position. The salary will be liberal. No theoretical fancy man, but a good, plain, honest, working man is wanted. Apply to the Editor of the Farmer.

WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc.

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STORR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNELL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. Zech.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich in tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
CHRISTIAN STAFFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.
SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863. 21-3m

ATTENTION FARMERS!—10,000 lb "TOP ONIONS" WANTED.—Farmers having Top Onions, of best quality, can find a purchaser by communicating with the Editor of this paper.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Brides,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N.B.—We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
20-21

Christmas



New Years

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-known

CONFECTIONERY STORE

OF

CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

CONFECTIONS, BON BONS,
WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS,
KEEPSAKES, TOYS,

Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can always be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

WASHINGTON-STREET STORE,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,
Christian Good & Co.

20

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apisarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apisarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Seed—Agricultural Books.

SUGAR BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low.
An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

PREMIUMS

...AT THE...

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



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FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

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...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT.

20-5

Home Miscellany.

SHOPPING.

HEY-DAY! hey-day! for the time has come round
When the folks must go to the store;
The sugar is out, the molasses quite drained,
And the allspice rattles no more.
The company cupboard's like old Mother Hubbard's—
Of dainties all empty and bare,
And things to get things in collected together
The deep laid intention declare.

You needn't say "may be," for into the lot
Came mother from yesterday's chore,
To counsel with father about the old mare,
And when she could have her to learn,
Of merchandise needful was mentioned a teamful,
That butter and eggs must defray;
I know it—confound it, you needn't say "may be,"
The store things are fixing, hey-day.

Here's the old gallon jug that's run half a year
To sweeten a jot now and then,
Or line the rarely mixed mug for the field
When hottest the season has been.
'Tis a darling old jug, with a cob for a plug,
Dark-sweetened with urchin's delight;
In secret I've sucked it with fleehing intent,
And wiped up my lips in a fright.

Here's the old russet box, so sweet to the smell,
It's saccharine lumps I deplore;
I'll not shrink again from removing its lid
Till the folks get home from the store.
Here's a chance for a scrape, so I'll put into shape
My thumb nail, this morsel to try,
But down in the crease, twist the side and the bottom,
I'm fearful my wife 'twill defy.

Here's the canister tribe, in rusty Japan,
Their contents reduced to a smell;
Indeed, borrowed tea our last company had
If 'twere improper to tell.
The practice of ginger that cured my sore finger
Consumed that commodity quite,
And the rest of the pepper fell into his victuals
When Tom shook the box in his might.

Here's the handleless mug the salfrates that holds;
Mayn't I have what is left, for a cup
Of pearlash and cider, my stomach to clear,
And raise my poor appetite up?
And the earthen pot that won't crumble and rot
(If you never surmised it before),
Because with a peck of fine salt 'twill be saved
When the folks get home from the store.

Here's the old wicker basket with lids at both ends;
Thump it clean of the crumbs that remain,
And being so handy to have in the house
With crackers we'll fill it again.
The pillow bier, take it, and savingly shake
The flourless barrel above;
We'll have a fresh bag full of company flour,
And good as the last may it prove.

The usual codfish pray do not forget,
And distinguish the good from the poor.
Insist on your pick or you'll get an old scrap,
They're such awful cheats at the store.
And since the tin peddler has not been a meddler
About in these parts for a year,
Pray get a new broom, because if we wait longer
The dirt will o'erturn us, I fear.

Now bring the peck basket and sprinkle in oats,
Then layers of eggs intersperse;
I'll not let them go short of ninepence a dozen
Let it turn out for better or worse.
Buy look at this butter! 'twill all go to sputter
Unless 'tis hung down in the well,
And then stowed away in grass cut before breakfast,
'Twill be in good order to sell.

That bunch of dried apple that hangs above stairs,
Bring it down and its quality try;
Unless become mouldy or eaten by worms
Quite a parcel of things it will buy.
And if nothing less than a visiting dress
'Twill answer for Sally and Sue,
With berries and bread they must now to compensate,
And dutiful conduct to show.

"I know what my mother's going to get me;
I guess 'twill excite your surprise."
"Why Tommy, do tell us; now be a good boy,
'Twill make us so happy and wise."
It's a cent's worth of soap from old Dr. Callow?
"Ma! shan't they stop plaguing me so?"
"Here, girls, be ashamed so to pester and vex him—
There, Thomas with mother shall go."

With breakfast bellies and old Kate early fed,
We'll tackle and put in the things;
Then washed as to faces and clean as to clothes,
We'd not change our place for the king's.
'Cluck-ke-dap' we'll say, and we'll speed on our way
And folks will admire as we go,
And double the clerks at the store will be waiting,
Their handy politeness to show.

(For the California Farmer.)
The New Year.

ANOTHER year has passed and gone, and a new one
opened upon us with hopes and fears, with bright
anticipations that it will bring many joys to our
anxious hearts; we are about to lay off the mantle
of the past year with its cares and sorrows, still
we lay it aside with many regrets at parting, for
clustering around it are many beautiful mem-
ories which entwine themselves around us, and carry
us back again to pleasant scenes of happy days
gone by. Life has its phases, its lights and shad-
ows, they blend and mingle in one stream, flowing
on gently and silently towards that great bourne
where the true brightness begins to dawn in its
purity, where a continual sunshine will dawn upon
the vision. Thus we are constantly looking
forward to some new object, some new beauty on
which to gaze; the mind is ever reaching forward
to grasp some great thought, some hidden mys-
tery; drive it from you as you will, yet it comes
back upon you, you feel as though drawn by in-
visible hands, to search out new truths which the
soul longs to grasp. Why is this longing im-
planted within us, if we are only of this life?
Surely nature's demands are easily satisfied—there
must be another being whose wants are not sat-
isfied; there must be a spiritual man, and his
wants are not understood. The yearnings of a
higher nature are the great laws of spiritual life
yearning to go home to its kindred, God, and the
angel world.

Passing out of the old year brings us to another
cycle of existence, we stand upon the threshold
of a new and important era; the past has left its
stamp upon us; the never forgotten memories are
with us; we have formed many acquaintances,

and separated from some who have been called
home, others to distant lands; we are being drawn
forward in our physical life as well as spiritual.
What can we say of the past? Has it been a
year which we would wish to see duplicated
before us, or do we wish to hide from many of the
scenes enacted? Let us run up the score of debt
and credit, and see if our credit overbalance, and
with renewed vigor commence this New Year, full
of good resolutions to do our duty here, and not
mar the bright surface before us by a lack of pure
and good motives, and kindly acts which will be
reflected, long after we have passed from earth,
to cheer and enlighten those who may be uncer-
tain of the true course to pursue. We are so-
cially connected by an interior law, which binds
us together as the planetary worlds are connected.
We may struggle and mar the surface as we will,
but that life, given by the Author of all being,
holds us in control. Our existence shows us that
materially we are changeable; our desires, our ap-
petites, our looks and forms, have been contin-
ually changing since our birth. Do we wonder,
then, at the change we find in our friend, he too
is moving onward to that plane where his capac-
ities will blend with some other congenial tie. We
are magnetically and electrically surrounded,
therefore we should study the laws which are most
harmonious to our being, causing us a healthier
and higher development. Let us gather from the
past such lessons as will serve as ladders to elevate
ourselves to higher and holier associations to blend
with the New Year, and earnestly guard the ave-
nues of wrong by doing good deeds for the wel-
fare of humanity, who may need the kind word
or cheerful encouragement to help them along the
pathway of time. How much good can be done
by a kindly sympathy with another's want! We
lose nothing by the act, but gain much from the
satisfaction of knowing that a duty has been
filled.

Life's Changes.

TO-DAY we are basking in the sunshine of happi-
ness, our souls filled with the sweet nectar of a
thousand bright hopes and joys, which seem
springing up to greet us as we pass along; we are
filling an ideal world with all the bright pageantry
of happiness, which we are looking forward to as
a glorious retreat after our busy hours had
drawn to a close, thinking then to weave these
beautiful visions into real joys. But how soon
the scene changes! To-morrow our souls are
clothed in sadness; the pall of dreary gloom
hangs over us, and closes between us and our
beautiful dream; all is dismal; bright hopes are
faded, and our souls, so full of joy and pride, are
now languishing beneath misfortunes that fall
thickly around us. Thus we journey on, partak-
ing of the joys and sorrows as they are scattered
in our path. We in our finite capacity allow too
much to ourselves, fancying, in our happiest mo-
ments, that joy will always last, and sorrow, with
its haggard frown, will no more disturb our visions;
we are not willing to learn of those who have
striven in these uneven paths, with lights and
shadows for their guide, but press on, hoping and
thinking ours a bright lot, and we can manage
the ship in which we sail, better than those before
us; but all must pass through shoals and quick-
sands on their voyage of discovery to another
world, and could we see the light that guides us
safely into our haven of rest, and strive manfully
to overcome the dangers that lie hidden beneath
the smooth surface, by studying the interior life,
as the mariner studies the dangers of the deep,
much danger might be removed, and a pleasant
voyage to a better land secured.

How to BURN COAL.—In these times, with the
high prices of fuel, it will pay to economize. In
the burning of coal, even, there is a great waste.
The following hints may be observed: The ashes
or cinders are not to be thrown away, but damped
to a kind of mortar, and again placed on the fire.
They burn readily, and by so doing, there is the
economy of having a hot fire with one-tenth the
fuel, besides not being troubled to convey the ashes
to a common receptacle. We know of a stove which
cannot make ashes enough to supply itself, only a
few nuggets of coal being used. First, make a
fire in the usual way, and when it begins to
burn freely, place a lump of coal (the best) near
the stove door, or front of the grate—then heap on
the wet ashes or cinders, and then pat them down,
the vent below being unobstructed. The process
is simple, and a few trials will satisfy the un-
believer. Dust coal may be used in the same
way, and we are assured that many cellars have
mines of wealth in the refuse of former years.
While coal is so scarce and so costly, should not
economy prompt a trial of the plan pointed out,
which is attended with so little trouble and a
sparing of labor.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.—Gen. Logan, in a
speech in Illinois, a short time since, hit the nail
on the head when he said: "People may talk about
Democrats, Republicans and Abolitionists as they
will—say what they will—there are but two par-
ties—patriots and traitors—in this country at the
present time—those who oppose the war and the
best interests of the country, and those who sup-
port the country. There are but two classes of
men. They are for the Government or against it—
for Jeff Davis or against him. Those who find
fault with everything we do, and have no word of
condemnation for the rebels, are for them; those
who do not find fault, but detect Jeff Davis and
his traitors heartily, are for us—on our side.
The best way to detect traitors is to take as such
all who are continually finding fault. The next
best are those who say least against us."

SOME unknown cholera reporter states that a
lady who had died of cholera, and was laid out by
her friends, was found the night following standing
at the cupboard eating cucumber pickles, or, in
other words:
They left her "a laying in" white,
Prepared for the grave's quiet slumbers;
But they found her the very next night
"A laying in" pickled cucumbers!

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties
FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From imported Foreign and Amer-
ican Vines of my own importation.
FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany,
Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y. I offer for sale this sea-
son, as choice a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and
CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap
as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines
and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee
everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the
money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2
years old, and Cuttings:
Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iowa, Union Village,
Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2
years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings:
True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineaux),
Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Bloss-
ling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga,
Pareil, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alex-
andria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS
ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings
of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of
DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES
1 year from bud, extra large;
French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's
Zwetsche).

Also—
Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc.; Lawton Black-
berries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds
of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited,
and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell
as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per
Wells, Fargo & Co. or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain Vineyard,

"SOLLAH,"

Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.

January 1, 1864.

1864. - - 1864.

American Seed Store

206 J STREET,

Sacramento.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY

Express from the best Eastern

Seed Growers—

A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

GARDEN,

FLOWER,

FRUIT,

TREE,

SHRUB, and

Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a

selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into

this State, and of the growth of 1863

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is

large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass;

Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass;

Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of

Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid col-
lection of BULBIOUS ROOTS, such asHYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, UNICUS, NARCISSUS,
JONQUILS, GRADIOLUS, IRIS, IXLIS,
BUTTERCUPS, &c., &c., &c.

Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their

trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders

will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our

Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be

had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

15-tapl 206 J street, Sacramento.

W. R. STRONG.

FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE

Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe.

For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Marysville

16

New Native Apples.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS

of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples,

Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock,
embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the
South and West. It undoubtedly contains many var-
ieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and
climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at
the office of the California Farmer.PACKING done in the best manner and ship-
ments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,

YORK, Pennsylvania.

6

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY

God made Man, and Man made Money;

Men and Money, and Money and Men;

There are spurious kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey,

Come to Washington Market with your Money.

In all shapes you'll get it if you call,
At HOWARD & KNEELER'S HONEY STALL.'Tis said, some folks their Honey steal.
But it is always pure at 70.Now when your friends to market you bring,
Be sure and come to the Eastern Wing.
v18-20BOWEN BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY
GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared

SPECIALTIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

SUCH AS—

OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS, of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated dairies; also, choicest Eastern

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep

none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely

upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,

Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family

necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may

use our patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders for

us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without

expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

Notice our address—

BOWEN BROTHER,

Corner California and Montgomery streets,

San Francisco.

BRANCH STORE—Hunter street, Stockton.

BIGELOW BROS. & FLINT,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Capital Represented, over \$10,000,000!!!

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000!!!

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK:

Purely mutual. The only Stock Company in America whose Charter provides that all the profits shall

be divided pro rata among the policy holders.

Policies issued at this Agency without the usual delay of sending applications to New York.

Residence in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, and transit to and from the States to California

without extra charge. Dividends applied to payment of Premiums or added to policy.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

Residence in California Free of extra charge.

This Company declares 50 per cent Dividends annually, and the Assured can if he desires give notice

one-half the annual premium.

Books and Pamphlets containing full details of the system of Life Insurance, can be had at the Agency.

The Cheapest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World!

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.:

ASSETS, - - - - - \$1,200,000!

DEPOSITED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS.

\$50,000!

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, - - - - - \$2,000,000!

Letters of Credit for \$240,000.

\$50,000 California State Bonds deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co.

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Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Arctic Fire Insurance Co.

Security Fire Insurance Co.

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AGENTS.

v18-6

Denn & Manrow's

Combined Power

WINE PRESS.

THIS NEW PATENT PRESS IS NOW OFFERED TO

the Grape Growers of this State as a California In-

vention. It has been designed and finished with reference

to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is

more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country.

The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the

crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one

pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked

by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by

which the power of this lever is given power is given

equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a

self-working power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and

very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the

whole weighing about 800 pounds; easily put up or taken

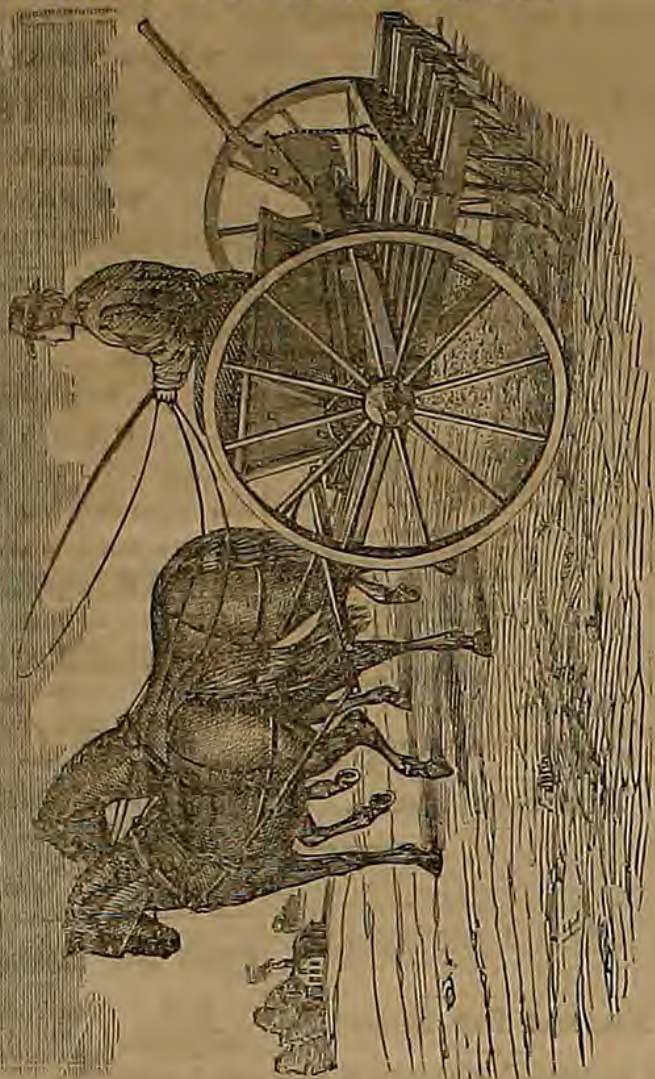
down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully con-

structed that it can not get out of order unless by carefully con-

siderable repairs. The cost of this machine will be less than the

men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work. -

Notice to Farmers!



SEEING THE GREAT NEED OF LABOR-SEEDING MACHINES IN THIS STATE, WE PURCHASED
in a late visit East, the RIGHT IN CALIFORNIA, to the celebrated
WESTERN SEED-PLANTER,
With which a Boy and Team can Sow and Cultivate, in the best possible manner, FIFTEEN ACRES PER DAY.
This Machine is simple and not likely to get out of order.
The SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR above illustrated, is of novel construction. It sows the Grain
broadcast, and so much more even than by hand, that it is estimated in "The West" to produce enough more
Grain to every 50 acres, to pay for the Machine.
It can be seen at 630 Market street, San Francisco. For further particulars address,
D. & H. A. WINTER,
630 MARKET STREET.

"MENLO PARK,"
San Mateo County.

Beautiful Sites for Homes in the Country.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE BAL-
conies, unoccupied, of this choice tract. There are few, if any,
places within one hundred miles of this large and growing
metropolis, which combine so many natural advantages for a
country residence. The soil is excellent; it is wooded with large,
splendid live oaks, and other evergreen shade trees. The
climate is unsurpassed; the extremes of heat and cold are
never felt, and the harsh summer winds and fog don't reach
here. Good well water can be obtained here at thirty feet.
Independent of which, there is a Company already formed,
in San Mateo County, for introducing an abundant supply of
the best spring water, for this and adjacent tracts, and Red-
wood City; it will have a head of about sixty feet at this
point. The cars of the S. F. & S. J. R. R. land passengers at
their depot, at this point in about an hour and a quarter, thus
making business men to live here and transact their business
without interruption. A first class school is about
being established here, with educational ability second to
none in the State. There will also be a first class family
hotel intended to be the Spring.
Those who are alive to the importance of a home in the
country, with all the advantages for health, education, etc.,
are earnestly requested to go and look at this lovely spot.
AS AN INVESTMENT, it is worthy the attention of every
one who wishes to invest SAFELY AND PROFITABLY, as
it is rapidly enhancing in value. The title is unquestionable,
it being a portion of the FULGAS RANCHO, the first Span-
ish grant duly confirmed, and the patent issued.
About thirty hundred of families have already purchased,
with a view of building, in the Spring.
As to the merits of this choice tract, we refer to the follow-
ing gentlemen, some of whom are now living in the neighbor-
hood, and others have purchased with a view of doing so.

F. D. Alderton, Esq.,
Geo. C. Johnson, Esq.,
John Perry, Jr., Esq.,
M. R. Roberts, Esq.,
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C. F. Hamilton, Esq.,
E. P. J. Kelly, Esq.,
W. M. Lewis, Esq.,
Messrs. Nash Bros.
This can be had, and all information required, can be ob-
tained on application to

A. C. RANDALL & CO.,
542 Sacramento street,
San Francisco.

10,000 SONGS.
Five Cents Each.

The Union Bugle or Whistle.
Riding to a Railroad Car.
Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You.
New York Fire Zouaves.
Lullaby.
The Flag is Marching On.
John Brown Song.
March of the Vols.
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.
Bury me where the Green (at Ball Run).
Evergreen's Armorer. Native Land.
Flag of Our Union.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
Country, with his Whiskers.
O, Gently Breeze. Fear of Thee.
Will never Give up Dixie.
March for Our Union.
Twenty Years Ago.
Old Fox Ground. Nettle Moors.
Rock Me Home. Played Out.
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.
Don't stand the Press. Billy Patterson.
The Leaving Time is Nearer, Annie.
Mother's Prayer. Irish Stranger.
Don't stand in my Dream.
Love Me. Bazel Bell.
Love Me. The Him for his Mother.
Bury me. (at Ball Run).
Dear News from Home. Cam Plum Gam.
Hard Times come no More.
March on St. Helena.
The Girl I love. For Love of Thee.
Fanny's Ragtime. River Run.
Fanny's Ragtime. Gallant Hussar.
The American. The Last Child.
March on. Willie. We have missed You.
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.
The Song you can think of can be found at my place.
Send me stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to
T. C. BOYD,
Cor. Pine and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.



PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

Made by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill.
For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These justly celebrated Plows have superseded all others in
the adaptation to California soil and in their durability.
We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are
packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in trans-
portation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight
of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety;

SUB-SOIL, DEEP-TILLER,
SIDE-HILL,
SHOVEL, DOUBLE-MOULD, ETC.,
PLOWS,

HARROWS, HORSE-HOES,
CULTIVATORS, CAHOON'S SEED-SOWERS,
CIDER AND WINE-PRESSES, BARLEY-MILLS,
CANE-CRUSHERS, FLAX AND HEMP-DRESSERS,
COTTON-GINS, CHURNS,
CORN-SHELLERS, HAY-CUTTERS.

Noyes' Portable Grist-Mills,
PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW-MILLS,
Bolting Cloth, Mill-Stones,
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Leather and Rubber Hose;
Planing, Tennoning, Mortising, Sash,
Tonguing, and Grooving Machinery,
Steam Engines

3 to 40-horse Power,
Stationary, Portable, and Hoisting Engines,
On wheels, made expressly for
THRASHING AND RANCH SE.
Hardware and Agricultural Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY,

FOR SALE BY

TREADWELL & CO.,
720-1141 San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville.

HOTELS.

SOLANO HOTEL

....AND....

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,
BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four
horses of Stage.

E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
20-17

GOLDEN EAGLE
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS A
"Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated
rooms, clean Beds and Bedding and strict attention
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad
cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the
Patrons of the Hotel. (By arrangement all night.)

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

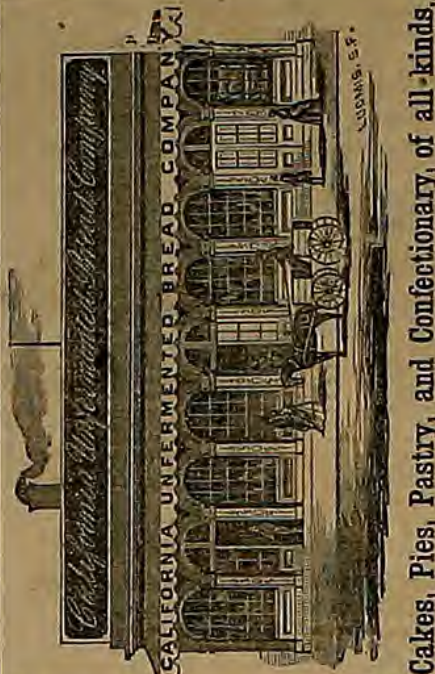
AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOMALES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
the public that he has opened the above named new and
commodious Hotel (bedrooms hard finished), and is
now prepared to accommodate the traveling commu-
nity in the best manner and upon the most reasonable terms.
Connected with the Hotel is a first-class Stable where the
care of patrons will be carefully attended to.

M. BENEDICT.

Black Spanish Fowls.

A FEW PAIR OF THOROUGHBRED BLACK SPAN-
ish Fowls for sale by
D. E. HOGUE,
Oakland, Alameda Co.



Unfermented Wheat and Graham Bread

Delivered fresh daily in all parts of the city.
BOSTON BROWN BREAD AND BEANS.
FAMILY BAKING.

TOAST made of Unfermented Bread, for use in the mines,
and shipping purposes.
State Fair Premiums, awarded over all competitors.
Special Contracts made, and a liberal discount to wholesale
dealers.

Bakery 375 Mission street near Second, San Francisco.
20-21 W. F. NORRIS, Sup't.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,
STATE SALT COMPANY,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment
on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFOR-
NIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price

OFFICE---318 and 320 Front street.
SAN FRANCISCO

DR. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,

NO. 611 CLAY STREET, RABE'S BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTEED! TERMS CASH WHEN WORK IS FINISHED!

PRICES LIBERAL.

Horner's First Premium
ANTI-FRICTION
DOUBLE WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY!"
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1863.

TO BE PURCHASED OF--
E. BINET, Marysville.
H. D. WEBSTER, Market street, near the corner of Third
street, San Francisco.
O. H. WORTHINGTON, Santa Clara.
F. P. COLTHER, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
I. D. ALEXANDER, Waukegan, Ill.
S. W. FIELD, Santa Cruz.
MARSHALL & ROBBINS, Columbia.
D. A. WILSON, Alabaster Cave Hotel, Eldorado County.
JOHN M. HORNER,
Mission San Jose, Cal.,
Inventor and Patentee.

THE BOARDMAN, CRAY & CO.
PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm
has established a

Wholesale and Retail Depot

At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially
to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late
Firm.

He is fully prepared to furnish them at the very low-
est Wholesale and Retail Prices, and every Piano
fully warranted. Send for Descriptive Circulars, and
all Orders to

SIBERIA OTT,
726 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S PIANO-STOOLS.

The best Piano-Stool in use. Iron column and feet
fully warranted. Sole Agency and Depot. The trade
supplied.

Bootman's Pianoforte Tuning Scales.

---SOMETHING NEW---

Enabling persons to TUNE THEIR OWN PIANOS
correctly and perfectly. It is simple in construction and
operation, and perfect in its work. Price only \$5.
Send for Descriptive Circulars. All Orders should be
sent to

SIBERIA OTT,
Sole Agency and Depot,
726 Broadway, New York City

Benicia Law School.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW
SCHOOL will commence on the 15th of January, 1864,
and continue twenty-one weeks.
The school will continue under the direction of

J. E. ABBOTT, A. M.,
Who will give his exclusive attention to his interests. A new
class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and Stu-
dents intending to enter the school will find it for their ad-
vantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E.
ABBOTT, Benicia.
U. J. FLATT,
For Trustee.
Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE LOVE OF GOD.
FROM THE PROVENCAL OF BERNARD BARCAY.

ALL things that are on earth shall wholly pass away,
Except the love of God, which shall live and last for
aye.
The forms of men shall be as they had never been;
The blasted groves shall lose their fresh and tender
green;
The birds of the thicket shall end their pleasant song;
And the nightingale shall cease to chant the evening
long.
The kine of the pasture shall feel the dart that kills,
And all the fair white flocks shall perish from the hills.
The goat and antlered stag, the wolf and the fox,
The wild boar of the wood, and the chamois of the
rocks,
And the strong and fearless bear in the trodden dust
shall lie;
And the dolphin of the sea, and the mighty whale shall
die.
And realms shall be dissolved, and empires be no more,
And they shall bow to death, who ruled from shore to
shore;
And the great globe itself, so the holy writings tell,
With the rolling firmament, where the starry armies
dwell,
Shall melt with fervent heat—they shall all pass away,
Except the love of God, which shall live and last for
aye.

Any One On The Mule.
BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The mule is half boss and half jackass, and then
comes to a full stop, natur discovering her mistake.
The weigh more akordin to their heft than enny
other kreature except a crowbar. Tha kant hear
enney quicker, nor further, than the boss, yet their
ears are big enough for snow shoes. You kan
trust them with enny one whose life aint worth
more than the mules. The only wa to keep them
in the paster, is to turn them into a medder jincin,
and let them jump out. Tha are reddey for use
just as soon as tha will du to abuse. Tha haint
got enny more friends than a Chatham street Jew,
and will live on huckleberry brush, with an occa-
sional chase at kanada thistles. Tha are a modern
invenshun; I dont think that the Bible de-
ludes to them at all. Tha sell for more money
than enny other domestic animals. You cant tell
their age by looking into their mouth, enny more
than you kould a Mexican cannon's. Tha never
had no disease that a good club wont beef. If they
ever die, they must come right to life again, for i
never heard nobody sa "ded mule." Tha are like
sum men, very korrupt at hart; ive known them to
be good for six months just to get a chance to kick
sombudy. I never owned one, nor never mean
to, unless there is United States law passed re-
quirin it. The only reason why they are pashunt,
is because they are ashamed of themselves. I
have seen eddikated mules in a sirkus--tha kould
kick and bite tremenjis. I would not say what I
am forced to sa agin the mule, if his birth want
an outrage, and he haint to blame for it. Enny
man who is willin to drive a mule ought to be ex-
empt by law from runnin for the legislatur. Tha
are the strongest kreature on arth, and heaviest
akordin to their size; i herd tell or one who fell
oph from the tow-path on the kanawl, an sunk as
soon he touched bottom, but he kept rite on towin'
the boat to the nex stashun, breathin through his
ears, which was out ov water about 3 feet 6 inches.
I didnt see this but an auctioneer told me ov it,
and i never knew an auctioneer to lie unless he
would make somethin ov it.

CHILDREN have remarkable ideas sometimes.
There is a juvenile in Boston who upon retiring
to bed one night not long since said: "Ma, I want
to pray;" whereupon her mother helped her out
and she got upon her knees and prayed thus: "O
God, I want my father to quit chewing tobacco,
for Christ's sake. Amen!"

DIDNT PAY.—A farmer's wife meeting one of
her neighbors returning from market, inquired,
"What do they pay for eggs at market, now?"
"I got only eight cents a dozen for mine," he
replied. "Eight cents a dozen!" said the indignant
dame. "Well I shall not sell my eggs for eight
cents—it don't pay for the wear and tear of the
hen!"

There have been caught this year in Canton of
Basle, not less than 12,000,000 butterflies, for
which the Government has paid the catchers the
sum of 1,000,000 francs. Their design is to rid
the district of caterpillars, those insects having
proven so destructive to vegetation in that vicinity.

Geo. R. Barclay. Lansing B. Mizner.

BARCLAY & MIZNER,

Stock Brokers, and Mining Secretaries,

Buy and Sell on Commission

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS.

Members of the Stock Exchange (First Board), and San
Francisco Board of Brokers.

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Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets. Jan. 7.

The Produce Market presents few new features worthy of note. Receipts the past week have been unusually light; nevertheless with Christmas and New Years intervening, and slight suspension of business, a fair amount of trade has been effected, principally from warehouses, and in the country, to arrive. Shippers have improved the fine weather, and placed on ship-board large amounts of Wheat, Flour, etc. Farmers and holders of grain in the country have apparently held on, seeming disposed to wait the opening of the New Year Market, and hoping that new orders, or some favorable change may improve prices. Thus far, however, with the following changes, there is but little to say. Light receipts, and a good local demand for Barley have induced holders to advance rates a fraction, to which buyers have conceded. Wheat for milling is in demand, our city mills having at present orders to their full capacity. We are advised of large orders for Flour, superfine, for the Northern Coast and Mexico, which, in addition to the other export demand, accounts for millers being so busy. Chinamen are in the market for a few thousand sacks of low grade and low price Wheat. Oats are less inquired for, and prices are easier for the buyer. The demand for Hay has been light, and prices have declined. Potatoes and Beans are in large supply, and rule low, but with a limited demand. There is more inquiry for Wool. Choice, and that free from burr, is ready sale.

Our exports have been as follows: To Liverpool, by the Thatcher Magon, 27,061 sbs Wheat, 80 pkgs Tal- low, etc; To Manzanillo, by the Golden State, 1950 sbs Wheat, 280 sbs Oats, 725 bbls 100 lbs fls, 300 hf and 700 qrs Flour, 100 sbs Barley, and 280 sbs Beans. To Victoria, per Brig. Hugh Barclay, 100 sbs Barley, 292 sbs gd Barley, 139 sbs Beans, 179 bales Hay, 293 hf and 334 qrs Flour, etc. To Hong Kong, ex-bark San Francisco, 2382 sbs Wheat, 2500 bbls Flour, and 500 Alaska Quickilver. To Santa Anna, ex-brig Eberhard, 2000 sbs Flour, etc.

The shippers have been as follows: The ship Rescue, for Liverpool, the Red Deer for Shanghai, the Geo. Pea- body for Hong Kong, the War Hawk for Hong Kong, the bark Santa Anna for Liverpool.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay since our last report have been as follows: Wheat 11,730 sbs, Barley 1254 sbs, Oats 40 sbs, Potatoes 1170 sbs, Flour 4370 qrs, Hay 88 tons, Bran 103 sbs, Wool 28 bales.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 5593 sbs, Beans 3751 sbs, Oats 4665 sbs, Potatoes 4669 sbs, Barley 1409 sbs, Wool 30 bales, Buckwheat 549 sbs, Onions 142 sbs, Flour 140 qrs.

Wheat, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Shipping	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Barley, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Oats, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Flour, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Hay, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Beans, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Potatoes, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60
Wool, 100 lbs	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60

Wool, 100 lbs. 1.45. 1.50. 1.55. 1.60. 1.65. 1.70. 1.75. 1.80. 1.85. 1.90. 1.95. 2.00. 2.05. 2.10. 2.15. 2.20. 2.25. 2.30. 2.35. 2.40. 2.45. 2.50. 2.55. 2.60. 2.65. 2.70. 2.75. 2.80. 2.85. 2.90. 2.95. 3.00. 3.05. 3.10. 3.15. 3.20. 3.25. 3.30. 3.35. 3.40. 3.45. 3.50. 3.55. 3.60. 3.65. 3.70. 3.75. 3.80. 3.85. 3.90. 3.95. 4.00. 4.05. 4.10. 4.15. 4.20. 4.25. 4.30. 4.35. 4.40. 4.45. 4.50. 4.55. 4.60. 4.65. 4.70. 4.75. 4.80. 4.85. 4.90. 4.95. 5.00. 5.05. 5.10. 5.15. 5.20. 5.25. 5.30. 5.35. 5.40. 5.45. 5.50. 5.55. 5.60. 5.65. 5.70. 5.75. 5.80. 5.85. 5.90. 5.95. 6.00. 6.05. 6.10. 6.15. 6.20. 6.25. 6.30. 6.35. 6.40. 6.45. 6.50. 6.55. 6.60. 6.65. 6.70. 6.75. 6.80. 6.85. 6.90. 6.95. 7.00. 7.05. 7.10. 7.15. 7.20. 7.25. 7.30. 7.35. 7.40. 7.45. 7.50. 7.55. 7.60. 7.65. 7.70. 7.75. 7.80. 7.85. 7.90. 7.95. 8.00. 8.05. 8.10. 8.15. 8.20. 8.25. 8.30. 8.35. 8.40. 8.45. 8.50. 8.55. 8.60. 8.65. 8.70. 8.75. 8.80. 8.85. 8.90. 8.95. 9.00. 9.05. 9.10. 9.15. 9.20. 9.25. 9.30. 9.35. 9.40. 9.45. 9.50. 9.55. 9.60. 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Commercial Statistics, for the Year 1863.

We copy from the Alta California of January 11th, 1864, the following interesting statistics of "trade, commerce, and finance of this port for the year ending 1863:

The Treasury shipments aggregate \$46,033,960 99, of which \$41,569,783 67 was by steamers via Panama, and \$4,464,177 32 by sailing vessels. For a similar period of 1862 the aggregate shipments foot up \$42,380,809 68, showing an excess in favor of the past year, of \$3,653,151 31. The gross merchandise exports aggregate \$12,802,214, against \$10,438,998, for 1862, which shows an excess for the year under consideration of \$2,363,216; this sum, added to the gross exports of treasure, gives a total increase of \$6,016,377 31.

Articles of California production exported aggregate \$7,597,682 98, against \$5,078,779 87 for the year 1862, indicating an increase of \$1,018,903 01 in merchandise. As a matter of interest to those concerned, we give the following statement of increase and decrease of exports of certain leading articles of domestic produce: Flour shows an increase of 50,152 1/2 bbls, valued at \$140,058 52. Wheat an increase in value of \$553,495 26, and 455,708 sacks. Barley, a decrease of 49,460 sacks and \$45,983 82 in value. Oats, an increase of 28,473 sacks, in value \$86,229 78. Hides show a falling off of 9,144, but an increase in value of \$90,283 37. Tallow shows an increase of 1,051 packages and \$30,268 16 in value. Quicksilver is characterized by a marked decrease, the falling off being 9,647 flasks, valued at \$202,359 58. Wool, though indicating a falling off of 721,980 lbs, shows an increased value of \$156,064 09. It may not be uninteresting to parties engaged in the shipments of wool to be informed that of the 5,268,480 lbs, shipped during 1863, no less than 2,116,241 lbs. were by steamer, via Panama, the saving of time and interest being considered ample inducements to counterbalance extra freight and charges. The amount of Wool purchased by our two local factories aggregates 2,062,000 lbs.

In the table of receipts of uncoined bullion, it will be perceived that Oregon and Victoria are omitted. From the former, receipts aggregate \$2,336,973 00, and the latter \$1,347,523 00, which amounts, added to the receipts from California, Esmeralda and Washoe, would make an aggregate of \$44,123 195. The excess of receipts of bullion during 1863, from the last three named localities, amount to \$39,338,639, showing an increase over the previous year of \$2,448,821.

With respect to tonnage and freight values, it will be perceived by reference to our recapitulation table, that the excess of freight payable on merchandise exceeds that of the previous year (1862) \$1,724,844, the increase being mainly by steamers via Panama, which is no less than \$1,200,674, and by sailing vessels \$524,170. The inward tonnage shows an increase of 2,493 tons, though the number of vessels was 22 less than the previous year.

Movements of Treasure.

IMPORTS.

The Imports of Treasure (exclusive of those from Victoria, of which there are no reliable statistics) for the past six years, have been as follows:

Year	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
Value	\$2,109,921	2,874,644	1,628,505	\$1,853,636	1,087,879	2,156,677

EXPORTS OF BULLION FROM THE INTERIOR.

The following have been the Receipts of Bullion by express, for the last six years, from the Northern and Southern Mines of our State, and from the Territory of Nevada. Returns of Coin from the Interior and receipts of Treasure from Victoria and Oregon are not included:

Year	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
Value	\$35,207,792	40,907,895	37,802,539	\$35,879,532	37,389,878	39,938,609

TREASURE EXPORTS DURING 1862 AND 1863.

To	1862.	1863.
New York	\$26,194,034 93	\$10,389,329 82
Boston	12,949,139 61	28,487,286 81
London	2,669,205 56	4,274,085 22
San Francisco	439,507 79	2,593,423 65
San Pedro	88,065 64	66,200 00
San Diego	12,916 15	33,684 19
San Jose	8,000 00	34,253 95
San Luis Obispo	10,000 00	135,394 60
San Mateo		32,802 75
San Rafael		8,000 00
Totals	\$42,380,809 68	\$46,033,960 99
Increase this year		\$3,653,151 31

Gross Merchandise Exports.

The merchandise Exports of the port, foreign and domestic, inclusive, for the past two years, were in value as follows:

To	1862.	1863.
Atlantic Ports—		
New York	\$2,532,147	\$3,007,724
Boston	919,740	1,302,201
Australia	215,143	340,414
Cape Town (S. Africa)		46,450
Central America	197,384	211,777
Chile	158,722	93,958
China	793,762	1,230,043
East Indies	52,533	36,200
Great Britain	1,355,216	1,706,316
France		12,202
Japan	23,608	57,305
Mexico	1,073,834	2,010,977
New Zealand	112,620	147,011
Pacific Russia	157,685	194,025
Peru	249,718	206,208
Sandwich Islands	311,178	350,517
Society Islands	68,066	62,051
Vancouver and B. C.	2,218,657	1,759,835
Totals	\$10,438,998	\$12,802,214
Increase this year		\$2,363,216

Aggregate Exports.

OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE FOR FIVE YEARS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Domestic Produce, Mdse.	\$ 2,129,330	\$ 4,949,921			
Foreign and Eastern do.	3,179,607	3,472,146			
Treasure	47,664,998	42,303,345			
Totals, 1859 and 1860.	\$52,973,935	\$50,724,412			
Domestic Produce, Mdse.	\$ 6,988,375	\$ 6,578,780			
Foreign and Eastern do.	2,893,446	3,860,208			
Treasure	40,639,089	42,380,809			
Totals, 1861 and 1862.	\$50,520,910	\$52,819,797			
Domestic Produce and Mdse.	\$ 7,597,683				
Foreign and Eastern do.	5,204,531				
Treasure	46,033,961				
Total.		\$58,836,175			

Domestic Exports.

The following tabular view presents the quantities and values of Domestic Exports, other than treasure, during the years 1862 and 1863, respectively:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds, pkgs.	1,425	\$7,574 11	738	\$4,429 00
Barley, sh.	98,229	133,500 31	44,779	\$7,516 49
Beans, sh.	8,856	36,622 51	6,516	\$2,845 61
Bones, pkgs.	2,763	716 00	2,263	\$2,500 00
Bran, etc., sh.	8,779	13,467 56	6,244	\$2,773 75
Bread, pkgs.	8,326	33,314 03	10,662	\$4,749 79
Bricks, No.	292,560	3,016 40	166,000	\$1,938 50
Brooms, dozen.	883	2,965 45	1,162	\$4,092 08
Building materials.				
Lumber, feet 9,197,631	175,129	\$5,529,062	159,285	\$5,130 00
Laths, No.	1,000	10 00	50,000	150 00
Fickets, No.	7,537	120 84		
Flour, No.	600	36 00	1,000	240 00
Shingles, No. 3,250,000	8,715 00	\$279,225	11,973 33	\$363 75
Spars, No.	274	1,280 47		
Fish.				
Salmon, pkgs.	1,692	11,228 30	1,142	\$9,324 70
Flour, pkgs.	1,747	2,797 90	1,307	\$1,965 50
Flour, sh.	105,854	\$75,184 54	156,102	\$15,541 38
Fruit, pkgs.	983	3,301 38	1,400	\$2,616 36
Glass stock, pkgs.	46	852 62	7	\$60 00
Hay, tons.	63,379	13,149 85	64,151	\$15,430 80
Hides, No.	321,383	\$1,073,834 00	319,430	\$1,134,155 37
Horns, No.	61,816	1,168 20	104,810	\$2,116 06
Lime, bbls.	457	991 50	895	\$1,891 00
Liver Stock, Nos.	5,570	\$3,116 00	1,276	\$7,194 50
Macaroni, etc., sh.	1,770	4,297 38	3,283	\$6,942 63
Mustard Seed, sh.	1,611	3,261 00	7,460	\$1,950 75
Mustard, pkgs.	2,153	13,187 88	2,213	\$2,929 45
Miscellaneous, pkgs.	53,705	\$7,268 98	89,178	\$18,778 78
Oats, sh.	577	3,348 31	1,342	\$3,336 25
Oil.				
Copper, tons.	3,399 1/2	\$23,132 72	5,933	\$18,995 22
Silver, pkgs.	510	32,800 00	1,257	\$7,185 00
Various pkgs.	332	14,495 00	377	\$8,255 00
Potatoes, sh.	10,044	22,896 46	22,783	\$7,754 80
Provisions, pkgs.	3,052	\$5,863 37	584	\$1,206 41
Quicksilver, sh.	35,707	\$1,091,072 34	26,060	\$66,747 80
Seeds, var. pkgs.	19	191 73	43	\$62 91
Shins, pkgs.	2,741	54,311 90	2,555	\$63,121 30
Tallow, pkgs.	2,351	77,089 45	3,492	\$107,337 61
Vegetables, pkgs.	294	1,144 52	505	\$1,890 67
Wheat, sh.	719,823	\$1,395,150 63	1,176,080	\$1,945,645 29
Wine, etc. pkgs.	1,122	28,635 40	2,095	\$7,026 02
Wool, pounds.	5,990,300	\$1,068,487 10	5,268,480	\$1,225,131 12
Totals		\$9,778,779 97		\$7,597,682 98
Excess in favor of 1863				\$2,181,096 91

Whalers.

The following are the statistics of the Whaling Vessels, that arrived at this port during 1863:

Date.	Vessel.	Days.	From.	Tons.
Feb 21	Ship Wm. C. Nye	10	Association Island	339
April 3	Ship Orono	18	Barchinon Bay	1367
June 4	Ship Sarah Warren	40	Gulf of California	188
Oct. 1	Ship Albion	13	Arctic Ocean	210
" 10	Ship European	19	Pacific Ocean	44
" 18	Ship Thomas Dickinson	18	Fox Island	44
" 18	Ship H. H. Abigail	28	Arctic Ocean	159
" 21	Ship Camilla	37	Arctic Ocean	430
" 22	Ship Wm. C. Nye	19	Arctic Ocean	389
Nov. 5	Ship Brunswick	32	Fox Island	295
" 5	Ship Victoria	26	Fox Island	390
" 10	Ship Hillman	30	Ochotsk Sea	384
" 12	Ship Ocean	37	Fox Island	567
" 12	Ship Gratitude	40	Ochotsk Sea	367
" 25	Ship Caroline E. Foster	20	Pacific Coast	145
Total tonnage				4,335

The report by the foregoing Whalers was 7,225 bbls Whale Oil, 890 bbls Sperm Oil, 12,200 lbs Ivory, and 76,600 lbs Whalebone.

Lumber Receipts.

The following is a comparative statement of Lumber received at the port of San Francisco from Pacific coastwise ports, during the years 1862 and 1863:

From.	No. Feet.	No. Feet.	Increase.	Decrease.
Puget Sound	54,773,115	54,816,000		56,116
Columbia River	3,333,000	3,971,000	638,000	
California	45,847,709	45,742,000	2,675,200	
Totals	104,952,816	104,529,000		
Increase in 1863			3,457,124	

Export of Treasure and other Products.

Including our exports of Treasure, the entire

exports of the productions of the State, during the past three years, may be classified as follows:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Products of the Mine	\$12,103,193	\$14,105,602	\$17,932,398
Products of Agriculture	3,285,471	1,643,389	2,013,973
Products of the herd	1,011,317	2,077,082	2,182,156
Products of the Forest	62,931	140,589	184,088
Products of the Sea	21,838	31,368	11,283
Products of Manufacture	963,876	738,191	873,634
Products of the Vine	8,000	25,836	81,456
Total	\$47,472,917	\$18,773,549	\$33,220,209

Domestic Produce.

We make the following summary from the yearly reports in the Mercantile Gazette:

The wool product of California for the past seven years (in pounds), is: in 1857, 1,000,000; 1858, 1,428,351; 1859, 2,378,359; 1860, 3,260,000; 1861, 4,600,000; 1862, 6,400,000; 1863, 7,600,000. The shipments for the past seven years (in bales): 1857, 6,664; 1858, 6,469; 1859, 10,570; 1860, 12,082; 1861, 15,984; 1862, 22,013; 1863, 16,397.

The following statistics show the extent of shipments (in bales), for the past four years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
To New York	11,767	13,244	19,127	9,862
To Boston		1,547	8,784	6,216
To England	315	1,193	78	319
Other countries		3	626	
Total, bales	12,082	15,987	22,015	16,397

The increase of wool has not been in proportion to former years owing to a short grass crop, in consequence of which the sheep were poor and their fleeces light. The total receipts for 1863 have been 7,696,664 pounds; shipment and consumption 7,196,564 pounds; balance on hand and in the country, say, 500,000 pounds.

The Mission Mills have purchased 1,300,000 pounds, and the San Francisco Factory 750,000 pounds.

Product of wool for each year, from 1855 to 1863, inclusive:

Pounds.	Increase per cent.	Pounds.	Increase per cent.
1855 860,000		1860 3,260,000	37
1856 600,000	66	1861 4,600,000	41
1857 1,000,000	83	1862 6,400,000	40
1858 1,428,000	30	1863 7,600,000	19
1859 2,378,000	66		

Beans.—The stock in our city warehouses is from 10,000 to 15,000 sacks, and probably as many more yet in the hands of farmers.

Flour.—During the year (January 1st to December 31st) 1863, we have received from all sources 124,863 bbls; and have exported during the same period 153,454 bbls. The estimated stock on hand, at the close of the year, was 25,325 bbls, against 28,245 bbls the year preceding.

Wheat.—During the year (January 1st to December 31st) 1863, we have received from all sources 1,983,655 sacks; and have exported during the same period, 1,146,478 sacks; leaving a stock on hand of 311,300 sacks, against 227,015 sacks for the year preceding.

Barley.—During the year (January 1st to December 31st) 1863, our receipts have been 607,216 sacks; and our exports for the same period 50,026 sacks. Stock in this city at the close of the year, 44,080 sacks against 48,178 sacks last year.

Oats.—During the year (Jan. 1 to December 31) 1863, we have received 260,346 sacks, and exported 87,075 sacks. Stock on hand at the close of the year 25,160 sacks, against 8,226 sacks the year before.

Hides.—The following have been the imports and exports for the past six years:

	Imports No.	Exports No.
1858	19,245	142,399
1859	24,897	151,384
1860	55,050	170,401
1861	39,991	177,938
1862	18,552	185,751
1863	12,288	308,189

Our Fruit Crops were nearly all bountiful the past year, and though prices ruled low as compared with previous seasons, yet the immense productiveness of the Trees and Vines enabled all growers to feel satisfied with their year's profits.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., of this city, furnish the following summary of our productions for the year: Strawberries, 300,000 lbs, average 12 1/2c; Raspberries, 200,000 lbs, average 5c; Blackberries, 200,000 lbs, average 5c; Gooseberries, 500 baskets of 30 lbs, 8c; Cherries, 75,000 lbs, range 10c to \$1; Currants, 8,000 to 10,000 lbs, 10c to 30c; Apricots, 20,000 baskets, 50c per basket to 20c per lb; Figs, 10,000 to 15,000 lbs, average 8c;ectarines, 500 baskets, average 5c; Quinces, 1,200 to 1500 boxes, 8 to 7c; Plums, 15,000 baskets, the great bulk of which was of the Gage variety, and sold at 50c per \$1 per basket; other varieties ranged from 4c to 15c per lb; Peaches, 80,000 to 100,000 baskets, prices ranging from 50c to \$1.50 per basket, and 4c to 8c per lb; Grapes, 50,000 boxes, 4c to 7c for good table Grapes, choice foreign varieties, 10c to 25c, inferior for wine 1c to 3c per lb; Apples, 75,000 boxes, from August to November, 50c to \$1.50 per box, November to January, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per box, say 6c per lb; Pears, 30,000 boxes, 75c to \$2 per box for Summer and Fall varieties. Of the Winter varieties, Winter Nellis and Eastern Buerre, the amount was very large. The Eastern Buerre ripened earlier than usual, and came into the market at the same time as Winter Nellis; and for the first two weeks in December they came in such quantities, and ripened so rapidly, that they sold very low—75c to \$1 per box; Winter Nellis, at the same time, sold 4c to 5c per lb. Since 25th December, Eastern Buerre's have sold at 7c to 8c.

Some growers have fallen into a very careless style of marketing their Fruit, on account of low

General Rules for Plowing.

(CONTINUED.)

HORSES USED FOR PLOWING.

Plowing is almost universally done with horses. I saw oxen plowing at Holkham, with rather harnesses and breast-plates, instead of yokes and bows, as employed in New England, and I have found oxen used in some other cases, but within my observation, these cases are very rare. The question of the comparative expediency of employing horses or oxen in farm work will come up for discussion presently.

The horses are extremely well trained, and usually groomed with the greatest care. I have found one remarkable exception to this practice, and that of a very large farmer of high repute. He never suffered his horses to be carried or sheared, or confined in stables. When brought home from their work, they were turned into open yards, with spacious sheds, and the stable doors, without any divisions of stalls, were always left open. The mangers were plentifully supplied with food, and the troughs with water, and they ate and drank, stood or reclined, or walked about, as they pleased. The yards and stalls were always most abundantly littered. I should have scarcely thought proper to mention a case of management, which some might pronounce careless and slovenly, and of which, in riding through some parts of New England, one would hardly be at a loss to find examples, were it not that this was the practice of a very large farmer, extremely skillful and intelligent, and the favorite tenant and model of one of the largest proprietors, and one of the greatest agricultural improvers in the country (the late Lord Leicester), and that he pursued this practice from choice, and because he deemed it most conducive to the health and comfort of the animals. He maintained that the animals, not being kept in warm stables, but familiar with the changes of the weather, bore them with less inconvenience and suffering than they otherwise would have done; that a great deal of time and trouble was saved in the care of them; that, being at liberty to lie down when they pleased, their rest was more refreshing than if confined and tied in a stall; that the hair being given them for a covering, it was wrong to strip them of their flannels at a season when they most needed them; and that the dirt itself, matted among their hair, assisted in retaining the warmth. These were all philosophical reasons, which did not quite convince me of the wisdom and expediency of this mode of managing. The last argument, in respect to the dirt keeping the animals warmer, seems well understood, and practically exemplified, by many of the lower classes in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and, if well founded, might do something towards lessening the compassion which one must otherwise feel for their suffering from their want of fuel. The horses in possession of the farmer spoken of appeared in good condition, and were strong for labor; and the practice pursued was of several years' standing.

The usual practice is for the plowman to be at the stables at four o'clock in the morning; to clean, water, and feed his horses, and to be in the field at work at six o'clock. With a short time to rest occasionally, he continues his plowing until two o'clock, when he returns to the homestead, the horses are thoroughly cleaned, and rubbed, and watered, and fed, and at last littered for the night—eight hours being considered a day's work; and, in ordinary cases, an English statute acre, of the same size as an American acre, is his allotted stint. There are cases of heavy land, in which only three-quarters of an acre are considered a day's work; and others, of lighter land, of which upwards of an acre and a quarter are accomplished. In Scotland, a pair of horses are ordinarily considered sufficient for any kind of land, and they are worked side by side. If three are employed, two walk upon the land, and one in the furrow. The practice of employing only two horses to a plow is beginning to prevail in England; but, in many instances, three and four horses are used, drawing at length. This practice is not so entirely without reason as some travelers represent it, for in some land it is desirable and necessary to avoid trampling it, and consolidating it the more, by the horses' tread; but when, as it has occasionally happened, I have seen five horses harnessed lengthwise to a single plow, with two men at the handles holding the plow, and three men or boys with the horses, my own admiration has sometimes bordered upon the ridiculous. The affair of turning at the end, in such a case, is somewhat like wheeling a battalion of undisciplined militia at a country muster, and, unless the field be very long, a large portion of the day must be occupied by these evolutions. The Scotch plowman, with only two horses, and the reins over his neck, turns a corner like an officer's charger, and requires no aid.

In some cases, plows with double mold-boards are used, which regularly turn two furrows at the same time. In light land, and where the plowing is shallow, they save time and expense. In stronger lands, where three horses are sufficient, it is obvious that the expense of one horse is saved. In heavy lands, where four horses would be required on account of the double mold-board, it is obvious nothing would be gained. In parts of Lincolnshire, on the chalk formation, where the plowing for wheat was not more than three inches, these plows were much approved, and are certainly creditable for their ingenuity of construction.

A DIGRESSION—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

I have gone thus at large into the operation of plowing, because it is the great operation of husbandry; and having finished the field, let us stand aside, and, looking at the work, indulge a moment the reflections which suggest themselves.

A ruffle from under a crimping iron does not present a more beautiful object than a well-plowed field from under the hands of an English or Scotch artist. The lines are straight; the furrows well-turned; the headlands cross-plowed; the corners finished. A well-disciplined mind enjoys the highest pleasure from seeing an operation of any

kind, even the most humble, well performed, and perfected according to its proper measure. There is something, likewise, extremely gratifying in witnessing the progress and advancement of human skill and art. From digging the ground with a stick, that a hole might be made for the deposit of the seed, to the perfect inversion of it by the plow, what an immense stride! That is now done in a day, which, in the rude ages referred to, could scarcely have been accomplished in a year; and that is now performed with ease, and without any unkind tax upon the health of man or beast, which could not otherwise have been effected without the most severe exertions of human toil, and often at the expense of the premature shortening of human life.

Feeding Stock—Cutting Fodder.

It is a fault in the husbandry of this country that we have performed most of its details more by guess, than by rules deduced from experience; and especially has this been the case in relation to feeding our domestic animals. If you ask yonder aged farmer how much hay his cows consumed during the winter per head, he will probably answer that, unless the season is unusually protracted and severe, he finds one and a half tons to be amply sufficient, without either grain or roots, and fed without cutting. But his neighbor will assure you that he never has been able to carry a cow through, in good condition, with less than three tons, making a difference of one-half. Why this wide discrepancy? You question another as to the quantity of grain he allows per acre in sowing, say for instance, oats. He will tell you that on good soil, well prepared, and which was the year previous in Indian corn or potatoes, measured in the bill or row, he usually allows one and a half bushels, and he thinks amply sufficient for any soil; but his neighbor, over the fence or across the way sows three. Some plant four, some five, some six quarts of Indian corn per acre; and in potato culture the usage varies still more widely. Each is certain that his method is the right one, and will not be satisfied that it is not when he sees his neighbors harvesting double the quantity of produce, in consequence of pursuing a course diametrically opposite to his own. There must be something wrong somewhere; all cannot be right; if they were, all would experience the same results. One of our journals, not long since, published a statement in regard to cutting fodder for cows, in which it is asserted that three cows were kept one hundred and sixty days on a daily allowance for each cow of 8½ lbs of hay and 9 quarts of shorts, and that they each continued to give twelve quarts of milk per day for the whole period, and adds that "they came out in the spring good beef." Now, many allow twice the food here indicated, and some even more than that. Why, I repeat, do we encounter such wide discrepancies—such emphatic contradictions in practice and its results? If we allow, as we no doubt should—that there is often a very great difference in the nutritive value of the food, still, it does not meet the exigency of the case, by any means, for a difference of two-thirds would often be required to do this, and such a difference can never in reality exist. In the case of oats and other field products, much may and doubtless does, depend upon circumstances; yet not enough to render so wide a diversity of practice necessary. The fact is, we are, as we ever have been, guessing our way along—a very good method indeed, and one that can scarcely be expected to produce in the aggregate, however successful it may occasionally prove, otherwise than the most disastrous results. Exact knowledge is no less necessary on the farm than on the ocean, in the counting-room or the workshop, if we would reap the largest profits from our labors, and this knowledge we trust is already beginning to dawn upon us, and if we are only true to ourselves, "the good time coming" of which we hear so much, cannot be far away. We must endeavor, as far as in us lies, to magnify our calling, and to keep our eyes open to the many new things which are presented for our contemplation.—[Cor. Ger. Telegraph.]

"Plum Mass."

Under this euphonious title the London Grocer describes a new article of merchandise. It says: "Plum mass or lukwar consists of pure native plums boiled into a mass, no ingredient whatever being added to it; the plums being so sweet in themselves, they require no sugar. In Hungary it is used in both the cottage and mansion, and is a common article of sale in every provision shop. The poorest eat it with their bread, and all classes use it for the several purposes in which our more expensive preserves are found useful. It is of a more solid nature than our manufactured jams, but if found too firm for cooking purposes, it may be thinned with a little lukewarm water as it is required for use, without losing flavor. We are assured that it will keep good for two or three years if carefully stored; it might therefore form an important and economical article of export to our colonies, and for ships' stores it would no doubt prove invaluable. It possesses, as the reader may judge, a very pleasant flavor, is undoubtedly very wholesome, and, in the event of its being properly introduced by a good house, must become a very favorite article with housekeepers. It is certainly a novelty, and as it can be obtained in the mass at a very moderate rate indeed, it might be retailed at a price to suit the million."

SUGAR AS ANTIMONY FOR WORMS.—M. Debout says that sugar is an excellent destroyer of worms. He once accidentally put sugar instead of salt on a leech which he wished to detach from the skin, and was surprised at the spasms produced by it. He therefore tried sugar on earth-worms, and found it had a similar powerful effect; and has since used it in solution with success as an injection in children.—[British Medical Journal.]

The world moves; in old times sugar used to be considered the best possible encouragement for these parasites.—[Scientific American.]

A London journal says that as the habit of smoking has increased in England that of deep drinking has gone out. That is something in favor of the smokers.

Straightening a River.

COLEMAN, in his "European Agriculture," makes the following note, which may be a useful hint relative to our tule land and rivers:

On the eastern shores of England, near where the boundaries of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, come together, and running for some distance to the north, is a place called the Wash, being a shallow and muddy deposit, which is left by the plow, what an immense stride! That is now done in a day, which, in the rude ages referred to, could scarcely have been accomplished in a year; and that is now performed with ease, and without any unkind tax upon the health of man or beast, which could not otherwise have been effected without the most severe exertions of human toil, and often at the expense of the premature shortening of human life.

Improved Lawn Mower.

The object of this invention is to provide a machine which will trim a lawn or cut grass in small quantities in a much better and more expeditious manner than it has been done heretofore. The machine is peculiar in construction, as the motive power by which the cutters are worked is not obtained from traction wheels, as is generally the case with tools of this class, but is wholly independent of and not confined to the locomotive apparatus. This principle of the machine is beneficial in many respects, as it enables the person using it to work close up to trees, shrubs and bushes, without danger of injuring them, and also in that the machine does not require to be so heavy as it would if traction wheels were employed to move the cutter bar; this is also a desirable point to obtain where the labor of working or pushing the mower over the ground has to be performed by the operator.

The machine can be altered to suit different individuals, or made to accommodate itself to persons of varying height. Thus it will be seen that by the aid of this machine a lawn can be neatly and rapidly trimmed, or small quantities of green fodder cut for animals in the most expeditious manner; the cutting apparatus is not clogged, as it would be if moved slowly by traction wheels, but the speed of the cutters and the efficiency of their work is at all times under control. This machine was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency on May 5th, 1883, by Henry Fisher, of Alliance, Ohio.

COST OF LIVING.—In reference to high prices, Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says: "The current opinion is that high prices are wholly the effect of the paper money expansion. This opinion is only about half correct. High prices are caused by several things. The increased product of the precious metals would of itself have sustained higher prices than formerly, if there had been no suspension of specie payments. Then, taxation is an elevating element; and the decreased amount of labor and the increased consumption aid the elevation of prices. While we admit that the paper money is partly (probably about one-half) the cause of the rise in prices, we earnestly contend that these other causes should have due consideration in the premises."

SUGAR AS ANTIMONY FOR WORMS.—M. Debout says that sugar is an excellent destroyer of worms. He once accidentally put sugar instead of salt on a leech which he wished to detach from the skin, and was surprised at the spasms produced by it. He therefore tried sugar on earth-worms, and found it had a similar powerful effect; and has since used it in solution with success as an injection in children.—[British Medical Journal.]

The world moves; in old times sugar used to be considered the best possible encouragement for these parasites.—[Scientific Am.]

There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is that kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room and all the precincts of home.

Take the stalks of cabbage, scrape them, leave them in water all night, and the next day cook them like vegetable marrow, and they will be found delicious. A cheap delicacy, truly.

Abb's Patent Churn.—We invite those who want a churn to call at the Farmer's office and see the best churn ever made. One that gives them butter from cream in five minutes, or butter from new milk in ten to fifteen minutes. Seeing is believing, and the trials furnish facts that are not to be gainsayed. Patent rights for counties for sale, from which a fortune can be made. Single churns can be purchased also.

Flax and Hemp Manufactures.

The manufacture of Flax-cotton goods has been successfully carried on by Messrs. Daniels & Co., at Lockport, N. Y., for some time. They have met with such reward for their enterprise, that manufacturers further East have, in some instances, changed their cotton goods mills so as to work flax.

Recent improvements have simplified the method of preparing Flax-cotton so that it can be spun at less than half the present price of cotton, and the demand for it has stimulated the erection of mills for the preparation of the article. Mr. B. O. Warner has constructed such a mill in Toledo, with facilities to manufacture 2,000 pounds per day, in the production of which 4,000 pounds of raw material are used. The Flax-cotton is contracted to an Eastern house engaged in the manufacture of Sateen goods, at 35 cents per pound. The Blade states that the supply of Flax for the mill is abundant, for which ten cents per pound is paid at the mill, and 8 cents on railroad lines leading to Toledo. We wish the enterprise great success.—[Cleveland Herald.]

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS HAPPY TO INFORM his Friends and the Trade that he has established himself in this city as an

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
STAINED GLASS, ETC.

Direct from Europe, of the
BEST WHITE QUALITY,
Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizing varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order. He has received the agency of

Messrs. Aug. Nyssens & Co's

PATENT FRENCH PLATE-GLASS,
Silvered, for Mirrors,

A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

I am also constantly receiving large invoices of
CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED,
CUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS,
ROSETTES, ROUGH PLATE-GLASS
FOR SIDEWALKS, ETC., ETC.

Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

Glass for Conservatories,

GREEN-HOUSES,

and

GARDEN BUILDINGS,

To order. Also a large invoice of

SUPERIOR MIRRORS,
Framed, of an Entire New Pattern.

Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,

221 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAINTS & OILS.

James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES, ETC.,

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB ZECH,

FIRST PREMIUM

Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET.

Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States. Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

JACOB ZECH.



SEED WAREHOUSE,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED FOR a correspondence and business in Europe as a reliable source to secure from the very best sources—the most successful growers—their choicest seeds, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues. It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c.

With many other new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT
LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, Anemones, Tulips, Hyacinths,
Narcissus, Gladioli, Ranunculus, Peonies,
and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods, he is enabled to furnish the trade with a full and complete assortment of seeds, and is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS, Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of having imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some unresponsible Establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express have been authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same. The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Mr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,

SEED WAREHOUSE

408 (old No. 110) California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "GOLDEN HARP"

... AND ...

THE "LEADER"

TWO SLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED

Just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

... ALSO ...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelware, Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFER-WARE, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRON, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, San Francisco.

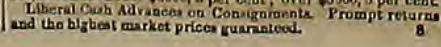
EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

the moral inhabitants of the globe wish to escape from the flames of crime, sin, and misery from the face of this sinful earth? If so, you must wake up, and the fire is raging, apply your escape-rope and hose-pipe to the right quarter. Would you cry "fool!" to the fireman who was thrown into the cellar when the first, second, or third door was all in flames? Would you not call the woodman crazy, if you saw him perched on the topmost branch of a tree, to fell it, instead

that is almost daily demonstrated. If the professional malefactor gains his freedom, the country is all the sooner rid of his presence. We frequently hear of one being hung and another shot; so, suppose in the exercise of mercy, a guilty, bad man escapes now and then, how long does he run before he meets his deserts? Truly "hard is the path of the transgressor." Please understand me aright, I am not pleading for the hypocrite or incorrigible, but for the unfortunate and reformed.

Plant Fruit Trees.—We call attention to the new advertisement of C. W. Reed, of the Washington Nursery. It is important that those who plant trees should know where to purchase, and to purchase what shall yield good valuable fruit. We have visited Mr. Reed's nursery, and can in truth say, he has a splendid stock of trees, owning a space, more or less compact, of 100 acres. Mr. Reed's large collection of trees is such, that he can promptly and faithfully supply all orders sent to him. We can with pleasure recommend our readers to Mr. Reed.

Second Door above Magulra's Opera House



"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plimley, "Your
Fortune is too Small Indeed," Comte Simon, Mark Twain, "I will
Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a
Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening
Faded," The Morning Room in Linden Vale, S. Lawrence;
"The Plumes is Dying," H. S. Leland; "There is a Heavenly
World," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River," C. T. The Aus-
gels are Hovering Near," The Year of Love," "How Duty
on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst; "Kinship Words,"
"Since Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Isle," "This,"
"Oh, Why am I so Happy," E. C. "The Old South Field,"
Chimo Co., "Lowly, 25 cents each, mailed free.
Published by HORACE WATERS, Act.
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by
8
ALLEN & SPIER
SAN FRANCISCO.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, and then to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will please be so kind as to send it to the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

How to send Money by Mail.

Many of our subscribers desire to forward us money by mail (which they can do safely at all times) we recommend that they take a piece of card; open the layers of the card, and then to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will please be so kind as to send it to the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The semi-annual period of the year is a good time to "square up," and we hope all who have promised to remit will do so now. The sum to each one who is indebted to us is small, but the aggregate amount is very large, and we hope they will remember this.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have sent the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

To Nurserymen, Florists and Inventors in the United States and Europe.

True rapid advance in the cause of Horticulture in California must astonish our friends abroad, and could they but look in upon us in the fruit season and examine the wonderful collections, they would be astonished, and when they visited our gardens and conservatories, seeing their beauties also, they would admit and say that "California is indeed the garden of the world." To this end all those who have new seeds, trees, plants, etc., should make their products widely known through our columns, and thus secure a largely increased sale for their goods.

Inventors of Machines.

Can also increase their sales largely by sending their advertisement to the FARMER, as everything new is eagerly sought on this coast, and the FARMER now reaches every part of the Pacific Coast and Territories adjoining, as well as the British Possessions, and the Islands, thus giving a wide circulation to business of all kinds.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leices, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

NEW COMERS TO CALIFORNIA can always obtain all needed information about Land, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading-Room, 320 Clay street. J7f

FARMER'S READING-ROOM.

FARMERS and MECHANICS, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-Room and Museum at the FARMER OFFICE, No. 320 Clay street, up stairs. J7if

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office is always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit an instructive one to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added. Rooms free to all. if

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on our table a host of unanswered letters and Mass. The "Painting," by C. F. R.; Letters by G. F. W.; S. F. P., and R. W., will appear. Letters also from our friends on new products will have early attention.

Thanks for the many kind remembrances at our Museum and Reading Room, to which we invite all.

Our readers will find pleasure in perusing the interesting letter of M. A. S. They are always appreciated by his many friends.

We call attention to the valuable article on "Tobacco Growing," in this number; and hope the writer will continue such favors.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

A fine squash from Japan; and a collection of Japan seeds, kindly presented by Geo. Laws, Esq. Several collections, sent without names of donors. For each, we return thanks.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—This Institution is now arising in its strength with the intention of exciting a saving influence upon the Mechanical Interest of our State. Their new Hall is an honor to them and our State. A course of Lectures is announced for the winter season. Professor Brewer delivered the opening Address, last evening; Professor Whitney lectures on the 28th inst. Rev. Starr King, will also lecture, on Music, February 11th. Other able minds will follow. We trust a large attendance will thus materially aid the finances of the excellent Institute.

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS"—A VOICE FROM THE PRISON.—This appeal to Christians in behalf of the Penitent, we trust will not be made in vain. It is the most solemn and earnest we have ever read and cannot but awaken the attention of those whose duty it is to look after the interest of these unfortunate, unhappy beings. It cannot be possible that this appeal will be lost, but that some effort, worthy the name of Christians, will be made at once. In the name of Him who came to save the sinful and erring; in the name of Humanity, we would appeal in behalf of those who plead.

THE BEE, ON PIANO'S.—We notice the Sacramento Bee complains about the decision of the FARMER in relation to the Zech Piano. Our last issue has a fitting reply. However, when the Bee will say, the "Circular" in their cases are not "Type," then we will admit that the Grand Piano of Jacob Zech was not a piano, and not entitled to a premium.

Those indebted to this office to whom bills have been sent, are reminded that we expect a reply substantially.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Circular of the State Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL MEETING—ANNUAL FAIR

The Circular of L. N. Hoag, Esq., the able Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, appears in our columns this week. It contains several important matters. We are glad to hear of the success of the Society in reducing the heavy debt upon them; there is now a hope that with future good management the past may be retrieved.

The coming Annual Meeting, on the 28th, demands the earnest attention of every friend of Agriculture throughout the State. Where are the early friends of Agriculture—our Pioneers? Horner, Beard, Bidwell, Reading and a host of good men, should be present this year above all others and take an interest and become identified with it.

The State Agricultural Society, for several years, has been managed by those who however well they may be qualified for mercantile or political life, may be however excellent men they may be, they were not agricultural men and knew nothing of its importance and were not the men to manage an Agricultural Society.

It is to be hoped that at the present Annual Meeting there will be delegates from every county in our State and from every town, if need be, and let the State Agricultural Society be taken into the hands of agricultural men, those who have at heart the best interests of this great cause.

The place and time for holding the Annual Fair, the present year, will be decided on at the Annual Meeting. This is of vital moment not only to the preservation of the Society but to its very existence.

It is a well-known fact, and it ought not, cannot be disguised, that the District Agricultural Societies and a very large portion of the agriculturists of our State are so prejudiced against the State Agricultural Society, and Sacramento, that they will not aid or cooperate in a Fair while it is continued there; no matter how great the effort or how well deserved, they will not give their earnest aid. These are Truths, and though unpleasant ones, they should be spoken. We regret that it is so, for the cause of agriculture suffers. We know of but one way to heal this breach; let Sacramento yield up all claim or desire for a Fair, this year, and let the State Annual Fair be held at San Francisco; let the Mechanics' Institute join, and let the Fair of 1884 be made a grand one; let all prejudices, animosities and local feeling be buried, and all go to work—Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Artists and all, and let 1884—being Leap Year—leap over every other feeling or sentiment but the triumphant good of our State, and the great Industrial interests upon which all our prosperity and future glory depend. Let the Fair of 1884 be held at "Plaza Hall," and it can be filled splendidly, or "Union Hall," or in a Pavilion to be erected for it, on one of our Public Squares, and let the work begin now.

Now is the time to lay the foundation for a prosperous Fair, and send forth to every corner of the State the plan of mighty enterprise, and the Farmers will plant for it, the Mechanics will work for it, Manufacturers and Artists will achieve, and all will go to work.

Another important matter will and must come before this Annual Meeting, the Agricultural College Bill of California, and this is one of the most important subjects that will need their attention. For upon a wise action at this session of the Legislature, much of the future welfare of our State depends.

We hope measures will be adopted to have Committees of Assembly and Senate present to take cognizance of the Annual Meeting, and its proceedings, for our Legislators are the Trustees of the people, and Agriculture is one of the richest treasures of our State.

We hope, therefore, that there may be a grand effort made for a re-union of all at this Annual Meeting that shall result in great Public Good.

Honor Magistrates—No. 2

It is with much regret that we see those journals, in our city, that should only exert a good salutary influence, still harping upon Judge Crocker. Envy, malice and hate, and all uncharitableness, seems to ooze from the pen of the vengeful writer, though under the guise of ridicule, but it may be they forget that the "renowned bowl" may be returned to their own lips.

We would ask in all fairness, why if Judge Crocker has been egregiously in error, why does not the writer in the "Alta" point out the sin? Judge Crocker has passed upon some two hundred and eighty cases—why single out some case—point to one where an error can be shown? Is it fair, is it honorable to make such sweeping charges and not be able to spot a solitary case of wrong? But such attacks are always made in blank, slanderous, fired from a covert, with venom! Slanders, cowardly and traducers always aim to destroy the Temples they could not themselves rear. Our Judges and Magistrates should be good and pure men. If they are guilty of wrong, in their high office, let that wrong be shown, but not those sweeping charges that destroy all confidence in our courts. Judge Crocker, however, will live in spite of the venom of his slanderers, for praise from such sources as has emanated recent attacks would be worse than slander.

"He who would free from malice pass his days, Must live obscure, and never merit praise."

The writer of the abusive articles admits truths, they will see verified perhaps sooner than they may desire. "Curse like chickens come home to roost," and they say "curse bestowed upon Judges are those that come home soonest." Villifiers of Judge Crocker may not long wait to see this verified.

THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE STATE SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS ON PIANOFORTES.—The letter we publish this week, of Mr. Zech, the manufacturer of Pianofortes, being a plain statement of the case, it most certainly appears that he has not had that opportunity and chance for the premium that he was entitled to. The proposition to have a new trial is certainly fair, and we hope, for the sake of deciding the matter, that the Society will have the trial made, and thus end the war of "Pen and Ink."

The Currency Question.

In a message to the Legislature, Governor Low opposes the repeal of the Specific Contract (nullification) Law, passed last winter. This is in direct opposition to Governor Stanford's recommendation, and an intimation that a two-thirds vote will be required to effect the repeal over Low's veto. The present Governor being a "banker" by profession, it is perhaps not strange, that he should be on the side of the "money-sharps," on this question, even though his otherwise sound patriotism might be brought in question; for when personal interests and hard dollars blind the eyes, it is difficult to see or follow correct principles for the general good, or to discover any reasons for so doing. But it is easy enough, it seems, to discover reasons to sustain a wrong course when once started in it; though we were not prepared for a palpable misstatement from a man in the position of Governor Low, to sustain his position. When the Governor states that "it is nevertheless true that the values of all commodities have risen in price just in proportion to the difference in value of gold and paper [meaning Government currency]," he states what is simply not true, and it is a poor compliment to his intelligence to say that he does not know it. If it requires notoriously false statements to bolster up a cause, what can it be worth?

In view of these facts, we think justice and patriotism demand that the repeal of this Specific Contract Law should be passed over the Governor's veto, and in spite of the improper means and false statements now used to sustain it. The people require a sure and uniform currency, which will enable men of small means to carry on a limited trade, on a cash basis, without being compelled to resort to the credit system, or "shaving" shops, where 2 to 5 per cent per month, is the ruling rate of interest, to borrow money. The farmer with his unremunerative fields, demands it, to repaid the agricultural resources of the country, and the drooping prices now ruling for grain. The mechanic, with his strong arm and willing hand—now idle, because the gold is tied up by the bankers—demands it, to revive business, and set the busy hum of labor in motion. But more especially does the laborer and poor man require it, to enhance the value of toil, and increase the chances of procuring employment. All classes of producers and consumers now see that nothing will permanently raise up their sinking and fluctuating prospects, but the adoption of the National Currency. The money lender, importer, or merchant, who stands between the consumer and producer, levying a tax on each, besides profiting more than fifty per cent, on the exchange of gold, may affect not to see it, nor will they as long as capital is allowed to subvert labor, by a process which enables them to grow immensely rich, although it compels the poor to beg for bread! Governor Low well knows this, and when he speaks differently, as he is to the National Government, whose Constitution and laws he so recently swore to protect and abide by, but now ruthlessly spurns through apparently selfish motives. If the Legislature of the State of California intends to repudiate the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, they will be doing in effect just what Governor Low recommends they should do; if not, they will pass this Repealing Bill over his head, veto or no veto!

Annual Agricultural Meeting.

We have received from the Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, the following notice:

To the Editor and Proprietor of the California Farmer:

GENTLEMEN: The General State Agricultural Convention for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of subjects connected with the objects of the Society and the advancement of the material interests of the State, will be held at the Pavilion in Sacramento, to commence on Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon.

You are cordially and respectfully invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

Any suggestions you may desire to make, through your paper or otherwise, in regard to the management of the Society, or the encouragement of any local or general interests or branch of industry, will be gladly received and duly considered.

The debt of the Society has been reduced the past year over seven thousand dollars, with an appropriation from the State of less than half that received in each of the two preceding years, as will be seen by the Report of the Transactions, now before the Legislature, a copy of which we will forward to you as soon as the publication is ordered and completed.

Your paper is received regularly, for which you will please accept the thanks of the Board and of Your humble servant,

L. N. Hoag, Secretary.

MUSICAL VOICES ROUND US.—We have been again favored with a very fine collection of music, from the musical headquarters, "Kohler." Among the choice and rare are: "The Sea of Love," "Bouquet of Musical Duets," "The Cottage," "Yes! I would the War was over," "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces." Every piece in this collection is beautiful, and we hope they will echo over hill and valley everywhere. Another parcel from the same house is touchingly beautiful, plaintive, and appropriate, for those who are familiar with the afflictions incident to the war. "Who will care for Mother now?" the words of a dying soldier "Christ will care for Mother now," being answer to it. "Dear Mother, I've come Home to die!" words of a dying soldier. These pieces should become very popular, containing, as they do, sentiments noble and beautiful, while the music is of the first order. We are pleased to know that there is an increasing desire for music in all departments of life. It is a sign of the good time coming. The collection of Kohler is by far the largest and best in our State.

TULLE LANDS.—There is commendable interest being felt in Tulle Lands, and some inquiry relative to their adaptability to the raising Tobacco, Cotton, etc. It is to be hoped experiments will be extensively made this year.

The Agriculture of Napa.

No finer farms, orchards, and vineyards can be found in our State, than those of Napa county. The fine farm of G. C. Young, Esq., is one of the most interesting in the county, from the early associations of this venerable pioneer. We have often spoken of this place, its orchard and vineyard, the fine flouring mill, and all its interesting associations.

Oak Knoll too, is one of the prominent features of this county, one of the finest locations, and a farm that, had the proprietor been permitted to live, would have been a model farm.

Oak Knoll Farm contains 1800 acres as fine land as "lays out 'o doors." The orchard contains 30,000 trees—a splendid orchard. The amount of packages of fruit sent to San Francisco, to Nov. 1, was 8000. Seven and a half tons of dried fruits were also put up at Oak Knoll this season. The farm produce for the large dairy stock is 350 tons hay, 50 acres wheat, 70 acres oats. The wheat yielded about 30 bushels to the acre, oats 50 bushels.

The dairy stock numbers 60 cows at present, including 25 milkers. Some 150 pounds of butter is made a month, and the yield of milk, besides supply of farm, etc., is 30 gallons a day. There are seven full blood Ayrshires; four of these were imported, three as the increase. The stock is in good order, the farm and orchard doing as well as can be expected under the misfortunes and embarrassments that have befallen it.

The farm is under the charge of Mr. Andrew Bouton, the foreman, to whose care and attention it is indebted for its present order.

When at Oak Knoll, on both occasions, we visited the tomb of Mr. Osborn. There beneath the majestic oaks is the grave of him recently so full of life and hope, even amid the storm-clouds of this world, that were howling around him. We stood at his grave; a neat white paling marked the spot. Within its inclosure the hand of endearing affection had spread the earth with emblems of eternity; the grave was beautifully covered with green, and upon the head of the grave was a cross made of ivy and the berry of the snowdrop. It was, and ever will be, beautiful in our memory, this grave of the pioneer, hallowed by the hand of affection, endless as eternity.

As we gazed upon this spot, and remembered the orphaned children, and that widowed one, as we looked upon that grave so tenderly guarded by her care, it seemed to say:

Ever green shall thy memory be,
And I will bear my cross.
My life was thine. I lived for thee,
Now daily mourn thy loss.

Among the farms of Napa which we visited, was that of O. Steinback, Esq.—a farm of 275 acres, principally a grain farm. He has also some fine stock. Mr. S. located here in 1859, has a very pleasant residence, with fine scenery from every point, and with every desirable surrounding to make a prosperous farm, and a "happy home," save one, and that the jewel of all.

We noted with great pleasure the completeness of the management of this farm, as it was a proof that Mr. Steinback was a farmer from innate love of it, understood what a farm should be, and had managed so as to make it a prosperous one. As an evidence that Mr. Steinback loves his business, we state what we saw, and think it proof of good farming.

He has a large barn of 150 feet long, a large spacious bay house, capable of holding 200 tons, stables for horses and stock; blacksmith, carpenter, and harness-maker's shops, each separate; also buildings for harvesting implements—of these there were every kind, cleaned and put away in order, with all kinds of extra wheels, etc., to be ready when wanted; added to all there is a smoke house.

On this farm was introduced the first steam engine in California. In the granary there was a corn-sheller, barley-grinder, and every fitting and useful tool and implement.

The residence was raised from the ground to protect it from dampness. This home has a nice library, with the papers of the day; and hanging in the library is a handsome photograph of the farm and buildings.

The garden is small, but there is no hand to care for the garden of a "bachelor." He has four hives of bees, which are emblems of industry.

The stock of the farm was all of extra quality, including oxen, horses, etc. The work-horses were specially fine. He possesses a noble Gen. Taylor, and Cheatem colts, and others of superior excellence.

The pleasure we experienced was great, and this was increased by the cordial kindness and hospitality extended in our young bachelor's home. We sincerely trust, as this is the ruling year for the fair ones, that they will lay seige, or perhaps, they being of the gentler sex, rather than storm the castle, they can take it by a better way, for it is a noble farm, nobly managed, and highly creditable.

We have more to say of Napa farms and farming.

Marketing—Domestic Poultry.

In our last issue we gave a letter from Petaluma—a complaint against the plan of selling in our market all our domestic poultry (hens and chickens) by the dozen, when offered to the trade—so much a dozen, without reference to size, weight, or goodness; and eggs so much a dozen, whether they are large full size of the Brahmas, or small pullets' eggs, like the bird's.

Our correspondent we think has good cause of complaint, for assuredly the value of the fowl must consist in the weight of the meat upon the bones, and so it is sold to retail buyers; in most cases turkeys are, and we should suppose that weight was the most correct and equal way in all cases. And eggs too, might as well be sold by weight as apples, pears, and peaches. Californians do things different from anybody else; therefore we hope others interested in the hen, chicken, and egg question, will speak out, if the "school does keep."

As to the disease or injury resulting from too-stocks to poultry; we hope it will be noted and reported to us. We are glad to publish facts.

The Piano Question Again.

Letter of Jacob Zech in Answer to Mr. L. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I wish to say that every letter of this gentleman (Mr. Hoag), gives me positive evidence that the affair, of defrauding me of the first premium, at the late State Fair at Sacramento, was made up.

1. When the committee came up to examine the pianos, I asked the Rev. Mr. Starr King whether the said committee would look at the mechanism and interior construction of my instruments, as I would take them apart for their examination, and put them together again to be tried. Rev. Mr. Starr King answered that it was not necessary, as he himself was notified only an hour previous, and that he would not act on said committee, because he did not understand anything about pianos, and would like to do justice to every person; yet his name is used on the committee, with what right I do not know; for, if Mr. King did not give his name to the Report, there would have been only two judges, and their Report of course as complete.

2. When, at the close of the Fair, the list of awards was read at the Pavilion, nothing of a "liberal special diploma" to Jacob Zech was said or heard by any one. Nay, more, the printed list of awards have nothing of it! How can it therefore, be otherwise than a made-up case by the Society?

3. On the 3d and 23d Oct., I published a letter, in the papers of Sacramento and of this city, stating the wrong that was done to me. Mr. L. N. Hoag, S. S. A. S., had not a word to say. To my formal protest to the President of the Society, of late date, published in the FARMER, said gentleman answered, that a "special diploma" was really for me. Now, in his letter of Jan. 6th, he says, that a "liberal special diploma" was awarded to me. All I demand is justice, not favors. I shall not accept a special diploma. That would be admitting my unworthiness of the first premium. The Society say a Grand Piano is not on the Schedule, and consequently ruled out. I ask the Secretary, is not a Grand Piano a Pianoforte? and why do the Board of Officers not accept my offer, made Dec. 18th, if they wish to do me justice? I will submit my Square Piano again before a committee of musicians, against the same Piano to which they awarded the premium, and leave the result to their decision as a final test.

As for the proposition which Mr. Hoag makes for the next State Fair, I must say that, for my part, I had enough of their justice, at the State Fair at Sacramento, the past year, and, unless they manage differently, I will leave it to others to exhibit there in future, and besimilary wronged, if they so desire.

JACOB ZECH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1884.

The steamer Orizaba which left on Wednesday, carried in transit 1000 Hides, 31 bales Wool, 4 bales Whalebone, valued at \$24,000; to Acapulco and Panama, Flour, etc., valued at \$3,600. To Derby, for Hongkong, has 7400 sbs Wheat, 300 sbs and 300 bbls Flour, 155 flasks Quicksilver, 149 pkgs Leather, etc., valued at \$24,000, besides \$141,720 in treasure.

NEW RAILROAD PASS DISCOVERED IN THE SIERRA NEVADA.—A new pass, called from the discoverer, "Leonard and Miller's Pass," has been found in the Sierra Nevada, in the Kern river country.

Piano Controversy.—The controversy now going on in regard to the pianos manufactured by Jacob Zech will create a desire for good, high, and reliable instruments, more care will be given to their selection in future, and purchasers will place more value upon a good piano. Heretofore common pianos were bought and sold, now nearly every purchaser waits until he has a genuine good one, and we are glad to know that Mr. Zech is being rewarded by a constant demand, as his instruments wear for four or five years, growing better and better in tone. The demand for "Zech's pianos" comes from every part of the State, and from Mexico almost every mail. Such is the reward of perseverance in "Home Manufacture." There is one thing certain, the musicians have given their approval of Jacob Zech and his manufacture, which is a testimony upon which the public can rely.

HOME COMFORTS.—Every working man needs good things to eat; and we hope every man is a working man, whether he be a merchant, a professional man, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a farmer. Farmers we know are working men; for if they don't work in season, and out of season, they cannot harvest. Every body should work! Work, labor is honorable; and that will not work should not eat! Drones should be permitted in the hive of humanity. The "busy bee" kills the drones when they cease to work, and clean out of the hive; and we go for driving out all drones, and then there would be more food for workers. Some & Brothers believe this doctrine, and act upon it. They are working men. See the lots of estates they are sending to every part of our State—hardly a county where they have not lots of customers. Lately they have been receiving fresh goods. They call them SPECIALTIES.

We call them "goodies"—all kinds of nice things, such as nice dried and fresh fruits preserved. Goodies chosen and butter extra, Boston butter and water crackers. Bordeaux salad oil, very extra, (tea, the imperial brand), coffee, chocolate, reliable. The family wine from this house are just what they should be, very expensive, and these goodies are for those who labor. They call them "eat the fat of the land."

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Those who wish rich goods need not send to Paris or London to make private purchases of rare samples of ladies' dress goods, for all the trouble is saved. "If Dunstons will not go to London, Wood, Burnham Wood will come to Dunstons." Paris and so if ladies cannot go to Paris and London, Kirby & Co. will come to them. This, Messrs Kirby & Co. have accomplished for their numerous patrons, by having the very best and richest goods, such as they have suit their customers—made to order in England, and other parts of Europe, and sent to them at their own trade. These splendid goods, their opening, and ready to show them. Their pleasure, satisfaction, and approval of Paris, this one-price house, is the ruling principle.

SUPPER VASES.—The vases and statuettes opened by Messrs. Haynes & Lawton, are beautiful ever yet exhibited on our coast. The exquisite in art should look at them. They induce their possession.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.
NUMBER TEN.

New York, Dec. 10, 1863.

Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair."

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER:
I have been spending the morning in looking at the picture of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" and "Irving and his Friends." The first is an exhibition as one of the attractions of the Gallery of the Artists' Fund Society. The engraving presented me, somewhat, for the pleasure of studying a remarkable picture, but I was unprepared for the viracity of the scene. The engraving gives me a good idea of the vigorous treatment of the subject, but the coloring is so life-like that it excites you while looking at the canvass, and you are almost startled at the alliance around you and wonder that you are not inconvenienced by the dust. Not only is the whole effect most animated, but each horse is a study, and every horse has a distinct character. You cannot help wondering at the appreciation of masculine life when you think of the artist. The other pictures, by Church, Ginox, Huntington, Hicks, and Johnson, deserve especial mention—particularly the I chanced with Church's sketches of South American scenery. Ginox is destined to rank equally as high as Church.

"Irving and his Friends."

While dreaming before the "Horse Fair," Mr. Kapes came up to me and asked if I had seen "Irving and his Friends." I told him I had not, so he took me to an adjoining room where it is exhibited. It is designed by Darley, and will add greatly to his reputation. Let me copy the description:

"In this truly National Picture Mr. Darley has succeeded in truthfully rendering the portraits of our most prominent American authors in a manner that presents to the public one of the most acceptable works of art yet produced."

"The picture represents an interior view of Irving's library at Sunnyside. In the center of a group of fifteen American Literary Celebrities is seated the amiable and unassuming Irving. Around this genial son the artist has traced the spirits of our brilliant literary system, apparently preserving those distances and positions which are suggestive of the co-relation borne by each in his sphere. Upon the right and left, and in Irving's immediate vicinity are Prescott, Cooper, Bancroft, Longfellow, and in a wider circle revolve Emerson, Kennedy, Bryant, Paulding, Willis, Hawthorne, Halleck, Holmes, Simms and Tuckerman, the whole group forming a constellation, of which every American should be justly proud."

"In producing this work, Mr. Darley has added another to his long list of gems. It is a remarkable coincidence that he, like many of the authors he characteristically grouped by him, should have earned much of his reputation through Mr. Irving's genial inspirations. It seems to be left for his master hand to add this contribution to the Gallery of Great Heads—a fitting companion to the kindred pictures of 'Walter Scott and his Friends,' and 'Shakespeare and his Contemporaries.'"

It is an admirable picture in every respect, and completely fascinated me for an hour. The portraits of the genial Irving, the good-humored Holmes, the accomplished Longfellow, the critical Bancroft, and the brilliant Prescott, are particularly faithful, and you can almost imagine you feel the magnetism of their presence. The engraving is an excellent one and when it is published will be worthy the patronage of the public. Of course it is much easier to copy such a picture than the "Derby Day" or the "Horse Fair." I regret very much that Darley's sketches of Irving's works are not better known. Next to reading Rip Van Winkle, or Sleepy Hollow, is seeing the sketches. I never tire of looking at them and never cease wondering at the genius of the man who can represent so much life and expression by a few strokes of his pencil. I am glad that the "shoddy" folk have the good taste to buy so many pictures. The first class artists are all busy and even inferior pictures are liberally paid for.

German Opera.

I have attended every representation by the German Opera troupe. You never heard such orchestra playing; under Anshutz, the subtle beauties of such overtures as Spardella, Martha, and Fidelio, are wonderfully brought out, and although I have heard Spardella a hundred times, at least, I was startled by hearing it played in a way to change my realization of its meaning. It is a pity that the solo singers of the German Opera are always inferior artists. I cannot concur in the severe judgment of the critics here, for while they are certainly third-rate artists, they are supported by such a magnificent orchestra, and such an efficient chorus, that I enjoy the opera quite as much as during the Italian season. The houses are very discouraging, however, and are an unpleasant contrast to those assembled in the Academy during the reign of Maretic. Only think of Fidelio—the Paradise Lost of Operas—being performed to a "beggary" of empty boxes. The audience, however, although small, was a distinguished one, and critically appreciated every scene of this sublime masterpiece of the Milton of musicians. It is the only opera by Beethoven, and it is much to be regretted that it is not generally known.

Lectures—Poverty and Riches—Prosperous Times.
We have all kinds of lectures, from Bayard Taylor down to Jemas Pipes, but they are not well attended, and Fashion votes them a bore, except those patronized for the benefit of the Sanitary and Charitable Funds.

I meet with Californians who think that New York is the only place to live in, this side of the Atlantic, but I cannot agree with them. The New York one is compelled to see every day, is enough to make me. In passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day, I observed a lady, superbly dressed, and seated in a cab, brush past a bare-footed, and a face was placed into terrible lines of suffering, the bitter cold, and I could not help thinking, God that such a thing cannot happen in California. "Eleven dollars a ton" in California would not reveal a world of misery, but every letter of the sentence could be shaped to a woman or a child frozen to death.

Let the merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics all making money. This fact is denied in the California papers, who

say, "oh, yes, but the money is all paper." I can assure them that I know lots of people who could change their greenbacks into gold and show a profit that they never dreamed of possessing in one year. All this money does not benefit the very poor, however, nor does it prevent the stranger from seeing the freezing child by the side of the costly equipage in the shadow of a palace, nor does it prevent me from wondering at the taste of the Californian who admires these contrasts.

Politics.

To change the subject to politics: You know that Gunther is elected Mayor of New York. Well, the real significance of it is this: That the Old-school Democrats were badly beaten by the Know-Nothing Democrats with Brooks & Co. at their head. You will see that this clique, composed of the politicians of the Know-Nothing school, will take the lead in the presidential election and compel the Old-line Democrats to obey them. What a change! Who could have foretold that Know-Nothingism would in time obtain control of the Democratic party. "Such is life." M. A. S.

A number of military nominations have been sent to the Senate, among them U. S. Grant to be Major-General in the regular army, dating from the fall of Vicksburg; George B. Thomas to be Brigadier-General in the regular army, dating from Chickamauga; Meade, McPherson, and Sherman to be Brigadier-Generals in the regular army, the first four dating from Gettysburg, and the others from Vicksburg.

Judge Caleb B. Smith, of the United States District Court, died at Indianapolis, January 7th.

There are forty thousand contrabands along the Mississippi river; fifteen thousand of them are in the army, and it is recommended to provide for the other twenty-five thousand by leasing the plantations and setting them to work thereon.

Governor Bradford's message transmitted to the Maryland Legislature on the 7th, says slavery is dead—killed by the hands of those who sought to perpetuate it—and advises "immediate measures for its removal."

The Commission appointed for the relief of sufferers by Indian hostilities in Minnesota, has reported that 2,920 claims were presented. The remaining claims amounted to nearly \$2,500,000. The Commission awarded \$1,370,000. The \$200,000 appropriated last session for the immediate relief of the most needy sufferers was paid to over 1,400 persons, many of whom were made widows and orphans by the Indians. Nearly 11,000 witnesses were examined. The testimony covers about sixteen thousand sheets of legal cap. The testimony shows that over 800 men, women, and children were butchered by the Indians, and thousands were driven from their homesteads and are now refugees, it being unsafe to return to the frontiers. It is estimated that five millions will not reimburse the people for the damage done. The Government holds \$3,000,000 in annuities, forfeited by the rebellious Sioux. It is proposed to use this sum for the payment of the above claims.

THE RECENT SNOW STORM AT THE EAST. A private dispatch from St. Louis, Jan. 11th, says the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad has been blocked by snow for the last fortnight. Unless the weather improves the road would not be opened for another week. A very doubtful prospect for connection with the Overland Mail.

FROM LOS ANGELES.—Captain West's Company, Fourth Infantry, C. V., occupied Santa Catalina Island on the 2d inst. One "small shower" is chronicled by the News, with intimated fears of a drought in that section.

Mr. J. A. Watson has raised some fine cotton, equal to any in the Southern States, in his vineyard. Eighty bolls were found upon a single stalk.

The stages of the Los Angeles and La Paz line have made the trip in three and a half days, from the Colorado River. Navigation is almost impossible on the Colorado, the water is so low.

It is mentioned by a Richmond journal as one of the singular qualities of red tape, that the scarcer all other articles get, the more plentiful that becomes.

A complaint has been quite prevalent in Red Bluff for some time but they did not know what it was until recently. The Beacon pronounces it klopemania.

COAL DISCOVERY IN NEVADA TERRITORY.—It is stated that a coal field of large extent has recently been found about 18 miles north of the newly discovered mines in the Desert District.

GEN. Grant has captured, since the war began, 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners.

The Golden Eagle Hotel.—This admirable Hotel is the popular one of the Levee City, and the ever active, Callahan, must enlarge to supply the demand on him for rooms. We speak of the Hotel as a good "House," and we are pleased to know our Legislators, many of them, find it so.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is One Dollar for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion; and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed to afford the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL WORKS, AND FLOURS.—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

Farm Superintendent Wanted.

AN ACTIVE, PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO IS QUALIFIED to take charge of a large and valuable Farm—a man who, by education, is fitted for this duty. None need apply unless they have a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches, with a good education, manners, and morals, to fit them for a responsible position. The salary will be liberal. No theoretical fancy man, but a good, plain, honest, working man is wanted. Apply to the Editor of the Farmer.

WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Opinions of Professors of Music on Jacob Zech's Pianos.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20, 1863.

JACOB ZECH, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, musicians of the City of San Francisco, do hereby give our unbiased opinion as to the workmanship, purity, power, and brilliancy of tone, and perfectness and durability of action, of the Grand Piano manufactured and exhibited by you. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them far superior to any piano ever placed before us for inspection. At the late exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, the Committee saw fit to denounce your instrument and award the first prize for an inferior square piano, which we pronounce a great injustice to you, and we do hereby give our names, and warrant your pianos to be superior to any in the State. With the greatest esteem, and the most fervent desire for your success, and a wish that the people of California may give you justice, and not be controlled by money or the opinion of any body of men who are not qualified to judge of the merits of a Piano.

We are truly yours, etc,

R. HEROLD, Professor of Music,
GEO. T. EVANS, Pianist and Organist,
GEO. F. PETTINOS, Pianist and Organist,
LOUIS SCHMIDT, Pianist and Organist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
STEPHEN W. LEACH, Artist,
L. T. PLANEL, Professor of Music,
A. LAPPGER, Pianist,
ALBERT STORR, Musician,
JOSEPH B. SCHMITZ, Musician,
EMILE TOUSSIN, Pianist,
CHAS. SCHULTZ, Pianist and Organist,
J. D. KNEEL, Pianist, and Organist at Cathedral,
H. HOLZHAUER, Pianist,
WM. CROOKER, Pianist.

Letter to Jacob Zech.

[The following notice of my Pianos was received by me from the gentlemen named, professors of music at Sacramento, and approving, in very flattering terms, my instrument.—J. ZECH.]

Your Grand Piano was an excellent and beautiful instrument, full and rich in tone, in with all the excellencies that are desired in a Grand Piano.

Your Square Piano was one of extraordinary excellence, and beyond question the best on exhibition, having a full and powerful tone, yet, with that soft and delicate expression so desirable to an artistic ear. We feel gratified to know of your success in this art, and hope your efforts will be duly appreciated.

Wishing you all success, we are your friends,
CHARLES WINTER, Pianist,
CHAS. STADDERMAN, Pianist,
CHRISTIAN STATFIELD, Pianist,
GEORGE GREINER, Piano Maker.

SACRAMENTO, October 6th, 1863.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—10,000 lb "TOP ONIONS" WANTED.—Farmers having Top Onions, of best quality, can find a purchaser by communicating with the Editor of this paper.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that although we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

20-21

Christmas

and

New Years

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

One of the largest and finest collections now in the city can be found at the well-known

CONFECTIONERY STORE

OF

CHRISTIAN GOOD & CO.

CONFECTIONS, BON BONS,

WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS CAKES, GIFTS,

KEEPSAKES, TOYS,

Everything that is wanted for the Joyous Days near at hand.

Weddings, Balls, and Parties, can always be supplied at short notice.

Remember the

WASHINGTON-STREET STORE,

OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,

Christian Good & Co.

20

Bee Keeper's Directory.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping bees should have this book. This book is for sale by the Author at Sacramento, and at the FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Seed—Agricultural Books.

SUGAR BEET-SEED OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received at the Farmer Office, for sale low. An Invoice of Agricultural Books, of select character, just received.

THE
First Fall Importation

NEW DRY GOODS!

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7,

Montgomery street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER

STEAMER CONSTITUTION,

100 Cases Dry Goods,

Containing—

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

and Style,

The best assorted stock of

Dress Goods

Ever opened in San Francisco.

Embroidered and Lace Sets

and Collars

of the latest patterns to be

worn during the coming season.

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

An endless variety, suitable

for the San Francisco

and Country Trade.

Blankets, Quilts, Flannels,

Sheeting, Irish Linen.

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling,

Hosiery, Undergarments,

Damasks, Lace Curtains.

And everything generally found in a

well managed

Dry Goods store.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality @ \$1.25 per pair.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street.

20-10

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL

MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPENE,

TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-3

PREMIUMS

...AT THE...

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE



...AT THE...

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

Are Universally Acknowledged

TO BE THE BEST,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.



Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

—WITH—

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED,

ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,

BINDING,

HEMMING,

CORDING,

QUILTING,

TUCKING,

FELLING,

...AND...

EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Family Sewing Machines,

IN USE.



Call and see the New Improvements.

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

20-2

Home Miscellany.

BUILDING UP THE SAND.

BY ELISA COOK.

"Tis well to woo; 'tis well to wed,
For so the world has done,
Since myrtle grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.

But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure ye pledge the truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.

For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And "built upon the sand."

"Tis well to save, 'tis well to have,
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust,
Mixed with pure things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffers' chest, and own
"Tis 'built upon the sand.'"

"Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe whatever we can;
For speech should bind the human kind,
And love link man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deed with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.

The mercy that is warm and true,
Must lend a helping hand;
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

TWO WAYS OF GETTING UP.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

"Come, my child, get up," said a mother, peeping into the room of her little daughter; "the robins are already at breakfast, and ours will be ready soon."

"Yes, mother, in a minute," said Sophy, pettily. Mother dressed, and was going down stairs, when she again said, "Come Sophy, jump up, little one."

"In a minute," answered Sophy, who soon began to kick the quilt from over her. Her older sister came in. "How you behave Sophy," said Mary, "you will surely be late to breakfast. Shall I help you?"

"I can dress myself," cried the little girl, tumbling out of bed. She began to wash, but she washed dolly, not herself. She began to put on her boots, but played puss in boots instead, to the great disgust of puss, who tried hard to get out of her clutches.

"Sophy," said Mary, "you will be late." At last the breakfast bell rang in good earnest.

"What will father say?" asked Mary; for father wanted all his little flock around the table in season.

"Don't care," muttered Sophy, hurrying a bit at the same time. But who does not know that Hurry is not helpful? And Hurry soon overturned a tumbler of water over Sophy's clean stockings. "Oh!" she cried, angrily. In getting another pair from the drawer, the little girl jammed her fingers, and there was another "Oh!" and a bitter one, too. Then her hair had to be brushed; but Hurry hid the brush under her nightgown, for Sophy was in no mood to let her sister stay and help her, so she had to help herself. Helping one's self is a fine thing for a little girl; but Hurry this morning made Sophy lose her temper, as well as her brush, and her comb, and her pocket-handkerchief, so that when she finally appeared at breakfast-table, she lost her father's smile also. Putting his arm around her to receive her morning kiss: "Has my daughter got out of bed the wrong side, this morning?" he asked gravely. Then Sophy could not help crying; and it made her lose her appetite and her breakfast, for the sweetest bread and butter never tastes good to anybody who gets up the wrong side. Poor Sophy! And I am afraid lessons and school felt the cloudy effect of it all day. Does not all day usually have to suffer for it, little girls?

There is a right side to get out of bed, is there not? Oh, yes. Prudy got up so this morning. How did Prudy get up? The robins that built their nests on the elm-tree over her window waked her; or, perhaps, it was the sunbeam kissing her face. Prudy waked from a sweet sleep, and opened her eyes wide.

"Oh," she said aloud, "I am in my own little bed, ain't I?" as if it was quite queer to be there. Perhaps she had been dreaming, "Far, far away." Then she looked out of the window, and saw the sky glowing with the beautiful morning light, and she thought maybe it was God's face shining on her. That made her so happy. She crept out of bed, and stepped softly into her mother's chamber. Her papa was out of his place in bed, and she climbed into it. It was very sweet to lie down beside mother and baby.

"Prudy," said mother, "baby was sick and wakeful all night, do not disturb him now. Run back to your little chamber and dress yourself." Oh, how Prudy wanted to stay, and she would stay so still, I am sure; but she did not ask or tense to stay. She kissed her mother, and gently and quickly crept back again.

Just as if Prudy wanted to nestle somewhere; she slipped into Tom and Harry's chamber, and appeared like a small white angel by their bedside. "Do, Prudy, be off," cried Tom, "and not come disturbing us." Henry, on the contrary, seizing poor Prudy's nose, gave it a grip quite too tight for comfort.

"Oh!" cried Prudy, "please do not," and with eyes full of tears, she ran back to her chamber. Prudy did not get exhausted by these early morning efforts, but set about carefully to dress. She washed herself, and spread the wet towel carefully on the rack. She brushed her hair, and put the brush back in her own little drawer. Her boots were on hard, but she tried and tried, and neatly tied the strings herself. Then she knelt down, and thanked God for his kind care of her all night, and prayed him never to let her be cross, or unkind, or proud, or vain, but to forgive her

sins, and fill her heart full of his love, and make her just like Jesus when he was a little child on earth. After that she took a little book under her arm, and went down stairs to find her papa. Papa met her, and kissed her, and called her his "dear, dear daughter."

Did not this little girl get up on the right side? [Child's Paper.]

Another Answer to "Three Husbands Wanted."

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I have been very much pleased with your remarks on "Happy Homes." Already I perceive your "three nice young ladies are having suitors through the columns of your valuable paper. Perhaps there is room for more admirers, and as it is an old adage "a faint heart never won fair lady" I will "able my cap in the ring" and take my chances with others. Being of rather an independent turn, and having some ideas of my own, I think, Mr. Editor, as they require some qualifications from their beaux, they will not object if some, also, are expected of them. I bow to the majesty of the "three fair ones" and respectfully inquire if they can fill the place.

I am lonely, I am lonely!

And seeking for a mate;

One that will make me happy

In this eventful State.

I have lands, and I have money,

And a cottage to the life—

All it lacks to make a heaven,

Is a pleasant little wife.

I am a farmer by profession—

'Tis the noblest in the land—

Conscience can tell me every day

I am an honest man.

My character, I think will do:

I go to church all day,

I do not smoke, or drink, or chew,

And cards I never play.

Now to your Oberries, Carrie, M—,

Or every other one,

Who is seeking for a happy home

Beneath this glorious sun,

A few words to them, one and all,

And this they'll please remember:

I do not wish a wife who flirts

From January to December;

I do not wish a wife who wants

To go to every ball;

I do not wish a wife who wants

To even dance at all;

For look at the divorce list,

Where many have sadly parted,

You'll find, with Satan at a ball,

That very thing was started.

My wish is for a pleasant wife,

Whose knowledge is complete—

Can cook, and iron, wash and sew,

And do all things up neat;

And when the business of the day

Has swiftly glided by,

Can walk into the parlor

And the piano-music try;

Or step into the carriage

And by her husband's side

Glide swiftly over hill and vale,

And take a splendid ride.

Now to the fair ones that may want

To be a happy wife

Who does not care a fig

For the fashions of this life,

Who is seeking for a happy home

As soldiers seek a bounty,

That place you'll find with A. B. C.

Richland, Sacramento County.

A. B. C.

A Word of Advice.

Don't be in haste to get rich. Don't go along grasping small coin and large coin, heaping up mammon to worship. "Ye cannot serve two masters," and it is a dreadful thing for the human heart to hate the living God and cleave unto the gold that periseth.

Spend a part of your time in laying up treasure which shall draw your affections upward. In fertile places sow good seed, which shall spring up and bear fruit to everlasting life.

Is not the man to be pitied as well as condemned, who goes driving through this beautiful world, never halting at its pleasant places, or stopping at its cool fountains? His soul becomes covered with dust, and he thirsts only for the filthy stream called Lucre, whose tributaries rise from every place of vice, and flow through every channel of iniquity. Having eyes, he sees no beauty; and having ears, he hears no music; having a heart, he feels no sweet influence of love and sympathy; and man made in the image of God, becomes but the shadow of what man should be—a grasping, hardened creature!

Then, good farmer, don't be in haste to get rich. There are better things than silver and gold, more enduring and more to be desired. Make your homes happy, and the minds of your children will turn back there as they voyage over the rough billows of life, as the ship seeks the calm haven. Then let your sons go out with tender memories in their hearts, to keep their feet from the snare, and turn them back from the pitfall!—"Country Girl," in Valley Farmer.

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. Wm. Hamlin, formerly of this city, but for some years past a resident of Wisconsin, and attached to the army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans, furnishes us the following recipe which he has successfully used in cases of fever and ague in the Western Hospitals: 4 grains quinine, 2 oz. sweet spirits niter, 30 drops muriatic acid—to be taken in doses of 40 drops each three times a day before eating. Mr. H. says he has never known it to fail of effecting a cure when faithfully used. We recommend those who have contracted the disease to give this medicine a trial.—[Maine Farmer.]

Paint Your Buildings.—A word to the wise is sufficient. Now is the time, before the rainy season sets in, to protect all wooden buildings from the effects of the storms of winter. A good coat of paint is not only economy, but it adds to the value of buildings as well as to the looks. Our neighbor, J. R. Dean, next door, has a good stock of paints and oils, and good workmen to put them on, and when this kind of work is done well, all the trouble of leaky houses in winter is over, for people are generally wise enough to repair buildings before they paint them, and these two important duties should be done before winter sets in.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation, FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y. I offer for sale this season, as wholesaler a lot of FOREIGN GRAPE ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, and I refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings: Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iowa, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings: True black, red, and white Burgundy (Pineau), Traminer, Rulander, Madeira Winegrape, Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Pareyle, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large; French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

Also—Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc.; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co. or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain

Vineyard,

"SOLLAH,"

Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co.

January 1, 1864.

1864. - - 1864.

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—

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Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1863.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—

White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass;

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Rye Grass;

And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, UROBUS, NARCISUS,

JONQUILS, GRANULOUS, IRIS, IZIAS,

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Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the LOWEST RATES.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG.

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New Native Apples.

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Of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

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6

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God made Bees, and Bees made Honey;

Men and Money, and Honey and Bees,

There are precious kinds of all these.

But if you want pure California Honey, Come to Washington Market with your Money,

In all shapes you'll get it if you call, At HOWARD & KELLER'S HONEY STALL.

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15-20

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These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders sent to us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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Combined Power

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the Grape Growers of this State as a California invention. It has been designed and finished with reference to the saving of labor and expense, while the work done is more speedily accomplished and with greater results.

It is the FIRST COMPLETE WINE PRESS in the country.

The power of the machine is almost unlimited. With the crank alone the power of this press is as 500 pounds to one pound of strength applied. After the crank has been worked by hand to a certain point a lever of eight feet is attached, by placing weights at the end of this lever a new power is given equal to 1,000 pounds for one. This power is continuous, a selfworking power—no supervision needed.

This Press is made of solid timber, yet neat, compact, and very powerful; the wheels and gearing simple but sure; the whole weighing about 800 pounds, easily put up or taken down and easily transported; so simple yet carefully constructed that it cannot get out of order unless by extraordinary results. The cost of this machine will be less than the ordinary Screw Press; it will save the labor of six or eight men usually required, as ONE MAN can do all the work.

The quantity pressed is only governed by the size of the machine, each pressing being from 400 to 4000 pounds as the size of the machine may be, and from four to six pressings a day, thus yielding from 400 to 2,000 gallons per day.

Machines will be constructed to order, of any size. For any further information address the undersigned.

DENN & MANROW,

Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer, having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

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SAN FRANCISCO

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

California Silk-Growing.

SAN JOSE, Santa Clara Co., Jan. 16, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

My dear Sir: In accordance with your suggestion, and favored by your introduction, I paid my respects immediately on my arrival in this beautiful little city, of spacious and costly business establishments, and elegant residences, as well as of thrifty orchards, prosperous nurseries, charming gardens, and spacious parks, to the honored pioneer of California Silk Culture, Monsieur Li. Prevost. I found him all, and more than all you represented him to be—an active, earnest, intelligent, whole-souled, and warm-hearted French-American—a laboring man, physically as well as mentally—one who is not afraid to soil his fingers or his clothes, when out-of-door work calls for his attention—one who, although he does not wear whiskers or mustache, yet prefers to sport beard of a week's growth, when labor and business presses hard, rather than to neglect that business, or trust that labor to less skillful hands; one who does not parade his accomplishments, who makes no show of his hospitality, however genial it may be; one who prefers to let his visitors entertain their own impressions of his elegant villa, his tastefully arranged ornamental grounds, his highly cultivated gardens, his productive orchards, and his profitable nurseries, rather than force upon them his views of all these things. In short, he is what, in Yankee-land, would be called "an our-folk's man," modest, unassuming, but thoroughly posted on all subjects pertaining to his business, and, withal, an ardent lover of California, his adopted country, and a firm believer in the glorious destiny that awaits her, when her almost exhausted resources shall be more fully developed. Especially does he believe in the agricultural resources of the State yet to be developed, not the least of which has reference to his favorite study, *Silk Culture*.

During three interviews with him, and after a careful examination of the copies of several letters he has written upon the subject, to which he kindly gave me access, I have gleaned the following statements, as the results of his experience and experiments, and as the substance of his views and opinions on this truly important topic, which I now place at your disposal, and from which you are at liberty to make any extracts for publication, that you may deem worthy of a place in your journal.

The soil and climate of California are admirably adapted to the growth of the Mulberry tree, in all its desirable varieties, to the breeding and feeding of the silk-worm, and to the production of silk, more so than almost any European country, and far more so than any Atlantic State, for these reasons: *The Cheapness of the Soil*—land can be purchased outright here, in almost all parts of the State, for less money than similar, but less favorable lands, can be rented a single year for in any of the good silk-growing districts of Europe, and for one-fourth of the annual rental of such lands in many European countries. To one who proposes to engage largely in the business—and California doesn't do things in a small way—this is no trifling item to start with. *The Fertility of the Soil*: The Mulberry tree flourishes best in a deep, rich loam, and we have it almost everywhere in California, for many miles in extent, ranging to the depth of ten feet or more. No soil can surpass that of the principal valleys of California, and their adjacent slopes, in its adaptation to the growth of Mulberry trees. The best varieties for producing silk are those of the White Mulberry (*Morus Alba*), particularly the *Morus Maritima*. The *Morus Mucronata* will do very well for the first two years of the insect, but not longer, as there is not nutriment or substance enough in the leaves of this variety to give quality to the silk. These varieties are propagated by cuttings and seeds, the latter being preferable, and so delighted are they with the soil that they will throw out shoots in all directions, to the length of three to five, and even more feet, every year, if properly pruned. But the trees need not be confined to the kind of soil named, as they will flourish and do well, if not as well, in almost any soil here, from the light sandy, or loose

gravelly ones, to the moist, heavy, compact, clay soils. On dry soils the plant will need irrigation, or constant cultivation the first year, but will not need irrigation after this.

Dryness of the Climate: One of the greatest obstacles in the way of silk-culture in Europe, is the moisture of the atmosphere, the frequent and irregular rains, the heavy dews, or dense fogs, that prevail to a greater or less extent in most of the silk-producing sections. To have healthy insects, and to produce silk of good quality, it is absolutely necessary that the young worms be constantly fed on dry and fresh leaves. Rain, fog, or heavy dew, renders this very difficult. Not only are the leaves rendered unfit for use by the moisture, when upon them, but they are rendered more liable to wilt quickly when dry, so that much more labor is required to gather the leaves and feed the worms. These difficulties are almost entirely obviated here, by the dryness of our atmosphere, affording facilities for feeding the worms any reasonable length of time without rain or undue moisture. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, especially, which are preferable to the San Jose, because they are dryer, less liable to fogs or moisture in the atmosphere, and, perhaps, also, because they are warmer, and possibly more equable in regard to moisture in the air, are very favorable for feeding the young worms, for then whole branches of the Mulberry may be cut and carried to the worms by the armful, with the leaves all on, which will keep fresh while the worms are eating them, unlike the process in Europe, where the leaves are picked almost one by one, and carried to the worms, a very few at a time, thus requiring vastly more labor than is necessary by the process adopted here. The Santa Barbara region may, perhaps, be equally favorable for this purpose. Here again is another very great saving of expense. The eggs and cocoons, also, may be kept in our climate with far less labor and care than in a more moist one, and in a more healthy condition.

Our soil and climate also give a peculiarly rich and nutritive character to the leaves of the Mulberry tree, which imparts a higher, finer, and more delicate quality to the silk produced from them. Monsieur P. has certificates from the highest authorities in France, and in fact, the best authorities in Europe, showing that the California silk, after being fully tested, carefully analyzed, and compared with European silk, proves to be of the very best quality.

In proof of the good qualities and healthfulness of the insects bred in California, Monsieur P. stated that he now has orders from the best silk-growing districts in Europe for the eggs of the silk-worm, in any quantity, not exceeding one hundred pounds, which, at the usual wholesale price, of ten dollars an ounce, would give him the handsome little income of \$16,000, if he could fill the entire order, which, however, he cannot at present. The parties giving these orders, or their agents, have visited California, and examined into the business here, and are satisfied that the insects here are free from disease of any kind, and hope to improve their own by importing ours. These eggs are so small that an ounce contains about 40,000.

Some skill is required for the culture of silk profitably, but Monsieur P. has so simplified the process, that when fully described, as he intends to describe it soon, in a work which he will publish upon the general subject of silk-growing, any one of ordinary intelligence may understand it.

The trees should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to the quality of the soil, and should be trained about three or four feet high at first, so as to make it easy to cut the branches for feeding. They may be used for that purpose the second year, but are better the third and subsequent years.

The eggs should be kept in a cool cellar, and may be hatched when desired, by putting them in a warm room, say a temperature of about 80 degrees. When hatched, they must be fed under cover, and must be protected from birds and ants, their deadly enemies. As before stated, they should be fed on dry fresh leaves three times a day. Wet or wilted leaves are very injurious to them, producing sickness and destroying large numbers of them. Thunder and lightning is also very injurious to them, often killing them—another advantage of our climate.

The miller appears from these in about twelve days. The two sexes should be put together about 10 o'clock, a. m., and separated about 4 o'clock, p. m. The females commence laying immediately, and deposit about three hundred eggs each.

The silk is easily obtained from the cocoons, by putting them in hot water to dissolve the gum. They may then be kept a long time, or can be easily transported; can be sent to Europe in boxes, at any time, for manufacture. But manufactories will soon be established here, as it is now well known by capitalists that the advantages for conducting the business here are immense over those of Europe. The principal drawback being the scarcity of labor, which, it is hoped, will soon be remedied.

I conversed with several other intelligent gentlemen, in various parts of the valley, on the subject, nearly all of whom are acquainted with Monsieur Prevost, and his silk-growing experiments and theories, and who were enthusiastic in their commendations of the man and the business. Sherman Day, Esq., Superintendent of the New Almaden Quicksilver mines, to whom I am indebted for kind attentions there, stated that he had been somewhat familiar with the silk-growing business in European countries, and perfectly so with it in Connecticut, in his youthful days, and that he has entire confidence in its ultimate success here, as one of the leading agricultural pursuits of the State. Very respectfully yours, W. G. WYMAN.

A Reviewing Letter from an Old Subscriber.

ALHAMBRA, January 18th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Your "FARMER," laden with interesting matter, came to hand on Monday; as quiet is necessary for healthy digestion, it would promote that action to many of your subscribers by mailing it invariably on Friday. I am very much pleased to hear right often from M. A. S., through your columns, and it is really gratifying to his friends that he has lost none of that buoyancy of spirit, which is a sure sign of improving health. It is also very pleasing to perceive that the "Zeck" controversy is at last so well adjudicated by the discerning public, and that the premiums he receives from that source, are not to be despised. In connection with this matter it would be a good suggestion, to be acted upon at the next annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, to have a Standing Committee appointed, for the adjustment and mollification of all dissatisfactory exhibitors. Farmers are laborers on conservatives and they certainly will applaud your defense of Judge Crocker. As a class, they consider to do something, immeasurably better than to do nothing, and as I am myself hard on "dallies," so I say, hurrah for Crocker, even if he does not appreciate sufficiently broken toes; all honor to Magistrates! Now in this State of loyal mind I struck the "Currency question." It would be difficult for you to imagine my trepidation at the vilification therein indulged of our God-ordained Law, whom everybody considers a good exponent of Law; but this happens to be contrary to Stanford's oily recommendation. Now as the writer of the "Currency Question," has had all his own way in this *FARMER*, and usurps the authority to speak for the farmers, mechanics, and poor people generally, so I hope that in justice you will publish what some of the working people think about *ad verbum*. Working people, from causes, have little time to study political economy as demonstrated in the glories of inflated, otherwise called abundant currency, nor to turn fine sentences; they are not overjoyed with the good things of this world, their instincts are of God, and the thud of the slug in the contracted pocket, is as much inspiring to them, as it was to Solomon when sending his ships to Tarshish. Certainly those were glorious old times when the maimed decrepit defender of his country had to pay several hundred dollars Continental currency for a meal, in augmenting ratio for a pair of shoes to cover his bleeding feet! What glorious times for the Publican or Mechanic? Poor their joy. By the by, the money-sharps, whom you so deprecate, reaped the benefit of that abundance. No wonder that our deluded brethren, far away in Dixie, fight so obstinately? They have got lots of currency! What times for the Publican? Two dollars a stunted drink of lightning, and cocktails run up in the Teas. And the Mechanic—a cool hundred for a pair of boots! And the Farmer—a lot of garden "sars," butter and meat fixings, exchanges for a wagon full of money! But how does it fare with the Conscrip? Five drinks absorb his monthly pay, and the poor widow and orphan and the laboring man, they say, are starving. Would we have been much better on this side of Dixon's line if it were not for these 45 millions of dross, Providentially, yearly disemboweled by the hardy sons of California from her prolific bosom, poured on the altar of liberty as a holocaust to equalize our foreign exchanges and furnish a backbone to our legal tenders? Yet forsooth, when to uphold for the future that happy state of our National Exchequer we wish to retain a moiety of that dross for future contingencies, we are called liars and fools, that know naught what constitutes

money as representing values, which are opposed to means "which will enable men of small means to carry on a limited trade, on a cash basis;" so exchange Uncle Sam's eagles, they are apt to volatilize up the chimney in the hands of expert mint manipulators, it is only in vulgar hands that gold precipitates into virgin soil, where it is preserved forever; exchange now this dross for the so-called uniform, aye, a sure currency, which if only subject to the unavoidable accidents of water and fire, confers losses on the holder which enables those advocates of uniform currency to bob-nob and live in clover all their lives. Were not those financial panics which have swept like a hurricane the industry of the country, the causes of excess of the good thing called currency?

Now, Mr. Currency, as long as an honest laborer can moisten his whistle with a glass of lager for a substantial five cents, he will not vote with you. And as long as there is a Law to uphold the just Contract Law, down with the oily hand and venomous mouths.

Still, as in the present state of affairs every one can be suited, even in the matter of currency, I am happy that I can accommodate you with \$4, which is hereby inclosed. Please accept for my subscription to the *FARMER*, for the year 1864.

Yours truly,

"Mr. Currency" is inclined to think, after reading the above, that the Doctor is disposed to be facetious, and in spite of the apparent seriousness of the style, is rather confirmed in this opinion by the sly "goak" at the conclusion. In no other way can he ("Mr. C.") account for the jumbling of rebel rag-money and two dollars-a-drink, with Continental currency, United States Legal Tenders, and the "thud of the slug," red-dog issues of wild-cat banks and financial panics; as well as the attempt to place him in the position of favoring a policy that would expel the *real* tangible basis from our State faster than it is now going, when he is certain the said policy would have an entirely opposite effect. Oh, no, Doctor, that wouldn't do. What "Mr. Currency" charged as untrue, he can and is ready at any time to prove so. As to the *loyalty or otherwise*, this may be thought more a matter of opinion; but he can at least bring some weighty authority to back him. But he yet hopes the Doctor will join him in his efforts to establish Legal Tenders on a legitimate basis, when he will be very happy to credit the aforesaid \$4 at its specified value.]

SCARCITY OF PASTURE—DESTRUCTION OF YOUNG ANGORS.—The Stockton Independent of 12th January says: During the past winter, stock-raisers have found the insufficiency of pasture, much to their disadvantage. On the west side of the San Joaquin river, along nearly the whole entire valley, the land has more the appearance of having been plowed for grain than a pasture field. In Napa country, as well as in San Joaquin, stock-raising was quite an extensive business a few years ago; but in that as in our own county, it has dwindled away until few raise their own beef cattle. **** Lately we have heard some complaint regarding the unfavorable and thin appearance of the grain crops sown early on fallow land. The dry weather that succeeded the first rains had the effect of killing a considerable quantity of the newly sown seed; and, also, a considerable proportion has been destroyed by birds, great flocks of which have sumptuously fared every day upon the tender blades. We have been informed that unless much of the fallow land is sown over again, there is eminent certainty of a light harvest upon those fields. The present season, taken as a whole, has been less advantageous to the following system of planting grain than is ordinarily the case. But there is yet ample time to put seed in the ground and have the crop do well. Yet sooner the crops are planted the better. Every minute of the farmer's time at this season of the year is worth gold—treble the value on his farm that it is during the greater proportion of his time.

RANCHES IN THE MINES.—Mr. Hale, Senator from Placer county, has introduced a resolution of great importance to the holders of agricultural land in the mines. The object of the resolution is to call upon our Congressmen to use their efforts to procure a survey of all agricultural lands in the mines, with a view to giving the occupants of the same a good title. There are thousands of acres of good land in the mines which are totally worthless so far as mining is concerned, and which would be made of some account to the occupants by vesting in them a good title, thereby guaranteeing safety in making necessary and desirable improvements. The revenue of the State would be greatly enhanced by the segregation of these lands, and the security of the possessor be made firm by the United States patent to the soil. It is only upon the improvements alone that the State can levy a tax; but if all the land which is valueless for mining, and which is fitted for fruit growing and cereal products, were sold, the taxes upon real estate in the mines would soon become a great source of revenue. There are great numbers now in the mines strongly in favor of the accomplishment of this end. We think the proposition a good one.—[Stockton Independent.

Have We the Cashmere Goat?

A LATE number of the Boston Cultivator says: This question may perhaps be made rather more explicit in this form: Have we, in this country, the goat from which the costly fabrics known as Cashmere shawls are made?

Animals at various times have been introduced into this country under the name of Cashmere goats. Probably the first which were claimed to have been brought directly from the Himalaya mountains, were introduced by Dr. J. B. Davis of South Carolina, in 1852. Since that time, goats presenting precisely similar characters have been imported from Asia minor, some of these have been called Cashmere goats, and others have been called Angora goats. Having seen some of those imported by Dr. Davis, and several of subsequent importations—both those called Cashmere and those called Angora—we are able to say that they are just alike. We may remark in passing, that as early as 1836 some Angora goats were brought from France to New York, and that from descriptions given of them, there is reason to believe they were of the same variety as those introduced under this name at a later day.

Do these goats, variously called Cashmere and Angora, produce the material from which the celebrated Cashmere shawls are made? We are all aware that the idea has been kept before the public that they do produce this material, but certain facts lead us to doubt it.

1. The fleece of the animal sometimes called Angora, and sometimes Cashmere, consists of long silky hair. Dr. Davis brought from India (as he stated) a portion of what is called a Cashmere shawl, which we had the opportunity of examining. It seemed to be composed of a material of shorter staple and much more downy than the hair of the goat above named.

2. Dr. Davis, in a letter to the writer of this article, dated Columbia, S. C., December 23d, 1852, stated that he brought to this country with the goats before mentioned, some Thibet (or Tibet) goats, of which he spoke as follows: "The Thibet has wool under the hair, which is combed out. The wool or down of the Thibet yields about half a pound at a combing, and is worth \$20 per lb." In an interview with him at New York, in 1854, he exhibited a sample of the wool of the Thibet goat, and he was understood to state, that though shawls are made from the fleece of the long-haired goat before spoken of, it was from the down of the Thibet goat that those of the greatest value are produced.

The description given by Dr. Davis of the Thibet goat, agrees with that given of the *true* Cashmere shawl goat. In an article attributed to Chambers' Journal, the goat which produces the material for the fabrics alluded to, is spoken of as "having, in addition to a heavy coat of hair, an abundant coat of soft down." The mode of gathering this down is thus described: "Beginning at the head, the natives cut off this long hair with a knife, so as to render easy the introduction of a comb made like a pander pipe of fine twigs with diverging teeth, which is passed between the hair against the grain, and soon delivers the goat from its down."

It is said that this goat loses its fine down when attempted to be acclimated in any other land. On its native mountains its habitat is just below the snow line. "It has been introduced into Bengal, into Cashmere, into the Punjab, into Persia, and into several parts of Europe, and has undergone different modifications at each remove. In fact the shawl-goat of Thibet soon degenerates into the common goat of the country."

It would seem that the term Angora is much more appropriate to the animal which has been sometimes been called the Cashmere goat, inasmuch as it is known to belong to Angora and that region, if any race of animals can be said to belong to any country. Its fleece, though doubtless valuable where the art of manufacturing it is understood, certainly bears but little resemblance to that from which the most costly Cashmere shawls are said to be made. We may give some other facts on this subject in a future article.

WEATHER IN MONTREAL.—The following report is in the *Monterey Gazette*, by Colbert A. Canfield, M. D., Jan. 13, 1864. The season still continues dry—much less rain having fallen, up to the present time, than the usual average quantity. Up to the time of my last article the fall of rain measured 2 inches and 35 hundredths. The showers of the 23d and 24th of December added 32 hundredths of an inch. On the 3d of January there fell 13 hundredths, and on the 5th, 16 hundredths; making the total amount up to this date 2 inches and 96 hundredths. The weather has been very fine; the sky obscured by clouds on very few days, and much less fog than usual at this season of the year.

ALL FULL.—The Independent says the Insane Asylum is at present so crowded with patients, that the authorities are compelled to refuse admission to any but the most positive cases of insanity.

The House Post-Office Committee will report on a bill establishing a money order system.

Willow Fences and Wind-breaks.

REPORT OF PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE FIELD.
A writer in the Am. Agriculturist, says: My visit to Ogle county, Ill., was in company with gentlemen intimately familiar with the agriculture of the prairies, with the soils and seasons, the crops and modes of culture. We traveled many miles, and examined a large number of localities where the willow fences are in use. We found a few hundred yards of fence 11 years old, the first planted in this county, or State, some also on the same farm, set during the immediately subsequent years—but of fences planted within the past 4 or 5 years, particularly that 1, 2, and 3 years old, we saw miles upon miles, throughout this entire region. Thus the conviction comes to my own mind, that where it is best known the willow is most highly esteemed. We observed poplars and cottonwood, and poor powdery locusts, and the yellow willow, too, all giving way to the white willow. The 11-year-old trees were planted at first merely as a wind-break; cuttings of finger size and a foot or more in length being stuck in the prairie sods, a foot apart, so says the planter. From many cuttings two or more shoots starting from the ground must have been allowed to grow, for as the trees now stand, 10 or 12 trees occupy about 8 feet length in the row. The trees now stand at least 40 feet high. The trunks at a height of 2 or 3 feet are from 6 inches to a foot or more in diameter, and rise with a uniform taper, and straight, to the top. They incline a little uniformly, showing the effect of the prevailing winds, but not one, that we noticed, was broken or had lost an important branch, nor had one died. There is one vacant space of a few feet where a pair of bars had been. The land on which this row of willows stands is good corn ground. On the east side it has been for several years in cultivation, and now sustains a luxuriant growth of clover and timothy. The land on the exposed side of the fence has never been plowed, and is prairie grass, tamed by the grazing of cattle. In this, numerous roots extend near the surface to a distance of a rod at least, as I proved by digging, and doubtless they go further in some cases. These roots, however, were not so strong as to prevent plowing within say 15 feet of the fence. On the cultivated side, at 8 feet off, no roots were found of large size. Still nearer, where the plow had been run closest to the trees, matted fibers abounded, and some as large as one's finger were stretching out into the field. The grass grew well within 6 feet. The owner of the land estimates that as a wind-break, the influence of this screen is felt for several hundred paces, making the land earlier and more productive, preventing the lodging of grain, the blowing down of corn, etc.

In a few places the trunks spread apart at a height of a few feet above the ground, so that a man can easily get through, but no farm stock could do it, and a better stockade would not be needed to confine a herd of elephants. To make it dog-proof would require only a little labor and a few stakes.

The appearance of the fence is attractive, and the height of the trees being very uniform; and even when the fences extend over dry knolls and through "sluets" (sloughs), the result only is to make the line of the tops a little less undulating than the ground line, showing that the willows grow faster in wet soil than in dry.

On the same farm there were some yellow willows, set at the same time, as we were informed. They had not made nearly so good growth, and there were numerous vacant spots where trees had died. They were more branching and crooked also. One farm which we visited was not only fenced externally, but the owner was dividing up the land into 10 to 15 acre lots, using the willow exclusively. Much was set last spring. It was well cared for, and the growth, though small, was healthy. Here we saw no dead cuttings. There was also about an acre set last spring for timber, fuel, etc., the cuttings being a foot apart in rows 12 feet apart. The ground has been regularly worked all summer, and the plants look well, having made a growth of 2½ to 3 feet. Some of the older fences on this farm were originally set too loose, and the result is that in the 4-year-old hedges spots are not unfrequent where an animal might work through. It had been attempted to remedy this by setting some large cuttings to fill the gaps. They had all failed. The willow-cutting must have light and air; it will not grow in the shade of either weeds or older willows.

From what I have seen, and from the views of those who know most about the White Willow, I am of opinion: 1st. That it will grow on all good soil, and in wet soil; 2d. That in 4 years, it will make a fence that will turn all domestic animals, if it be topped at a height of 4 feet, and the tops used to strengthen the hedge somewhat; 3d. That left to grow it will in 5 years, or 6 at most, make a fence without topping, so that this fence will be an effective wind-break, and after it is 10 or 10 years old, and periodically thereafter, will furnish a large amount of good fire-wood or durable fence-rails; 5th. That if the plow be run once every year or two at a distance of a few feet from the fences, the roots will not interfere materially with the culture or products of the soil; 6th. That the roots will not send up sprouts either before or after the removal of the tree or stump.

In regard to planting and subsequent care, I consider it indispensable to plow several deep furrows each side of where the cuttings are going to be set, to remove all weeds and grass, to let but two or three stems grow on each plant, to keep the ground open and well tilled the first year, and to see that cattle do not browse it. There is no doubt of the fact that animals will eat it, though we saw no hedges especially protected from cattle, nor damage done by them, nor did we hear complaint in this respect, but this ought to make no one less careful to prevent damage to his young fences from such cause.

While I do not say that, of the many quick-growing trees and hedge plants, which are used for timber-belts, shelter-belts, wind-breaks, fences, etc., on the prairies, the white willow is certainly best for each of the purposes of fence,

wind-break, fire-wood, and timber, I now believe that it will be found to combine them better than any other yet brought before the public. Where the willow is known, and among those who have visited that part of the country where the fences may be seen, I have not been able to find a man who did not regard its claims to the favorable consideration of prairie farmers at least well founded.

There were many miles of cuttings set at the West last Spring; we saw some of these which had started well, but had died during the drought, and heard of many more such. In my own opinion and based on many cuttings last season militates the failure of many cuttings the use of the willow on the prairies, than the almost total failure of a corn crop does against its continued use. The drought was extreme; corn, sorghum, tobacco, and grass, were much affected, and the early frost destroyed much of what had withstood the drought.—[M. C. WELD.]

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

As the cultivation of the Cranberry Vine is now attracting some attention on this coast, and choice vines easily procured at reasonable rates (it being the proper season for planting), those designing to "experiment" will profit by reading the following description of a "Remarkable Cranberry Swamp," copied from the Boston Cultivator, of latest date. We are inclined to the belief that most of our marshy land, and more especially the numerous wet places (willow-plots) in the mountainous region of the coast and Nevada ranges, could be easily converted into Cranberry gardens, which would be more profitable than any other crop. The writer says:

Saturday, November 21st, I improved the opportunity to visit Dr. A. D. Miller's cranberry swamp in Franklin, about 25 miles from Boston, on the Norfolk county railway. Something like ten years since, as informed by Mr. Jeremiah Desmond, the man who lives on Dr. Miller's farm, this swamp was covered with a growth of alders, dogwood, white maples, and other swamp shrubs, which covered the ground; they were cleared off, and a ditch cut through the swamp for the brook, which before ran through a very crooked channel. Ditches then were opened from the uplands on each side, which are gravelly and sandy, leading into the main ditch. A dam was constructed across the swamp which serves the purpose of flowing it and also that of a road to pass across it. In the winter the swamp was usually flowed, and gravel, this being better than sand, was drawn on the ice and spread. Afterwards it was planted to cranberry cuttings, in drills about 18 inches apart, this, from experience, proving to be a suitable distance apart. How many coverings of gravel have been put on, was not learned; but several, judging from the excavations whence removed.

About 12 or 14 acres of this swamp have been planted; and so favorably it is situated that it can be covered with water in a little more than an hour's time. The brook is of such capacity, with the aid of a reservoir above the cultivated ground, that the plants can be protected from frost or drought at any season when there is danger. When there is fear of frost Mr. Desmond is on the lookout during the night, and when the thermometer indicates a frost, the swamp is flooded. This was done several times during the past season.

The crop of the past season was about 1100 barrels, of very nice fruit, and of remarkable size. I brought away a couple berries, that measured nearly three inches in circumference. The crop was all picked by hand, at a cost of nearly \$2000. At one time, said Dr. Miller's farmer, 200 persons might have been seen in that swamp picking cranberries. It was a lively scene. After they were gathered, they were taken to the house, where they were sorted, that is to say, the soft berries, after winnowing them, were culled out by women and girls, preparatory to barreling. Some half a dozen or more were engaged at this work on the day the writer visited Dr. Miller's farm, and a merrier company of operatives he has seldom seen, though it was a very rainy day. About 150 bbls. of the fruit were then in the chamber and garret to be picked over and barreled.

When Dr. Miller first contemplated the cranberry culture of this swamp, he visited Mr. Joseph Breck, the well-known Seedman, of Boston, and could get but little information on the subject, and also failed in securing a skillful gardener, so tried the experiment without assistance, other than his farmer.

Dr. Miller has informed the writer since visiting the Cranberry swamp, that the fruit has generally been sold so far as it is marketed, at the current price, though some of it was sold for \$15 per bbl. Call the average price \$10 per bbl, and 1,100 bbls. will bring the small little sum of \$11,000. This beats tobacco raising out of sight, as the saying is.

One of the peculiar advantages possessed by Dr. Miller over most of the owners of swamp lands, is, the facility with which he can flow it at all seasons of the year, thus guarding the growing crop from both late spring frosts and early autumn frosts; and besides gives him the power to destroy insects that sometimes infest the vines. Swamplands that can be as quickly flowed and as quickly drained, as Dr. Miller's, cannot be used more profitably than by growing cranberries as it would seem by the Doctor's experience. It is also easily graveled in the winter by flowing it. From a little over half an acre of the best of it, 75 bbls. were gathered, said Mr. Desmond, to whom the writer was indebted for much information and many attentions during his visit to Franklin.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE HORSE.—The horse "Old Bill," which Mr. Daniel Murphy, of this county, rode across the Plains from Missouri in 1844, died on the 2d of January, 1864, at said Murphy's ranch, in Burnett township. The horse was four years old when he crossed the Plains, and twenty-four years old at death. He was a faithful animal, fine under the saddle and in harness, and lived to a venerable age, respected by all of his kind and his old owner.—[San Jose Patriot.]

Chicory—its Cultivation, Preparation, and Use as Coffee.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer says: In the last issue I find an article "requesting some of your numerous readers, who have experimented with the article of chicory, to give you some notes thereon."

It is now 60 years since I first became acquainted with this article, used as a substitute for coffee, and would sincerely recommend its use in all families, not only on account of the present high prices demanded for coffee of various grades, but more especially for its value as a healthy dilutant when prepared as coffee.

That coffee has a very injurious effect upon many constitutions, owing to the great amount of copper found in it, as stated by some of the ablest chemists of France, and manifested too in the constipated countenances of its devotees, carrying in its train nervousness, irritability, and many other evils that ought to cause our good housekeepers to give this article—chicory, which is wholly antibilious in its character—at least one month's fair trial, many who have proved it can testify. But trust not to the prepared article, grow or otherwise procure the article yourselves, as there is as much adulteration in this article as there is found to be in packages sold as pure Java coffee.

Chicory was introduced plentifully (from Germany) into England about 35 years ago; it took with the masses of the people, yet the price was as high as coffee, which at that time was 50 cents a pound. The government ever upon the alert for tollable articles, was about to lay an impost upon it—and would have done so at that time had it not been for the intervention of a board of eminent physicians, who protested against such a measure, alleging that its use was absolutely necessary for the health of the people, England being a very bilious climate.

My own bilious attacks, periodical in their character, as the revolutions of the seasons, in the form of ague, fevers, etc., have wholly disappeared since I have substituted chicory of my own growth and preparation, for Mocha, Java, etc., and for the last five years I have suffered no annoyance from these and other catarrhs in the train of coffee.

Messrs. Editors, you will therefore excuse me for being prolix upon this subject, especially since it was your own request that touched the vibrating chord.

Cultivation.—This head need not occupy much space. Prepare your soil in every respect as you would do for either carrots or parsnips, as the chicory root resembles the latter (especially the crown-head parsnips) so much so that it would be difficult to single the one out from the other, if the tops were both taken off before mixing them. I conceive these three points necessary to be observed. Spade deep, manure well, and sow when the ground is warm; but as the seed is very small, precaution should be had to sow thin—or else thin out to about four inches in the rows—take up same time as you would take up the above named vegetables.

Preparation and use as Coffee.—I find it altogether preferable, that as soon as the roots are taken from the soil, say in the month of October or beginning of November, to have them clean washed, tops cut off, and place the whole mass in a convenient place for slicing up; cut each piece, not larger than half an inch thick; let them be dried in the oven, at leisure, in pans or dishes, and they can at any time be prepared for use as they are wanted. I prefer this mode of treatment, considering it better to prepare each week afresh rather than to have a large quantity wasted beforehand.

Having stowed away your oven dried stock, in thick brown paper bags, you will soon find out about the desired quantity to submit to the wasting process—which may be conducted as follows:

Having placed your skillet upon the stove, open your bag and pour into it about a pint—if your household is large, less if small; let this be stirred precisely as you would stir the coffee berry, when it has got warmed through, or roasted a little (for we have already presumed that it has been thoroughly oven-dried without burning), then at this juncture put in amongst the chicory, a piece of butter about as large as a hickory nut, continue to stir until each piece is thoroughly browned in the inside, as they appear to be on the outside. This done, you have prepared your chicory for use, and as tastes differ, you may use the same process in roasting either peas or wheat, should you think that the chicory is too strong by itself, until you suit your own taste exactly. I prefer a small admixture of good peas, roasted as already given until they are perfectly browned throughout, at which point they may be made to resemble in flavor, a good fair coffee.

Chicory need not be submitted to the grinding process, as it will gradually yield up its strength in scalding hot water, left upon the stove-top, in about half an hour; but as with coffee, never allow it to boil, as this has a tendency to make either thick, muddy, and flavorless.

The peas may be coarsely crushed, as they are all the better for it, yielding up their properties more readily, but I would not advise to grind the wheat, if it should be the choice.

This compound, when properly prepared, pours out of the coffee-pot as clear, and about the color, of the darkest class of brandy, and if served up with battered egg in new milk, is, dear sir, far preferable, in my estimation, to coffee, even in point of flavor.

But its effect is especially to be regarded—no drowsiness, no nausea of stomach, no headache, dryness of the throat, or constipation, ague, fever etc., but a remarkably agreeable state of stomach, sweet taste in the mouth, and generally agreeable feelings.

Riding between this place and Naperville, on a visit to Mr. Ellsworth's nursery, we hauled up at the fence of a garden, owned, as we afterwards found out, by a German, who was mowing in a meadow adjoining.

My attention was arrested by a well known,

large blue flower, growing upon a bushy stalk, some four feet high. I plucked a twig filled with blossoms—drove off, after pointing out to my friend who accompanied me, the numerous seed-vessels on so small a space; arriving opposite the mower, "Halloa, do you know what this article is?" holding up the limb of blossom. "Oh yah, gigary, gigary!" "Pray friend, what is its use?" "Make goffee, good for blade, no sick cum, fever no cum, agn no cum." "Thank you, good bye!" but there was more truth than good English in his words.

By way of conclusion, I would remark, that each decoction stands equally good for use the second or third time as at the first. Ten cents worth of seed will grow enough to supply a large family.

The following is deceptively promulgated under the head of zoological information: The black tapir is found in many districts of Sumatra, but the red tapir is found chiefly in the District of Columbia.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PLATE-GLASS, MIRRORS,
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Direct from Europe, of the
BEST WHITE QUALITY,
Of all thicknesses and dimensions. Large invoices of Plate-glass now opened—sizes varying from 24x48 to 132x78, and larger sizes will be imported to order.

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A New Article to the trade, now almost entirely used in the Atlantic States and Europe, being much whiter in appearance and superior to the old style of Quicksilvering, not being liable to stain from heat, moisture or dampness, nor injury by handling or in packing for transportation. I would invite a call of examination to the sample invoice just received. Having the sole agency for California, I am now prepared to receive orders, and can sell as low as can be imported from New York.

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CRYSTAL SHEET, STAINED, ENAMELED,
OUT AND GROUND WINDOW GLASS,
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Orders received for CHURCH WINDOWS, Ornamented and Plain, in any style or of any dimensions. Designs can be seen at the office. Any Society furnishing dimensions for Windows, or Glass, can have their patterns or designs made to order. All styles and sizes of

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Suitable for Hotels, Parlors, Saloons, etc. These goods can offer on the most favorable terms. By keeping constantly a full assorted stock of the above goods, I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

Fr. H. Rosenbaum,
221 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

13

PAINTS & OILS.
James R. Deane,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
BRUSHES, ETC.

Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufacturers in the East and Europe. Painters and Workmen furnished at the shortest notice.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,
Between Battery and Front—Opposite the Railroad House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB ZECH,
FIRST PREMIUM
Pianoforte Manufactory,

416 MARKET STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery streets,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I have now on hand a fine assortment of seven-manufacture upright, three-string Pianos, of my own manufacture which cannot be excelled by any manufacturer in this or the United States.

Purchasers of Pianos will find it to their advantage to come and inspect my Pianos before they buy elsewhere. I guarantee every one of my Pianos for three years. Pianos tuned and repaired.

16

JACOB ZECH.



SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF

CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub
SEEDS,

NO. 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most successful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds that in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for series of years, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF
Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.
Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths,
Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Gladiolus, Peony-root, Iris.

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods pertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For EXPORTATION
THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some INRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
408 (old No. 110) California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

11

THE "GOLDEN HARP,"
AND
THE "LEADER,"

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEMS just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited.

With a large assortment of
Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—
B. C. AUSTIN,
Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

13

SOLD.—New York, January 21st.

Home Miscellany.

"I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR."

BY CHARLES C. MINAS.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next door neighbor,
But bid me still to be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor;
You must know the last of these little debts,
That have been our lingering sorrow,
Is paid this night! So we'll both go forth,
With happier hearts to-morrow.

Oh, the debtor is but a shame-faced dog,
With the creditor's name on his collar;
While I am king and you are queen,
For we owe no man a dollar!

Our neighbor who saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and his daughter,
While we sat down at our coverless board,
To a crust and a cup of water,
I saw that the tear-drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it—
I knew that the contrast reached your heart,
And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Had freed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh, and help me shout,
That we owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor, whose show has dazzled your eyes,
In fact is a wretched debtor;
I pity him oft from my very heart,
And I wish that his lot were better;
Why, the man is the veriest slave alive,
For his dashing wife and daughter
Will live in style, though ruin should come—
So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter;
But he feels the tighter every day,
That terrible debtor's collar!

Oh, what would he give, could he say with us,
That he owed no man a dollar!

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more;
Within two hours I met him,
Sneaking away with a frightened air,
As if a fiend had beset him;
Yet he fled from a very worthy man,
Whom I had met with the greatest pleasure—
He held my last note! So I held him fast,
Till he forced my neck from the collar:
Then I shook his hands as I proudly said,
"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah, now you smile, for you feel the force
Of the truth I have been repeating;
I knew that a downright honest heart,
In that gentle breast was beating!
To-morrow I'll rise, with a giant's strength,
To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep, let us humbly pray
For our wretched next door neighbor;
And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free
From the weight of the debtor's collar—
When the poorest will lift up his voice and cry,
"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

(For the California Farmer.)

To Parents of thoughtless, disobedient Children, followed by Advice to such Children.

This subject is very comprehensive, but we hope to add something, calling out serious reflection from both parties. In the first place, we who are parents have much to answer for, in our culture and training of those immortal souls entrusted to our care, for a noble purpose of fitting them for happiness and usefulness here, and after their great change, to the better enjoyment of the beauties in store for them as soon as they are fitted to receive them. But we are as children just learning our first lessons, in this great school of studying the human heart, when we take upon us this great responsibility of parents, and so often make mistakes, committing errors which a whole lifetime cannot repair, both against ourselves and our loved ones, for whom we would give our lives, many times, to save them from destruction, if possible, but no such atonement will suffice. Although ignorantly we may have committed these great wrongs, thinking we were doing God's service, yet wrong must entail its consequences, whether upon the body or mind; but often we are conscious of a something which tells us, even when the babe is in our arms, subject to the impressions which none but parents can give, that we are neglecting the child's best good, in order to relieve us from some care. In two or three years, we perhaps send them to school too young, or into the street with unprincipled companions, just to get them out of our way for a while, thinking in our warm, parental, but misguided hearts, that we will atone for any wrong impressions, by our future prompt counsel. But, alas! how many of us have here committed our first great error, followed by many larger ones, strengthening their chains around us, as these little innocent, petted children, grow in years, more and more disregarding a parent's fond counsel, from a lack on our part of rightly understanding their needs; and instead of reproving in a kind, loving, but firm manner, have allowed ourselves to become vexed, and have spoken to them in a way which we would have warmly resented, if from any other one, who had no interest in their welfare. Oh! how often have their warmest heart-gushings of love and the spirit of inquiry been thrown back upon itself, sometimes in heart-broken sorrow, but too often the spirit of resistance and daring has been aroused, when we might, by the right course, of listening to the calls of the little germ struggling for more light, and opening the windows of Love and Wisdom to its beams, have beautified that spirit instead of so darkening it. When will parents learn their lessons well, so that not so many bitter reminiscences may arise in after years, to cast their shadows across our otherwise pleasant memories? Not until we profit by the past. These previous errors cannot be effaced, nor their results, but the scars that remain to mar the otherwise beautiful proportions, may, with the grace of God helping us, be redounded to our glory through our future career. Much more might be added to this important subject, but we will pass on to the contemplation of another sad picture: that of undutiful children, daily griev-

ing the hearts of their parents, who cannot do too much for their good. How often has my heart been pained to witness such ingratitude toward their best earthly friends, the only ones to whom they can go in times of sore trial, and receive sympathy. A father's heart may, by continued persistence in wrong, or in opposition to his wishes, on the part of the child when arrived at years of discretion, even disown and drive it from the parental roof; but where can we find a true mother who will not cling the closer to such erring ones, even should the whole world turn against them, doing her utmost to reclaim, even though spurned, mocked, and trampled under foot as it were. To what can we compare such love, but to that of our Heavenly Father, towards his sinful offspring, still drawing them by the chains of His love, towards Him, although they may seem to those who are exercised thereby, as having a contrary effect, especially when called to pass through severe afflictions, one of which is the severing of the heart-strings, cementing us to some loved idol, keeping us bound to this earth, not permitting a glimpse of that happy land, until this great bereavement. But I am digressing, as I wish to excite to feeling these hearts of almost adamant stone, of willful, ungrateful children, towards those who gave them life, and then protected it from its many assailing foes. Now do not run off in a pet, saying you don't want any advice, you will do as you please. Let me take you by the hand, and look into those eyes, in whose depths lie many a bright gem, hidden from the light, because too much exertion was needed to dissolve it from its rough exterior, and no one has offered assistance, and you will not refuse such help now, will you? For I love the children, but it is so often mingled with pity, to see them so untrue to their hearts within. I will begin by asking if you have a mother. You reply "yes." Do you love her? "Why, that is a strange question; of course I do." Well, how do you express that love? do you heed each wish of hers as a law? "No, not by a good deal; I am too large and old for that; why, I'm a young gentleman, or young lady, and what would my mates say if I should go to mother for advice? I know my own business better than she does, and what matters it if she does feel bad; she loves me too well to lay up anything against me, and when I tell her afterwards, I am sorry, she will forgive all." Ah! my young friends, there is the secret: her great love. O that I could impress upon your hardened hearts its great worth. Do stop and try to fathom the love of a mother. Watch her anxious solicitude for the well-being of her child, and notice for one day, the many little acts she has done for you and others, which you might have relieved her of, which would have proved a pleasure to both. In imagination, picture her when you were a babe in her arms, helpless, dependent upon her for your very life; view her agonized face in the silent watches of the night, when disease was racking your feeble frame, fearing you were to be taken from her embrace; and then the joy, when after weeks, and perhaps months of patient watching and untiring labors, the crisis was passed, and you were restored to health. The next scene: after a few years of unceasing toil to render her children comfortable, witnesses an utter disregard of her feelings, by a refusal to obey. But you are a mere child, yet she pleads to her own heart, and when a few more years are given them, their love for their mother will overcome all such feelings of anger, and then how much comfort I shall take with my children, for whom I have toiled and prayed for so many years. Time rolls on, and what does it witness? Have you grown more dutiful, more considerate for her ease and comfort, or is her heart nearly broken by your ingratitude? How often I have heard such reply, to some wish of hers, by actions if not by words: "I will do as I please; your wishes are nothing to me." Does your poor, tired, sick mother, after repeatedly asking you to make a fire in the morning, for instance, have to crush back the grief that is weighing her down, yea, and killing her, and then get up, be it ever so cold, and make it herself, get your breakfast, and often have to eat alone, what little she can, as you are so sleepy, having read some novel so late last night, and as for work, it is beneath your dignity, unless it suits your convenience. I would such pictures, and thousands more, which might be portrayed, were only imaginary, but alas! they are too true; and now I beg of you, I plead with you, to stop, to reflect on this. Think that ere long your mother will be laid in the cold, silent grave, or all of her that you can see, and how you will feel when standing by that grave, when no word of forgiveness can reach your sorrowing, repentant heart. Wait not until too late, but begin to-day, to make joy in that mother's heart, and thereby your own, by listening to the advice of one who would sooner suffer herself, than to see her child suffer. Oh, be wise unto salvation, my dear, young friends, making joy on earth, which will be responded to by the bright angels in Heaven. H. H. C.

A Mother's Love.

There is nothing so strong and enduring as a mother's love. Do what we may, conduct ourselves as we will, a true mother's love will cling to us forever and ever. My young friends, have you ever pondered seriously upon this? Have you ever noticed the sad face of her you ought to love and cherish as long as you live, grow sorrowful and sad, when, in answer to some wish of hers, you reply "I shan't!" Have you ever seen her upon her bended knees, pouring out her full heart in a prayer to the dispenser of all good, to teach her darling, and, perhaps, her only child, the great sin he is committing in so acting, as to bring her to a premature grave. Yes! there is nothing that wears out a mother's heart so surely as such conduct. Think well upon this, that you may not have it upon your mind when you stand at your mother's grave: "I was the chief cause of my mother's death, I grate that I am."

W. R. C.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

THREE PREMIUMS for BEST Varieties FOREIGN GRAPES.

150,000 Grape-Roots

From Imported Foreign and American Vines of my own importation. FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

Having imported myself from France, Germany, Italy, and Dr. Grant of N. Y. I offer for sale this season, a choice lot of FOREIGN GRAPE-ROOTS and CUTTINGS as can be had in this State, and as cheap as any reliable nurseryman will sell. All the Vines and Trees have borne fruit with me, and I guarantee everything I sell to be TRUE TO NAME, or refund the money.

AMERICAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and Cuttings: Delaware, Diana, Concord, Iona, Union Village, Lincoln, Anna (white), Catawba, Isabella, etc.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES GRAPE-ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old, and countless numbers of Cuttings: True black red, and white Burgundy (Pinetax), Traminer, Rotlander, Madra (Vinegrape), Riesling, white, red, and black Frontignan, Malaga, Parley, Cannon-Hall and White Muscat of Alexandria, and over 100 varieties more.

ALSO—10,000 rooted vines 2 and 3 years old, LOS ANGELES, very cheap, and any amount of Cuttings of all varieties.

Also a limited lot of DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES 1 year from bud, extra large; French, German, and Swiss Prunes (Fellenberg's Zwetsche).

.....ALSO.....

Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, etc.; Lawton Blackberries, English Gooseberries, and all kinds of Trees, and Shrubs. Cions unlimited, and cheap, of the above.

I intend to close out the Nursery Business, and sell as low as the lowest. For prices or orders, send per Wells, Fargo & Co. or mail, to

Louis E. Miller's

Mountain Vineyard, "SOLLAH," Rattlesnake Bar Postoffice, Placer Co. January 1, 1884.

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I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY Express from the best Eastern Seed Growers—A LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, TREE, SHRUB, and Agricultural Seeds.

I can confidently assert, that I have as large and fine a selection of SEEDS as have ever been imported into this State, and of the growth of 1883.

My assortment of GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS is large, consisting of—White and Red Clover; Kentucky Blue Grass; Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Orchard Grass; Sainfoin Grass; Red-top Grass; Lucerne; Hungarian Grass;

Rye Grass; And other varieties for Lawns, &c., &c.

Also—Every variety of Tobacco seed, Cotton seed, Madder seed, Opium seed.

I have also just received from Europe a splendid collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Narcissus, Jonquills, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixia, Bulbo-opiumus, &c., &c., &c.

Dealers furnished in Packages suitable for their trade, at the Lowest Rates.

Gardeners and Ranchmen can be assured their orders will be filled at lowest prices. Catalogues of all our Seeds, etc., on application at store or by mail, or can be had at Farmer Office, San Francisco.

W. R. STRONG, 206 J Street, Sacramento.

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FRESH SEEDS.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE Seedsmen in the Eastern States and from Europe. For sale by

J. H. WRIGHT & CO. Marysville

New Native Apples.

WHEN THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS of California to our collection of

NEW

Native Apples, of which we have a remarkably fine and thrifty stock, embracing a large variety obtained from all parts of the South and West. It undoubtedly contains many varieties which will prove eminently suited to the soil and climate of California. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the California Farmer.

PACKING done in the best manner and shipments from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. EDWD. J. EVANS & CO, YORK, Pennsylvania.

GOD MADE MAN, AND MAN MADE MONEY God made Bees, and Bees made Honey; Men and money, and money and Bees. There are spurious kinds of all these. But if you want pure California Honey, Come to Washington Market with your Money, In all shapes you'll get it if you call, At HOWARD & KNELLER'S HONEY STALL. 'Tis said, some folks their Honey mix. But it is always pure at 75.

Now when your friends to market you bring, Be sure and come to Howard & Kneller. v19-20

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY



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Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

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OLD JAVA COFFEE, and all other choice kinds.

TEAS, of the very choicest, selected with the greatest care, for Family Use.

SUGARS, pure Refined, Crushed, Powdered, and every choice variety.

PRESERVES, Jellies, Jams, Dried Fruit of all kinds.

SPICES innumerable and for every use. SIRUPS of the very choicest.

BUTTER & CHEESE from the most celebrated Dairies; also, choicest Eastern.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc., or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

BONELESS SARDINES, a real luxury. SPANISH OLIVES, of superior quality.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

LONGWORTH'S ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Both Sparkling and Still, especially for Family Use.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessities, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

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Combined Power

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Denn & Manrow,

Patentees and Proprietors, Sacramento.

P. S.—The Editor of the Farmer, having thoroughly examined this Wine Press, we are permitted to refer to him for capability and perfection, or any other information.

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Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will now be taken at THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

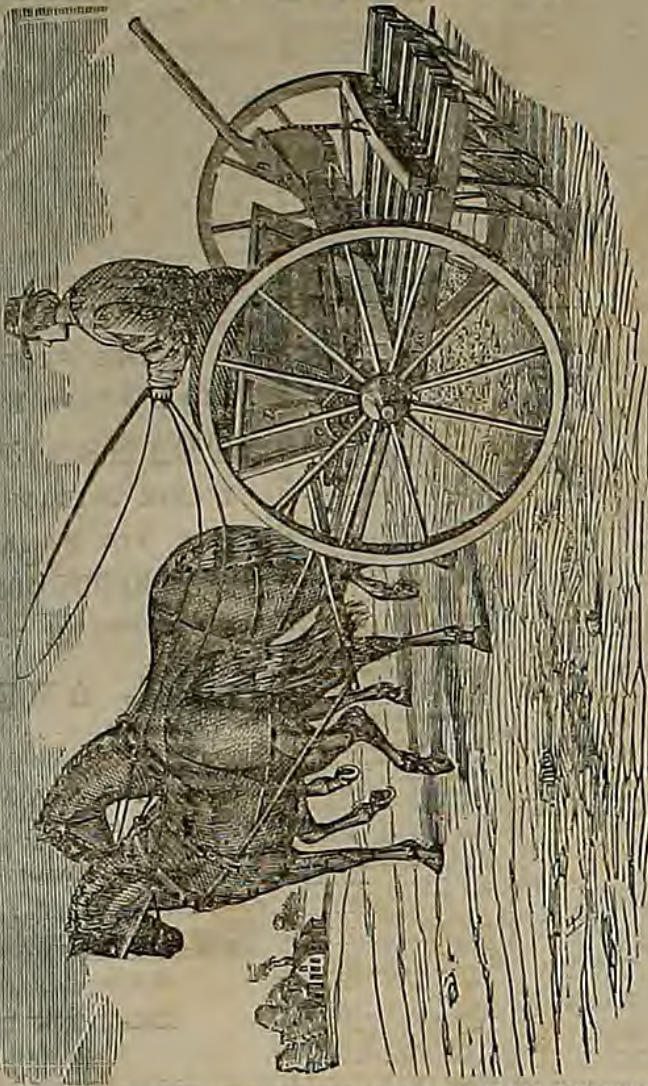
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Beware of Impositors!

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For which we are SOLE AGENTS.

These fully celebrated Plows have superseded all others in their adaptation to California soils and in their durability. We have all sizes and styles constantly on hand. They are packed in cases for greater facility and cheapness in transportation, and can be set up by any ordinary hand. Weight of the average size 75 pounds, measurement two feet.

Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
Of all sizes.

CAST PLOWS

In great variety;

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PLOWS,

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3 to 40-horse Power,

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The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four

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E. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

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HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

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The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to

make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and

pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious

Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged

accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always

be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-

fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated

Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention

to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be

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CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad

Cave and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the

Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

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expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the

Patrons of the House

D. E.

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Who will give his exclusive attention to its interests. A new

class will be formed at the beginning of the session, and

Students intending to enter the school will find it for their ad-

vantage to be present at the commencement of the term.

For Circular containing full information, address J. E.

ABBOTT, Benicia.

U. J. FLATT,

For Trustee.

19-10

Benicia, Nov. 10, 1863.

500 Pounds

FIVE HUNDRED F

SEED, raised with

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and YELLOW ONION SEED of Extra quality, received

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